No 61,893

THE TIMES

THURSDAY JULY 26 1984

20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Soft soaping
Aaron Spelling, king of the soap opera *Dynasty* talks about his TV successes and the appeal of Joan Collins



Working wife
As James Prior prepares to leave Northern Ireland, Jane Prior talks about her role there

Furry fury
Bernard Levin puts the bite on the liberators of caged mink

Taking a dive
How good will the women's swimming be at the Olympics with the East Germans out of the race?

Portfolio

A retired banker won yesterday's £2,000 Times Portfolio competition. Mr Victor Jenner, of Gurley Slade, Bath, has been a reader of The Times since 1930 when the newspaper began the regular publication of the crossword.

Portfolio list, page 14, how to play, information service, back page.

Jaguar to be sold next month

Jaguar, the BL subsidiary, will be sold to the public next month, under the Govenments privatization programme at a price which values the business at £297m. New profit figures of £43m so far this year show the the company continues to benefit from the strong dollar and good US sales Page 15

Drugs inquiry

The circulation and use of hard drugs in Britain is to be investigated by the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs after Parliament's summer recess

Heroin abuse, page 3

NHS cost lapse

The Commons Public Accounts Committee criticized the "lamentable" failure to achieve large available economies in the cost of supplies to the National Health Service Page 2

UK in dock

The new European Parliament in Strasbourg began where it left off in May, hearing all-round condemnations of British attitudes over the European budget Page 6

German deal

A £250m loan for East Germany raised by West German banks is expected to lead to relaxation of travel restrictions between the two countries Page 6

Pardon sought

Geoffrey Davis, formerly Mycock, aged 38, freed after serving 16 years of a life sentence for murder has said he will not stop until he secures a pardon Page 3

£800m Coal Board loss includes only 3 weeks of strike

By Paul Routledge, Industrial Editor

The National Coal Board will today announce a record deficit of more than £800m for the last financial year, which included only the first three weeks of the miners' strike.

The deficit, which will be met by a grant within the board's £1,200m external finance limit, is not far off double the comparable £485m figure for 1983-84.

But the board will almost certainly be able to point out that the industry has remained just within the borrowing and spending limit set by the Government – only achieved because the long pit strike has halted much badly-needed investment.

Changes in the accountancy procedure mean that the industry is not obliged to show a separate deficit grant and loss figure – £374m and £111m respectively in the previous financial year. Instead there is expected to be a consolidated grant deficit substantially higher than £800m.

The figures are likely to be seized upon by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers as fresh evidence that their industrial action is costing the industry and the nation dear. The period under review ended on March 31 this year, when the coal mines had been subject to a 19-week overtime ban, and most coalfields had been on strike for up to three weeks.

The total cost of the strike subsequently has been estimated variously at £1,000m by City stockbrokers and at £3,500m by Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' union president. Whatever the final tally, much of that cost will be borne eventually by the coal board when the strike is over and the bills come rolling in.

The board is to undertake a critical reappraisal of its strategy to beat the strike if, as seems certain, the union national executive today confirms the rejection by its negotiators of the board's latest pay offer.

The offer will be withdrawn, and the board's reassessment will look at some tough new options to achieve its original objectives of closing four million tonnes of "uneconomic" capacity, with the loss of 20,000 jobs by voluntary redundancy.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coal board chairman, may decide to go to the Government for changes in the redundancy regulations so that men still on strike can qualify for substantial lump-sum payments. Miners who want to go could then begin leaving the industry, and that might contribute to breaking the resolve of those still on strike.

It is now accepted that the chairman's idea of a secret pit-head ballot conducted by the board is a non-starter, and it has been shelved. But the board will continue with its advertising campaign, buying space in local newspapers which circulate in the mining community to appeal to strikers to go back to their jobs.

Heavy advertising in popular national newspapers this week has so far had very little effect. The drift back to work already evident in some traditionally-moderate areas has continued but three-quarters of the pits remain strike-bound.

There is also political pressure from some Conservative backbenchers for the Board to act directly and close pits without consultation, after the breakdown of talks with the union last week aimed at producing a joint agreement on criteria for the closure of collieries which do not have reserves capable of being "beneficially" worked.

Sarah Brigham, aged 13, from Norwich, is among 233 children taking part in the Royal Academy of Dancing children's summer school this month (Photograph: Chris Harris).

January start for TV in Lords

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Television coverage of the House of Lords is expected to start next January for an experimental period of six months.

The BBC and Independent Broadcasting Authority, who will be paying almost the whole cost of the experiment, will be allowed to select the occasions when they wish to televise the proceedings and they will share equipment.

Four cameras are to be installed and 12-man production teams will work in the House on the days chosen for coverage.

The Committee on Sound Broadcasting, which was instructed by the Lords last December to consider how an experiment should be conducted, finalized its report last night. It will be published on August 8.

It has decided that during the experimental period there should be few restrictions on the broadcasters. They will be allowed in on a "drive-in" basis. The Lords, however, anxious not to upstage the Commons, will not allow the televising of important Government statements which are just being repeated in the Lords by junior ministers after being delivered in the Commons.

The report of the committee, chaired by Lord Aberdare, will be debated by the lords in October or november when the final go ahead is expected to be given. After the decisive majority in favour of televising last December ministers do not foresee great opposition.

After the experiment peers will consider its operation, and it is likely that the committee will be called on to consider the implications for a permanent system. Ministers expect the example of the Lords to be followed by the Commons, as it has in the past.

If peers are televised, it is felt, pressure from MPs is bound to grow. Last November the Commons gave its first outright vote in favour of televising when there was a 164-159 majority for Mr Austin Mitchell's private member's Bill.



Miners may accept TUC aid

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

There were indications last night that the Trades Union Congress may soon be involved in the pits strike, a development which so far been strongly resisted by the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers.

A change in the union's attitude to TUC involvement is likely to be broached by the NUM executive in Sheffield today when its meeting will hear a renewed offer from the TUC to give at least financial assistance to alleviate hardship.

NUM leaders have been reluctant to agree to any involvement of the TUC in the 20-week strike because of a fear that Congress House would seek to take control of the strike and dissipate the militant strategy now being adopted.

But after yesterday's meeting of the TUC General Council in London senior union officials were hopeful that the miners would change their minds.

Any tentative move towards accepting the offer will be set alongside the likelihood that the miners' dispute will become the centrepiece of the annual TUC congress in Brighton in September.

Strike reports, page 2

The NUM, along with several other unions, has tabled a strongly-worded motion to be debated at Congress which calls on the Labour and trade union movement to be fully mobilized behind the miners' strike against pit closures. The motion closely mirrors a resolution tabled by the union for October's Labour Party conference which calls on delegates to pay "tribute to the historic struggle of the miners in 1984".

It attempts also to win from the Labour Party a wholehearted commitment to the *Plan for Coal and an integrated* energy policy based on an expanding and healthy coal industry.

Opinions among senior union leaders differ on the scale and type of assistance to be given the the miners. But, if NUM resistance is softened, the TUC could be expected to organize a big fund to channel money and relief to miners' families. Senior figures in the TUC were not expecting any immediate declaration welcoming the approach and progress was likely to be cautious.

● Members of the TUC general council yesterday called on the Prime Minister to withdraw her statement that unions involved in the present industrial unrest were the "enemy within".

They agreed that the remark, made by Mrs Thatcher to a meeting of backbench Conservative MPs last week, was grossly effensive and insulting and argued that the Government's failed economic policies were the real enemy.

Threat of 17-hour water cuts

New drought measures in the South West Water Authority area will mean rota cuts of at least 17 hours a day for a million consumers.

The authority, which held an emergency board meeting in Plymouth yesterday, is seeking government permission under the Drought Act to implement the cuts on August 9 from 2pm to 7am unless consumers achieve a 50 per cent reduction in demand.

Many reservoirs and rivers in the region are at less than 50 per cent capacity and some are below the levels of the 1976 drought.

Ironically, a severe storm brought chaos to Portsmouth as 1.6in of rain fell. Firemen attended 131 emergency calls in four hours.

Kinnock beats left over reselection

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday comfortably secured the victory in Labour's national executive committee on the question of how Labour MPs should be reselected, an issue which in recent days had become an important test of the effectiveness of his leadership.

In a series of three votes his supporters polled their full strength, winning each by a margin of 15 to 12. Two other supporters from the trade union section, Mr Alex Kitson of the transport workers, and Mr Charles Turnock of the railwaymen, were not needed. But Mr Kinnock's camp accurately claimed that a full turnout would have produced a 17 to 12 margin.

Afterwards Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the party, a leading opponent of the Kinnock plan, who failed in an attempt from the chair to prevent a decision, attacked the press for damaging Labour by giving the debate so much attention.

He seemed equally angered by the decision to change the rules governing reselection, predicting further unnecessary arguments in the party. "We have got this woman (the Prime Minister) by the throat, and here we are kicking through our own goal once again," he said.

The change, which will now go to the annual conference in October with every prospect of beign agreed, will allow constituency parties to ballot every full member on the question of whether a sitting MP should be retained or discarded.

At present the decision is left to local management committees, which are often unrepresentative of their members' wishes and are not bound by them.

Mr Kinnock, whose speech in the executive was said to have been sensible and conciliatory, said afterwards that there was wide support for the principle of extending democracy to Labour's rank-and-file. He did not expect a battle at annual conference.

The executive also endorsed the statement on defence policy, prepared by a working party drawn from the executive and parliamentary party members, which takes the party further than before towards pure unilateralism.

It recommits Labour to the

Continues on back page, col 4

Tebbit orders warship builders to be sold

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government yesterday ordered state-owned British Shipbuilders, which recorded its worst ever trading loss of £161m last year, to privatise the nation's warship yards by the end of March, 1986.

Despite the embarrassment of recent denationalization flops, notably Enterprise Oil, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has imposed a tight scale on the corporation and told the Commons he wanted to see substantial progress with the sale within the next eight months.

The warship yards, which made profits of £44m last year compared with merchant shipbuilding losses of £49m, form the most saleable part of BS, but the Government is maintaining an open mind about the form the sale should take.

A few hours afer Mr Graham Day, the BS chairman, launched his first annual report and described the corporation as "leaner and meaner", Mr Tebbit said that to secure the maximum practical extent of fair competition, the sale of the warship yards separately or in small groups was preferred.

But he had also asked the corporation to prepare contingency plans for a Stock Exchange flotation in case individual sales were not achieved.

He added: "I believe that this will enable the corporation to pursue singlemindedly their aims for their merchant shipbuilding business and to take the steps to improve efficiency on which their long-term future depends, while providing an assured competitve warship-building capacity."

The warship division, which employs 25,700 of the 48,500 BS workers, comprises the nuclear submarine company Vickers at Barrow-in-Furness, Vosper Thornycroft (UK) at Portsmouth and Southampton.

Continued on back page, col 2

Prior likely to quit Ulster in September

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr James Prior is likely to leave his job as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in the first two weeks of September as a result of a limited Cabinet reshuffle.

He would leave the province almost three years since his reluctant arrival and government sources predict that he will happily retire to the backbenches after years as a senior party spokesman both in and out of office.

Late September and early October may also be possible departure times for Mr Prior but sources believe Mrs Margaret Thatcher will want to give any new Secretary of State time to have "bedded down" in the job before having to face the party conference from October 9 to 12.

It is widely expected that if Mr Prior returns to the backbenches he will take up posts in industry. He has a directorship within United Biscuits but, having served in senior positions in Mrs Thatcher's governments, more substantial offers are likely from other companies wishing to have his name and experience on their notepaper.

He has a farm in Suffolk, managed by one of his three sons, Simon, and a cottage in Hampshire where he is involved in a new farming venture.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr Prior but he is now thought an unlikely choice as such a move might be construed as a vote of no confidence in his handling of the miners' dispute.

Sir George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, has also been mentioned, as have Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology at the Departmen of Trade and Industry.

S Africans and Swapo hold ceasefire talks

South Africa and Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of south African-occupied Namibia, met on the Cape Verde Islands yesterday in their first direct talks on a possible ceasefire (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg).

The South African delegation was led by Dr Willie van Niekerk, Adminsitrator-General of Namibia, and the Swapo team by the organization's President, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Delegations from the United States and Angola were reported to have attended as observers.

Pretoria's hopes, page 6

Barbara Hepworth bronzes vanish in the night

From Peter Davenport Wakefield

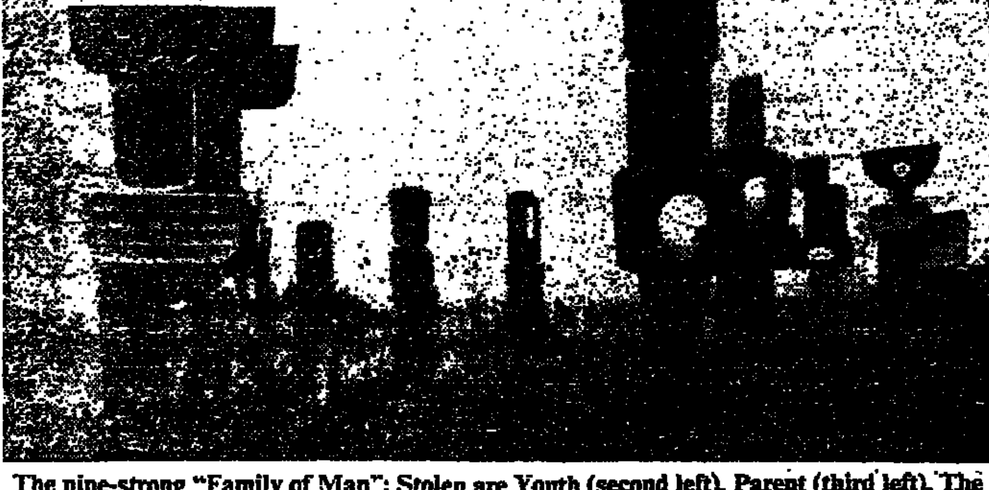
Police alerted air and seaports yesterday after the theft of five larger-than-life bronze figures created by the late Barbara Hepworth, the British sculptor.

They were stolen from a hilltop site in the Yorkshire sculpture park set in 260 acres of grounds around Bretton Hall, West Bretton, near Wakefield, a former eighteenth century mansion now run as a higher education centre.

The figures, part of a group of nine entitled "Family of Man" had been on permanent loan to the park since 1980 and were regarded as one of the artist's most important works. They are insured for about £100,000, but their artistic value is incalculable.

Mrs Chris Cowen, the sculpture park supervisor, said yesterday: "They are irreplaceable and the theft is absolutely tragic.

"Perhaps the people who have stolen them don't realize what they really have and will telephone us or the police and say where they can be found. We just hope they haven't already been melted down for their scrap value."



The nine-strong "Family of Man": Stolen are Youth (second left), Parent (third left), The Bride (fourth left), Bridegroom (sixth left), and Young Girl (far right).

The "family of man" figures were among 30 permanent exhibits at the park, including Henry Moore's "Knife-Edge", but this week three exhibitions running at the centre have increased the works of art on open-air show to almost 300.

The theft was discovered early yesterday by Mr Chris Bailey, aged 23, a charge hand at the park, making his regular rounds.

The stolen pieces are: Young Girl (67.5in high), Bridegroom (102in), Bride (94in), Parent (105in), Youth (76in) and part of a sixth figure, Ancestor 2.

The group was originally cast in 1970 by Barbara Hepworth, who was born in Wakefield but lived for more than 30 years in St Ives, Cornwall, and there was a limited edition of six sets.

Mr Brian Smith, curator of the Barbara Hepworth Museum in St Ives, now run by the Tate Gallery after the artist's family bequeathed it to the nation, said last night: "The set in Yorkshire was the only complete set in the world outside America. The loss is tragic".

Police believe that the gang drove a lorry into the park in the early hours of Tuesday morning and worked undiscovered for several hours to load the sculptures. Although the works are in sections they are heavy, some weighing 23cwt, and would have been difficult to manhandle.

Detectives and sculpture park officials consider the thieves could have had one of three motives: to steal for scrap value, to steal a large amount of bronze for a specific purpose, or to steal works of art ot order.

The Yorkshire sculpture park last night offered a £5,000 reward for information leading to the return of the figures.

Disaffected Anglican joins Greek Orthodox

Father William Ledwich, the Hereford priest who resigned from the Church of England in protest at the consecration of Professor David Jenkins as Bishop of Durham, is joining the Greek Orthodox Church.

Father Ledwich, aged 38, who is chaplain of the Hereford Cathedral School, said yesterday: "I shall continue teaching Divinity at the school until the end of the year, but will then hopefully have a new job and join the Greek Orthodox Church, which I now regard as the truest manifestation of Christianity."

Ordained 10 years ago, Father Ledwich said that he was alarmed by the spread of radical opinion among church leaders.

£80 fine for 'charioteer'

It looked like a scene from Ben Hur, the night two police cars chased Henry Corker on his horse and cart. Policemen stared in amazement as Mr Corker, a trader, charged through a two-car roadblock.

Standing in the two-wheeled cart like a charioteer, he steered his brown and white mare, Sally, through a six-foot gap, Sheffield magistrates were told yesterday. They fined Mr Corker, aged 40, £80 after he admitted being drunk in charge of a horse and carriage and driving furiously so as to endanger the life of any passenger.

Man tried to frame colleague

Stuart Carter, a civil servant aged 41, of Ophit Road, Worthing, West Sussex, was jailed for a year, all but six weeks suspended, at Lewes Crown Court yesterday, after he was found guilty of intending to pervert the course of justice.

Mr Richard Brown, for the prosecution, said Carter became infatuated with a woman who worked with him. He planted his wallet in her car and reported it stolen, so that she might turn to him for help.

WPC's £55,000



WPC Yvonne Fletcher, aged 25, who was fatally shot outside the Libyan people's bureau in London in April while policing a demonstration, left £73,823 gross, £55,318 net. She died intestate.

Plea to Europe on York Minster

The European Parliament has been asked to set up an inquiry into the destruction by fire of part of York Minister, and to provide money for its restoration.

Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, European MP for York, said he had received an encouraging response from M Pierre Pflimlin, President of the European Parliament, to his proposals, which aim to to establish a European code of practice for protecting historic buildings.

Climbers verdict

The Gloucester district coroner, Mr Russell Jessop, yesterday recorded verdicts of accidental death on two climbers, Mr Adrian Wadlow, aged 35, of Livingstone Road, Teignmouth, and Miss Ruth Alty, aged 24, of Shoebrook Road, Crediton, both Devon, who fell from Wintour's Leap, near Chepstow, on June 16.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 50; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $8.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

'Lamentable' failure to cut cost of NHS supplies, MPs' committee reports

By Richard Evans

A Commons public spending watchdog yesterday criticized the "lamentable" failure, stretching back 30 years, to achieve large available econimies in the cost of supplies to the National Health Service.

In England alone, savings of at least £60m a year could be gained by a better managed and more efficient system of buying equipment for hospitals.

But four years after the Government set up the Health Service Supply Council, which decided to overhaul the entire supplies system, annual savings of only £10m have been obtained, the all-Party Accounts Committee says in a report.

"The slow progress in securing available economies in the cost of health service supplies represents a significant missed opportunity", the MPs say.

"Our disappointment at the slow progress is underlined by the frank admission by the Department of Health and Social Security that it is very frustrating for the health service to appear to go on for so long without ever achieving significant savings. It is lamentable that nearly 30 years of efforts by the health service we are virtually starting from the beginning."

The Conservative-dominated committee is so concerned about the failure to achieve economies that it has decided to investigate the issue again next year to see what progress has been made.

Health service supplies in England, Wales, and Scotland, excluding medicines prescribed by family doctors, cost £1,800m two years ago.

The main reasons for wasted money have been identified as too many small value orders, uneconomic stores and distribution centrtes, excessive stock levels, and too much variety in essentially identical items.

In an attempt to improve the procurement system the supply council decided to "start completely afresh" and introduce a new organization structure for an efficient supply service. But health authorities agreed to the new arrangements only last year.

● The new budgeting techniques and cost consciousness forced on Whitehall as part of the Prime Minister's financial management initiative have so far had only patchy results, according to the latest progress report, published yesterday as a White Paper (David Walker writes).

It shows that very few departments have made the all-important link between tight budgeting on administrative costs and the annual process by which departments bid for public spending, the so-called public expenditure survey.

According to the paper, only the Northern Ireland Office and the Scottish Office have made the connexion.

Progress in Financial Management in Government Departments (Command 9297, Stationery Office, £6.90).

Space defence 'key to arms control'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A space-based defensive system missle attack would offer the prospect of replacing a strategy of mutually assured destruction with one of mutually assured survival, a former director of United States military intelligence said yesterday.

General Daniel Graham, who is one of the leading American supporters of President Reagan's strategic defence initiative, was addressing a conference organized by Aims of Industry in London.

He said that the West had to "get off the treadmill where the only response to an increase in the Soviet threat was to increase its own offensive capability".

He denied that a space-based defensive system would destabilize the strategic balance between the US and the Soviet Union and make arms reductions more difficult to achieve. "The day we field a system that makes long-range ballistic missiles less usable is the day we can hope to reduce their numbers."

He said that an anti-missile system, part of which would be based in space, would protect Europe as well as the US. He could see no advantage in the present position in which the senior member of the alliance was "totally vulnerable" to a missile attack.

It has been claimed that an anti-missile defence could be developed that would be 95 per cent effective. Mr Edward T Gerry, a scientist who is closely involved in the Pentagon's work on anti-missile systems, said a "completely leak-proof defence" was not possible, but neither was it necessary.

"It simply has to be good enough so that an offensive planner cannot be confident that sufficient of his missiles will get through to serve any useful purpose. That is defensive deterrence."

● The US is thought to have "spare" spy satellites hidden in deep space to provide instant replacements for those destroyed by the Soviet Union, it is claimed in a book published yesterday.

The first cold war in space is already being fought in the form of an "espionage satellite conflict high over the globe", Christopher Dobson and Ronald Payne write in *The Dictionary of Espionage*.

MPs report illegal subsidies

By Hugh Clayton

The Government had failed to notice illegal subsidies abroad which threatened the livelihood of British farmers, the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture said yesterday.

It criticized "a certain lack of urgency" by the Ministry of Agriculture, which said it was considering the committee's report.

The MPs on the select committee said they were surprised at the low level of policing of subsidies. British chicken and turkey farmers have complained for years about being undercut by foreign competitors who benefit from hidden subsidies from their governments.

Although such subsidies were often against EEC rules, the MPs were surprised to find that the European Commission depended for information on the goodwill of the Governments that paid the money.

"The exitence of such aids would often be discovered through the press",

Commons: Agriculture Committee Second Report; Commons Paper 539 (Stationery Office, £3.30).

Sam's feast: London Zoo's youngest sealion, Sam, aged seven weeks, being fed on liquidized herring, double cream, and vitamins by Andy Saul, a keeper. Sam is one of two sealions recently born at the zoo. (Photograph: Barry Beattie).

£9m raised by 12 universities

By Colin Hughes

Twelve universities have raised more than £9m through appeals for contributions from former students, trusts, and industrialists, a report published next month shows.

A working party of university administrators surveyed 34 universities and university colleges to find that 18 had launched or were about to launch appeals to raise private funds.

The sums raised, however, were tiny when compared with the level of public needs to support universities. The Government wants the universities to raise about £130m from private sources, against public spending of £1,350m on universities.

Aberdeen heads the appeal league, having raised £2.1m since 1982 from alumni, industry and trusts.

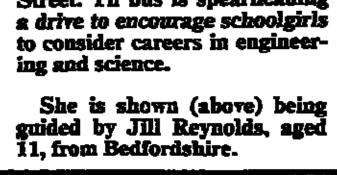
The London School of Economics, which raised £1.3m when it became the first instituion to take up appeals in 1973, has raised another £1.5m

The report, entitled *Boosting University Income*, says that only Oxford and Cambridge could be expected to raise anything approaching 10 per cent of their funds from private donations.

Mr John Kelly, convener of the Conference of University Administrature working party, said yesterday that it would take two generations and significant tax changes to persuade individuals and companies to contribute on the scale normal in America.







Plea for science: Mrs Margaret Thatcher meeting some schoolgirls yesterday and addressing them to follow her example as a scientist.

The Prime Minister was shown round a converted double-decker bus in Downing Street. Th bus is spearheading a drive to encourage schoolgirls to consider careers in engineering and science.

She is shown (above) being guided by Jill Reynolds, aged 11, from Bedfordshire.

Prisoner petitions Parliament

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Anthony James Rice, an inmate of Dartmoor Prison, wants to be excused working on mail bags, and he has directly petititioned Parliament for help in his cause.

His position, which took up two pages of yesterday's *Vote*, the daily parliamentary paper, said that after an accident and two operations at Bristol Royal Infirmary, his right thumb was numb and he was unable to get to grips with the bags.

On arrival at Bristol Prison, he had been told he would have to work in the mail bag shop. He told prison staff about his thumb and was sent to see the doctor, who sent him to see the Senior Medical Officer, who checked with the Royal Infirmary surgeon and then agreed that Mr Rice was unfit for sewing.

Then he was transferred to Dartmoor, where the doctor said: "You can sew".

Mr Rice complains that he saw the deputy governor earlier this month, but had received no reply. He says that he regards his treatment as a breach of Article 3 of the Conventions of the European Court of Human Rights: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhumanj or degrading treatment or punishment".

He says: "I am now having to try and sew left-handed which is extremely difficult when you are 40 years of age and have been right-handed for 40 years".

Mr Rice points out that there can be no question of malingering. "I have even earned top money on sewing mail bags on previoius sentences", he says.

The petition has now been submitted to the Home Office for reply, and it is the convention that the Home Secretary should respond.

Tory councils upset at rates targets

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Two Conservative leaders of county councils said yesterday that they were disatisfied with the Government's target settlement for next year.

Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, leader of Buckinghamshire council, said: "I am quarrelling with a target which is most unjust." Mrs Emily Blatch, leader of Cambridgeshire council, said: "It still leaves us in an unbelievably tight situation for next year."

Their complaints illustrated the difficult balancing act in which ministers had tried to give more to the shires, be gentle with overspenders in the first year of rate - capping and keep public spending down.

The general council of the Trades Union Congress said after meeting in London yesterday: "The Government has aimed to punish its political opponents while rewarding its friends in the shire counties." But Mrs Blatch said that although the settlement was a step towards greater fairness, her council might again face the paradox about which it and other Conservative shires have complained this year.

Demand for council services is rising fast in Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire because they have the fastest-growing county populations in the country. Both have been penalized for spending in excess of government targets this year even though their official assessments of what they need to spend to provide adequate services are above the targets.

At the other end of the spending scale it became clear yesterday that several Labour-led councils had escaped rate-capping by only a small margin. The determination of most Labour-led urban councils to maintain services will place strong pressure on the Government to extend rate-capping widely the year after next.

Liberals and the SDP make manifesto pact

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Leaders of Liberal and Social Democratic parties have reached an important agreement on the formulation of policy designed to avoid damaging splits in the run-up to the next general election.

Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel yesterday approved a proposal from the Liberal standing committee and the SDP policy committee under which the Alliance would reach draft agreement on its priorities for the next election manifesto by the summer of 1986.

It hopes that by acting so soon it can avoid the charge, levelled at it by many of its own activists and opponents at the last election, that it was hastily cobbling together a programme and diluting the policies of the individual parties.

	Seats def'ded	Seats lost	Seats gained	Seats held now
Con	24	11	1	14
Lab	18	0	6	24
Liberal	6	1	6	11
SDP	1	1	1	1
Others	4	2	1	3

The Alliance is maintaining the steady rise in popularity indicated by recent opinion polls, according to a survey of local council by-elections, involving more than 100,000 voters, held since the European elections on June 14.

The survey, which appears in this week's *New Statesman*, shows that in 35 three-cornered contests, the Conservatives polled 34,811 votes, or 34.7 per cent, Labour 33,725 (33.6 per cent) and the Alliance 29,981 (29.9 per cent).

New law to control water pollution

By Tony Samstag

The Government yesterday took what it termed "a major step in the control of water pollution in Britain" and brought into force a section of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 just six days before the tenth anniversary of its passage through Parliament.

Part II of the Act extends controls to all estuaries, coastal waters and some underground waters and injects an element of public accountability into the process of pollution control.

In a year a system of registers will be open to public inspection recording discharges of potential pollutants, monitoring data, and actions taken by (or against) the various water authorities in order to maintain or improve water standards, Mr William Waldegrave, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Department of the Environment, said.

The legislation also opens the way to prosecution by individuals or by pressure groups. Mr Waldegrave said the Government was "inviting pressure" from those concerned with the quality of water.

With immediate effect, new sewage or trade effluent discharges to coastal waters would require consent.

Air Pollution: House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities, Session 1983-84, 22nd report (House of Lords Paper 265, Stationery Office; £9.90).

Decision soon on remand time limit

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government aims to announce early in the next session of Parliament whether statutory time limits should be introduced for the period from arrest to trial.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, has set in hand a study of the issue by officials, the Government says in a reply to recommendations by the Home Affairs Select Committee to reduce the number of remand prisoners held awaiting custody.

"Whatever view is taken of the contribution of time limits, the court must aim to dispose of all cases, but particularly those involving defendants in custody, quickly", the Government says.

At the end of February, there were 6,850 untried remand prisoners in England and Wales. More than half were awaiting trial at the Crown Court, fewer than half at magistrates courts.

Committals for trial in the Crown court have increased by nearly a half in four years. But the average waiting time between committal and trial was reduced from 11.8 weeks in the final quarter of 1979 to 10.2 weeks in the corresponding period of last year for defendants remanded in custody for some or all of the remand period.

Referring to action by the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Government says listing practice at Crown courts has been scrutinized and new arrangements made to identify and monitor long-standing cases still awaiting trial.

The Home Office has a pilot project monitoring waiting times in magistrates' courts to provide better management information and indication of the need for remedy.

Nearly 20 extra Crown courtrooms are planned to be built in the south-east by 1988 and rather more elsewhere in England and Wales.

The Government will consider whether more use might be made of existing provisions to transfer remand hearings to courts nearer the prison where a defendant is held, but the provision of special "bail courts" is not judged a high priority.

The Government also welcomes a recommendation for the increased use of remands by courts for two or three days, which should be long enough for information-gathering, rather than for a complete week.

Remands in Custody: The Government Reply to the First Report from the Home Affairs Committee Session 1983-84, (Command 9322, Stationery Office, £1.30).

Health service pay talks near agreement

The settlement of National Health Service pay claims moved closer yesterday with two groups of workers being offered "final" 4.5 per cent increases which are likely to be accepted.

The offer to 100,000 white collar clerical and administrative workers was increased from 4 per cent and the 4.5 per cent offere to 17,000 ambulance staff came after the unions and employers could not agree on the introduction of a new salary structure.

The Government's 4.5 per cent offer to 250,000 ancillary workers also seems likely to be accepted after the agreement of the General and Municipal Workers. Union leaders will, however, press the Government for extra funds to pay the increases. They fear that if the Government refuses, there could be drastic cuts in patient services.

Miners' dispute

Strike strains union's cash reserves

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The heated political debate about how long coal stocks can last in the pit strike has obscured the issue of whether the cash reserves of the National Union of Mineworkers can withstand a winter siege.

The NUM is not a particularly wealthy union by the standards of the Labour movement. Its general fund stood at just below £4.8m when the dispute began and, had the union paid £15 a week strike benefit (as the new social security laws assume), it would have been bankrupt in a fortnight.

But that is not the full picture. The NUM is still fundamentally a federation. The areas are unions in their own right, and some are very wealthy. Stocks of cash "at the pit head", the Sheffield headquarters of the union, are therefore lower than distributed cash stocks in the coalfields. The areas probably have five times more cash than the assets of the national union.

Yorkshire, for instance, declared a general fund of £7m in its 1983 annual report to the Certification Officer, and it is digging deep to finance the biggest "flying picket" operation ever seen in Britain. The weekly cost of sending out thousands of men into neighbouring coalfields is £80,000 to £90,000.

The expenditure on picketing tells us something about the NUM's priorities. The union nationally is giving Yorkshire £16,000 a week "hardship" money to meet the cost of looking after 55,000 strikers and their families. Lancashire gets £4,000 to feed its 5,000, and other strikebound coalfields benefit pro rata.

It is estimated that the union has been given about £5m in cash and kind by the public, political supporters and other sections of the labour movement since the strike began

A move will be made today, at the NUM executive meeting, for a more generous treatment of strikers from central funds. Psychologically, it could be a powerful boost to the dispute if the strings of the Sheffield purse are loosened.

Mr Denis Murphy, secretary of the Northumberland miners, the only area to hold a ballot that went in favour of industrial action, will lead the "spend, spend, spend" camp.

Food vouchers and lorries keep miners off breadline

By Richard Dowden

Starvation is not a prospect facing the miners. An extensive and increasingly well organized food distribution system has been built up which, with the welfare services, is keeping most families above the breadline.

Banks, building societies, and gas and electricity boards are being understanding in postponing payments for families of striking miners.

It is not clear how much material assistance the miners have received from organizations and individuals.

Eight weeks ago the National Union of Minworkers said it was more than £5m. A spokesman for the union said yesterday that support was magnificent, but there was still great hardship among miners' families.

Some Labour-controlled councils have given grants to miners' hardship funds in their areas but these are being challenged by opposition parties as a misuse of funds. Several Conservative groups have threatened to report the matter to the district auditors.

Tyne and Wear Metropolitian Council, for example, set up a fund which it guaranteed for £100,000. Only £900 was raised from the public but nearly the whole £100,000 has been distributed in the form of £4 food vouchers.

Durham County Council, which has given £75,000, has kept its school kitchens open throughout the strike to provide meals for the children. Northumberland County Council and other authorities in the area have followed suit.

South Yorkshire has a £100,000 donation from Sheffield City Council for its hardship fund. Yesterday that was being distributed in the form of £65 food vouchers redeemable in supermarkets.

Councils are also able to help through clothing grants to children, giving meeting and storage places and arranging rent rebates.

Among the unions giving most support to the miners are Sogat '82, the printing union, which has donated at least £300,000, according to Mr Edward O'Brien, national officer. Leeds and Birmingham branches, he said, are donating £1,000 a week and food lorries are being regularly sent to mining areas.

The Transport and General Workers' Union estimate that more than £100,000 has been given nationally by its members of which £30,000 has come from central funds.

Aslef, the train drivers' union, has contributed £60,000 and the National Union of Public Employees £61,000.

Threat over Silver Birch plan

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Any miner who tries to return to work was warned yesterday that he would face strong opposition.

Speaking after the unidentified Nottinghamshire miner known as "Silver Birch" had held secret meetings to try to break the strike, a union official said: "We are not having this".

Mr Kim Howells, research officer of the National Union of Mineworkers' South Wales area, said: "The miners and their families have not stuck it out on strike for 20 weeks to be stabbed in the back by a bunch of traitors who refuse to come out and debate the issues openly".

He added: "We are not treating this seriously until we see evidence that there are people behind it rather than media theories.

"The whole thing seems to be part of a concerted campaign."

Police bar no-go patrol areas

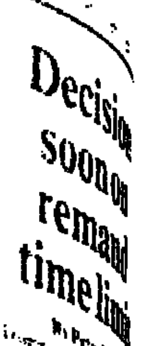
"No-go" areas for the police patrolling pit villages during the miners' dispute will not be tolerated, the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Mr Colin Sampson, said yesterday. He denied that his force was overreacting

● More than 2,000 pickets broke through a police blockade and tried to stop men at Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, going to work. The police made 70 arrests.

● Thirty-three pickets were arrested in a skirmish with the police at the main gates of Bilston Glen colliery, near Edinburgh.

● Two haulage firms, George M. Read Transport, of Mitcheldean, and Richard Read Transport, of Longhope, both in Gloucestershire, issued High Court writs against South Wales miners' leaders over the picketing of the Port Talbot and Llanwern steel works.

● The effects of the strike were disclosed by the Department of Employment.



Barristers attack plan for solicitors to appear in Crown courts

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

A serious clash is developing between leaders of the Bar and Home Office officials over government plans for the role of the 1,500 lawyers to be employed in the new independent prosecution service.

The chairman of the Bar has described as "catastrophic" the Home Office proposals for the future of the profession. They float the prospect of barristers and solicitors employed in the new service practising in the Crown courts.

At present the Bar has exclusive rights of audience in the Crown courts, an important part of the profession's work; although the Law Society recently launched an offensive to end that monopoly

Mr Michael Wright, QC, the Bar's chairman, and Mr Michael Hill, QC, chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, have protested vigorously over the proposals which the Bar Council "views with profound concern".

It is vital, Mr Wright says, for privately practising barristers and solicitors to be involved in the new service, which is to be set up in 1986.

Serious cases, such as those that come before the Crown courts, "should, always be presented by an advocate who ... is seen to be independent both of the police and of the prosecuting authority".

That was the view of the Royal Commission on Legal Services. "No one, we believe, would wish to see the concept of the 'professional prosecutor' emotionally or politically identified with his cause, introduced into the English system of justice".

Mr Wright says that the impact on the young barristers in criminal practice "will be nothing short of catastrophe".

To allow even appeals and committals for sentence to be conducted by the employed lawyers would mean the loss of a substantial volume of work that provides one of the "basic training grounds" upon which young criminal barristers learn their trade.

A career at the Bar will become even less attractive a prospect than now, recruitment to the criminal Bar "will be greatly reduced", and "its ranks will be progressively thinned".

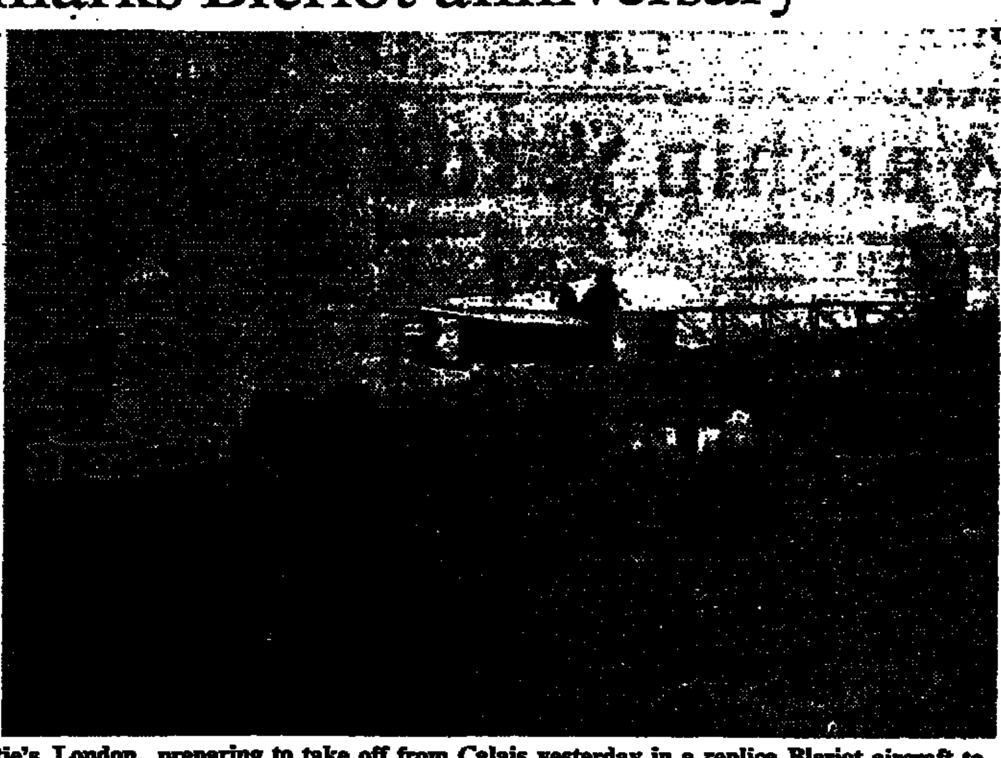
Ultimately, he says, there will be more pressure from solicitors for advocacy rights in the High Court with the result of a "fused" profession rather than two branches: a prospect firmly rejected by the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

Under the new independent prosecution service a total of 1,425 barristers and solicitors is expected to be employed.

In its discussion paper the Home Office points out that under the Supreme Court Act, 1981 the Lord Chancellor can direct that solicitors may apear in, conduct, defend, and address the court in any Crown court proceedings.

Channel flight marks Bleriot anniversary





Historic flight: Mr Patrick Lindsay, a director of Christie's London, preparing to take off from Calais yesterday in a replica Bleriot aircraft to mark the first cross-Channel flight by Louis Bleriot 75 years ago and (right) passing South Foreland light before landing north east of Dover (Photographs: Brian Harris and Associated Press).

Managers in Britain better off

British managers have improved their standard of living compared with their international equivalents, according to a survey of prices, incomes, and taxation published yesterday.

A firm of international management consultants, Inbucon, says that British management has improved its position, despite the fall in the value of the poind, because of pay rises higher than inflation.

The average pay of a managing director of a company with annual sales of £10m is now £30,500. Taking into account cost of living differences, that is the eleventh best rate in the world for the job.

It is, however, only just over half the amount earned by the best paid executives, who are Swiss, and only two thirds of the real pay of managers in France and the United States.

The worst paid management in the main industrialized countries is in Portugal, Sweden, and the Irish Republic.

Man freed after 16 years wants pardon

From Craig Seton, Chesterfield

Geoffrey Davis, who served nearly 16 years of a life sentence for murder until he was freed last week by the Court of Appeal, said yesterday: "For my own piece of mind I need to be pardoned and I will not stop until I get a pardon".

The case of Mr Davis, aged 38, who changed his name by deed poll from Mycock, was the first to succeed of those cases referred to the Court of Appeal by the Home Secretary because of the original convictions had involved evidence from the discredited Home Office forensic scientist Dr Alan Clift.

It was Mr Davis's second appeal since his conviction in 1969 for the rape and murder of Miss Adeline Bracegirdle, aged 84.

Mr Davis, who was a laborour for a landscape gardener in Macclesfield, Cheshire, was enjoying his first taste of freedom after nearly 16 years in 11 different prisons.

Standing in the sunshine in the garden of his sister Sheila's house in Chesterfield, he said that he was bitter about the police and the forensic service and would pursue three demands – a full pardon, compensation for the lost years of his life, and a public inquiry to establish what had gone wrong.

Mr Davis said: "I will never forget what has happened to me. I shall keep reminding myself what it was like. Remember, if I had been convicted three years earlier I would have been hanged".

Mr Davis said he had not put a figure on the amount of compensation he hoped to get from the Home Office but he agreed most reports suggested amounts about £150,000. Whatever he received he would use to look after his sister's family and his mother.

Recounting his time in prison, Mr Davis said he had been desperate many times but had adopted the philosophy that if it got too bad he would escape.

Bar on Communion may lead to appeal



A petition to the Queen, as Head of the established church, is possible over an ecclesiastical dispute between parishioners and their rector in Ewhurst, East Sussex. The controversy centres on two women, briefly refused Communion three years ago.

In the absence of any public explanation of the temporary ex-communication, there have been rumours linking the women with witchcraft and lesbianism.

On September 5, 1981, the Rector of Ewhurst, the Rev Philip Wood, telephoned Miss Joan Hervey and Mrs Dorothy Atherton and told them not to come to church the next Sunday. Mr Wood says he told the women why they were banned, but that he has since been told by his superiors not to disclose the reasons.

Miss Hervey, a retired mathematics teacher, who taught Princess Anne at Benenden nearby, stayed away. Mrs Atherton went to chruch, but was publicly refused Communion at the altar rail. Later Mr Wood told his bishop but was told "a refusal of Communion was not warranted by the circumstances".

On September 21, 1981, he wrote withdrawing the ex-communication, but asking the woman to refrain from "clandestine activities".

The parish is now split between supporters of the two women and the rector. Seventy of the 140 people on the church roll three years ago now worship elsewhere.

Miss Hervey, aged 74, a lay preacher, cycles two and a half miles to the church at Sedlescombe. She has no idea why she was banned. "There have been all these baseless rumours of witchcraft and lesbianism", she said.

"In fact I hardly knew Mrs Atherton. We were not friends at all and lived in different villages."

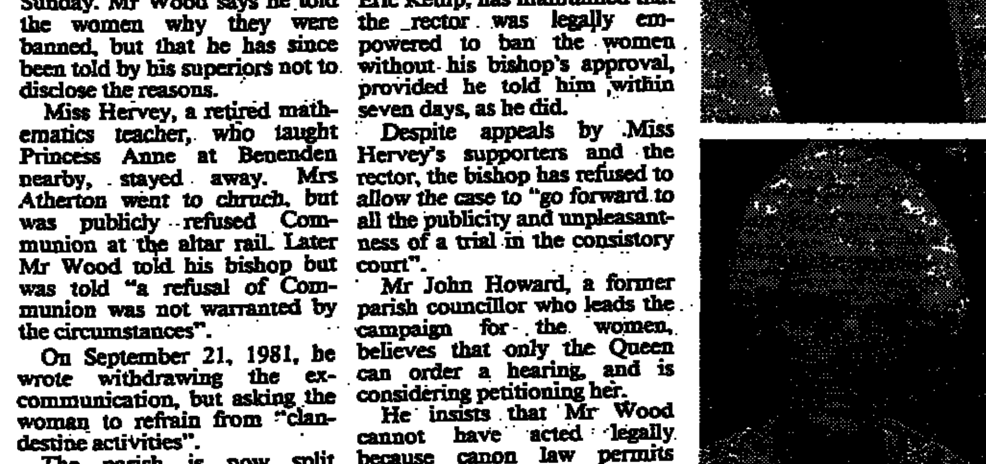
Mrs Atherton has since died in an accident in which she fell on a flower pot cane. She is said never to have recovered from the shock of being refused Communion.

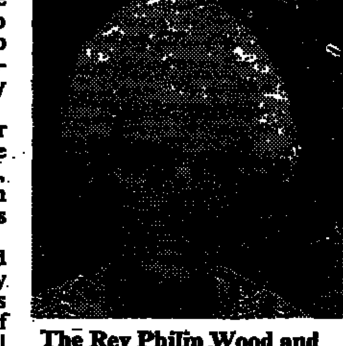
The Bishop of Chichester, Dr Eric Kemp, has maintained that the rector was legally empowered to ban the women without his bishop's approval, provided he told him within seven days, as he did.

Despite appeals by Miss Hervey's supporters and the rector, the bishop has refused to allow the case to "go forward to all the publicity and unpleasantness of a trial in the consistory court".

Mr John Howard, a former parish councillor who leads the campaign for the women, believes that only the Queen can order a hearing, and is considering petitioning her.

He insists that Mr Wood cannot have acted legally because canon law permits church bans only in the case of "grave and immediate scandal to the congregation".





The Rev Philip Wood and Miss Hervey yesterday

Ford chief's ploy to boost sales

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford Britain, has told his dealers that he leaked news of a price increase planned for the middle of next month in an interview with a journalist.

The explanation in a letter to all dealers was itself leaked to the trade press yesterday. It is seen by car traders as a ploy to tempt motorists to boost sales in July and August by rushing to beat the increase..

A Ford main dealer said: "It is not the first time this has happened. Ford is not the only company doing it."

● Volkswagen is recalling 1,500,000 cars in West Germany to check a suspect steering component after five road deaths in the past three years. But VAG, the Lonrho group company which controls VW and Audi imports, is not issuing a similar recall to British owners.

The suspect cars are VW Polo, Derby, and Passat and Audi 50 and 80 models built between 1972 and 1978. VW dealers in Britain have been told to carry out free checks if owners express concern

Airport profits soar after cut-price holidays war

By Jonathan Davis Financial Correspondent

There were record profits and duty-free sales at Britain's main airports last year, thanks to the cut-price war between holiday companies and the influx of American tourists in the wake of the strong dollar.

The British Airports Authority, which runs seven airports, including Heathrow and Gatwick, reported yesterday pre-tax trading profits for the 1983-84 financial year of £51.6m, against £35m the year before.

The number of passengers using the airports rose by 5.7 per cent, a growth rate tat continues to accelerate. The number of passengers carried was up by 7 per cent in the second half of 1983-84, and the figures for the first quarter of this financial year are 12 per cent ahead of last year's, Mr Norman Payne, the authority's chairman, said yesterday.

The authority, whose privatization has been provisionally scheduled by the Government for late 1986, has been forced to make big tax provisions to take account of the Budget's changes in capital allowance tax treatment. Its tax charge last year was £28.4m, against £7m the previous year, leaving a net profit of £17.6m (£22.1m).

Trading profits at Heathrow increased from £45.7m to £50.3m, while Gatwick's profit jumped from £775,000 to £5,8m. The loss at the authority's four Scottish airports, including the threatened Prestwick, fell from £3.3m to £675,000. Mr Payne said the Scottish airports were expected to make a profit this year.

Fears for Channel hovercraft service

Britain's cross-channel hovercraft service celebrated its first 25 years amid fears that it is on the verge of collapse (Michael Baily writes).

Hovercraft captured a third of the traffic at their peak in the late 1970s (since then have fallen to a fifth), but have never really been profitable. Three years ago the two loss-making rivals on the route, Sweden's Hover-Lloyd and British Rail Seaspeed, were merged to form Hoverspeed, which was sold last year to a management consortium.

According to expert opinion, there is a real danger that collapse could come before the end of this year.

That was firmly denied by Mr Michael Keeling, Hoverspeed's new chairman, a merchant banker at yesterday's celebrations at Dover of the 25th anniversary of Cockerell's first experimental crossing.

"Losses were cut from £10m pre-merger to £5m in 1982 and £3m in 1983, and this year we hope to break even", Mr Kelling said.

Addict population may be at least 40,000

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, this week discribed heroin addiction as an affliction worse than infections disease. STEWART TENDLER, Crime Reporter, looks at the background to the latest call for action on a growing problem.

Intelligence reports have started to reach Europe and the United States from the great traditional opium poppy area of South-west Asia, the "Golden Triangle", after the first of this year's two harvests. Once again the crop is said to be good.

In the "Golden Crescent", in the North-west frontier province of Pakistan, peasant farmers completed their harvest last month. The heroin produced from the poppies nay not reach Britain for a year or more, stockpiled until the price or time is ripe, but there will be no shortage and no lack of custom.

For as Lord Lane said in a speech urging tougher sentences for traffickers, heroin use in Britain has become widespread in the past five years.

Home Office figures for registered addicts rose to more than 10,000 last year for the first time. Unofficially the addict population is put at more than 40,000.

Customs officers seized more than 200 kilograms of heroin last year and figures so far indicate that the total will be equalled or surpassed this year. In two months earlier this year nearly 100 kilograms were seized, including a record 40 kilograms on the East Coast.

The main source of heroin in Britain remains Pakistan.

It is thought that professional criminals in Britain have moved into trafficking in recent years, recognizing the high returns and the low risks involved compared with their usual offences.

Lord Lane suggested that Britain had woken late to the growth of heroin abuse and some Whitehall officials would agree. Successive governments in the last decade Parliament debate on drug abuse was infrequent.

It is unlikely that government ministers will be able to continue to put the drug problem to one side. A recent Commons debate showed that MPs on all sides of the House are now takingan interest in the problem.

Software 'pirate' is fined

A youth who set up a computer software hire business on a government grant was fined yesterday in what is believed to be Britain's first conviction for software piracy.

Howard Austin, aged 19, of Park Top, Pudsey, West Yorkshire, was accused of hiring out a copy of a software tape and photocopies of the manual that went with it. He admitted three offences against the Trades Descriptions Act, two against the Copyright Act, and one of forgery.

Magistrates at Teignmouth, Devon, fined him £40 with £50 costs, and gave him a six-month conditional discharge.

Mr Michael Cheney, for the prosecution, said that the directors of Crystal Electronics, of Magdelene Road, Torquay, became suspicious when they saw the catalogue from Austin's Yorkshire Software Library and noticed their basic tape for hire.

Mrs Leslie Malpass, the company secretary, joined the library and had the tape sent to her home address in Orchard Gardens, Dawlish, Devon. When it arrived she realized it was a copy and she contacted the Devon Trading Standards Department, who started the prosecution.

Judge wins his request for 'Colonel Bogey'

By Kenneth Gosling

A famous march was excluded yesterday from a list of copyright music at the request of a High Court judge hearing a case brought by the Performing Right Society against an Oxforshire hotel.

***"Colonel Bogey"*, written 70 years ago by Kenneth J Alford, pen-name of Major Frederick Ricketts, was included on a tape played at the Langstone Arms Hotel at Kingham. The society said that the hotel had played the music without the required licence from the society.**

Was *"Colonel Bogey"* still covered by copywright? Mr Justice Whitford asked. Copyright, he was told by Mr Edmund Skone-James, for the society, applied to a particular arrangement of the tune.

The judge, although granting the society an injunction against the hotelier, Mr Terence Jarvis, said that he would prefer the complaint concerning that particular march to be taken out. That was done.

Cruelty to children rising, society says

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Social workers are learning of increasing numbers of cases of sexual abuse of children, according to figures published yesterday by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The figures show that the primary victims of sexual abuse in the home are girls aged between 10 and 14 who are prey to their natural fathers or men living with their mothers.

The 100-year-old Society said the rising trend shown in the figures might not reflect a growing incidence of sexual abuse so much as the greater sensitivity to the offence now shown by child care staff. The Society's figures are virtually the only national data available.

In 1982, the Society registered 40 children who had been sexually abused within its sample area; the total in the country at large could be more than 300. In 1977, only seven cases were registered in the sample area.

Overall, the Society estimates that in 1982 there were about 6,380 cases of physical abuse of children aged under 14 in England and Wales.

The number of children physically injured by their parents rose by almost 50 per cent in the three years to 1982.

One of the main factors responsible for the upward trend in child abuse is believed to be unemployment and the stress it causes to families.

While it is older children who are most often sexually abused, babies below one year old are most often the target of physical violence, especially boys.

Families where the adults batter children tend to be bigger than the national average and are often unstable; the mother is living with a man who is not the natural father. Often one or other of the parents has a criminal rcord,

Although there are signs that the problem is growing, the number of cases of death and severe injury caused by parents and other adults in the home seems to have fallen in recent years.

Fiercer hunt for tax dodgers

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Tax dodgers will be pursued more vigorously as a result of the Inland Revenue's new £261m computer system, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at the system's launch yesterday.

The system for PAYE and self-employed schedule D tax payers will save the revenue 6,000 jobs and allow more staff to investigate the black economy which is estimated to account for 6 to 8 per cent of the gross national product. No compulsory redundancies are expected.

The PAYE computer system, which can make tax allowance changes in weeks rather than months to the 28 million tax payers' records, will be fully operational by 1987/88. There will be 11 computer centres, in East Kilbride, Livingstone, Faverdale, Netherton, Wythenshawe, Wentworth, Telford, Peterborough, Llanishen, Exeter, and West Byfleet.

Kenneth Fleet, page 15

Evidence in spy case 'codswallop'

The appearance of Mrs Eva Jaafar as a witness at the Central Criminal Court was a ploy aimed at discrediting the counter-intelligence services, it was claimed yesterday.

The evidence of Hungarian-Born Mrs Jaafar, aged 31, at the trial of Senior Aircraftman Paul Davies, aged 21, the RAF telegraphist accused of passing secret Nato signals to her in Cyprus, was "codswallop", Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said in his fin l speech.

SAC Davies, who worked in the communications centre at Episkopi, is accused of passing to Mrs Jaafar three signals in September last year involving the peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

SAC Davies, who denies three charges under section 1 of the official secrets act, is said to have given her the signals in the hope of having sexual intercourse with Mrs Jaafar and have been blackmailed by compromising photographs of the two of them.

Mr Richardson said that SAC Davies was first questioned about the relatively trivial offence of taking away a car. Later he "opened the floodgates", admitting thefts and going on to confess to the secrets offences.

Mr Richard Ferguson, for Mr Davies, said in his final speech: "You have seen the prosecution case, which was born in suspicion and fostered in innuendo, finally founder in the face of truth and reality".

Mr Ferguson said: "What an amazing spy Eva Jaafar is. She uses her own name. I always thought when I read spy books that you did not use your own name ...

"She then, when her associate is being tried for espionage, flies over to the country in which he is being tried and then, bold as brass, she walks into the Old Bailey.

"What an incredible spy, what an incredible story – what nonsense".

The trial was adjourned until today when Mr Justice Otton will begin his summing up.

Post Office 'fails own mail delivery targets'

By Robin Young

The Post Office is failing to meet its own target for the prompt delivery of mail, according to a survey carried out by the National Federation of Consumer Groups.

More than 10 members all over Britain found that more than an eighth of the mail they received during May was delivered late.

The Post Office's own targets are that 90 per cent of first class mail should be delivered the day after posting, and 93 per cent of second class mail within three days. In the survey the number of late deliveries in both categories exceeded Post Office targets by more than half.

Had the Post Office achieved its aim another 139 first class letters and 128 second class would have been delivered on time.

POSTAL DELIVERIES

Class	Number examined	Number on target	Failure %
First	2,606	2,206	15.3
Second	3,100	2,755	11.1
Totals	5,706	4,961	13.0

Child found stabbed to death

A missing girl aged seven was found stabbed to death yesterday. Her own family found the body as they searched the flats where Leonie Darnley had vanished a few hours before.

It is believed that she was attacked in a basement near her home in Atkinson House, Austin Road, Battersea, south-west London.

The child's mother, Denise Carberry, aged 24, a part-time student, was being treated for shock yesterday.

The girl's aunt said: "The last time her mother saw her she was playing happily in the road outside with some kids".

Scottish women win new rights

Women in Scotland, where men are still "head of the household", won legal rights yesterday which women in England and Wales have had for many years.

The Law Reform (Husband and Wife) (Scotland) Act, 1984, ends the right of the husband to select the matrimonial home, and women will no longer be able to sue for breach of promise.

Boy sentenced for two rapes

A schoolboy was convicted of rape and ordered to be detained for 10 years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The boy, aged 16, raped two women after bursting into their flats in Belgravia, London, and threatening them with a hammer, the Recorder, Judge Sir James Miskin, QC said.

Thief framed

Thieves who broke into a car showroom in Liverpool have framed themselves. They found a camera and one took a picture of an accomplice in action. But they left the camera and film for the police.

Survival kit

A kitten survived a 200-mile motorway journey from Plymouth sitting on top of the battery under a car bonnet. The driver found it at a motorway service station in Strensham, Hereford and Worcester.

Falcons breed

Peregrine falcons have bred in Derbyshire for the first time in 30 years, producing three young. The nest has been under strict security guard.

PARLIAMENT July 25 1984

Warship yards to go private

SHIPBUILDING

The Government has decided that British Shipbuilders should sell its warship building interests, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a statement in the Commons.

There were strong Opposition protests at his announcement.

Mr Tebbit said that the Government wanted BS to make substantial progress towards privatization of warship building by March 31 1985 and to complete the process by March 31, 1986.

He said that the Corporation accounts for 1983-84 showed a trading loss of £161m of which £75m was contributed by Scott Lithgow, now in the private sector, following the successful rescue operation in March.

The Chairman has stated, and I agree (he said) that the Corporation cannot accept a continuation of the last two year's performance. I welcome his assurance that policies have now been established to ensure that the principal losses should not be repeated. I also welcome the steps that the corporation has begun to take on the rationalization and restructuring of its activities.

On June 4 I received the Corporation's proposed corporate plan for the period 1984/1985 to 1987/88.

The Government endorses the corporation's primary aim of concentrating resources on a stable, cost-effective mainstream merchant shipbuilding business. The corporation is well aware that the key to its future depends on improving the efficiency of production of merchant ships.

It sees the primary need as being the concentration and integration of its production, service and administrative facilities to increase efficiency, flexibility and productivity. In all this a further key element will be the implementation of the flexible working practices agreed with the workforce earlier this year.

The history of such attempts to save, let alone, revitalise, merchant shipbuilding is not encouraging. The new programme is ambitious in its scope but it is essential, and it is supported by the Government. The corporation plans to be able to accept orders at a rate of up to 180-210,000 compensated gross registered tonnes (CGRT) a year. This contrasts with the 117,000 CGRT of orders won in 1983/84.

The Corporation's ability to win orders at such a rate will depend on a number of factors. These include the state of the world market; the agreement of the European Commission to an enhanced rate of subsidy through the Intervention Fund; the size of that fund; the degree to which productivity is improved; and the extent to which competitiveness is increased.

The Government will take decisions on funding levels in the autumn in the light of the negotiations in Brussels. I have already warned the Corporation that a tight financial regime will have to apply, and that funding levels will depend on the overall public expenditure position at the time.

In the light of our manifesto commitment to privatise a substantial part of British Shipbuilders the Government has decided that British Shipbuilders should sell their warshipbuilding interests, making substantial progress towards privatisation by March 31, 1985 and completing it by March 31, 1986. The Corporation will also continue to dispose of other saleable assets.

Accordingly I have today asked the Corporation to set in hand action to dispose of those parts of the Corporation engaged mainly or wholly in warship building.

To secure the maximum practical extent of fair competition we would prefer to see the yards sold separately or or in small groups.

I have, however, also asked the Corporation to set in hand contingency preparations for a flotation on the Stock Exchange of all or some of the companies in case individual sales may not be achieved.

I believe this will enable the Corporation to pursue single-mindedly its aims for their merchant shipbuilding business and to take the steps to improve efficiency on which their long-term future depends, while providing an assured competitive warship-building capability.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said Mr Tebbit was the principal grave-digger of British industry.

This new corporate plan for shipbuilding, based upon 180,000 to 210,000 tonnes per annum output, was simply not sufficient to maintain British Shipbuilders at its proper size. How many more redundancies and closures were in prospect during the plan period?

The only year in which British Shipbuilders in the past six or seven years had approached viability was in 1981-82, with output of some 400,000 tonnes. What was the Secretary of State doing to ensure that British shipowners – what was left of them – placed a larger proportion of their orders for new vessels in British yards?

Is it not a disgrace (he said) that over recent years, on a comparable basis, only 26 per cent of British shipowners' new orders have been placed with British yards as compared with 87 per cent of French shipowners in their yards, 97 per cent of Belgian shipowners in their yards and more than 75 per cent and 85 per cent in the case of the Danes, Dutch and West Germans? Does he know of any other country which gives so little support through its own merchant marine to its own shipbuilding industry?

How could there be any sense of security left in British Shipbuilders when Mr Tebbit intended to strip away by the spring of 1986 the most profitable part of the industry, the warship yards? Would he at least list those yards which he classified as engaged mainly as well as wholly in warship building?

Mr Tebbit replied that he was not closing any yards. The only yard closures, the redundancies, which might occur would be because yards failed to comete effectively with others in the world, despite a subsidy from the Brisish taxpayers since 1979 of well over £1,000m.

If British shipowners found that despite this subisdy they were still unable to get competitive quotations, that fault must be laid at the door of British Shipbuilders, not at the Government's door.

If Mr Shore felt that to remove the profitable warship yards would damage the merchant shipyards, was he suggesting that the defence budget should cross-subsidize even further the production of merchant ships?

The two yards engaged mainly in warship building were Cammell Laird at Birkenhead and Swan Hunter, on Tyneside.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) asked if British Shipbuilders would entertain a management-staff employee takeover bid as in the case of National Freight Corporation?

Were Mr Tabbit and the board of BS aware of the need for speed. Delay would be corrosive for the morale of the workforce and that of potential customers.

Mr Tebbit said it was intended to sell the warship builders yard by yard. The yards in question were Vickers, at Barrow in Furness; Yarrow, on the Clyde; Vosper Thorneycroft, Southampton; Hall Russell, Aberdeen; Brooke Marine, Lowestoft; plus the mixed yards, Cammell Laird and Swan Hunter.

Buyouts by management and workforce would be more than welcome if they were commercial offers. He agreed there should not be any unnecessary delay. That was why he had given to Mr Graham Day, chairman of BS, a tight schedule. He had accepted it.



Conlan: Self-defeating and patiently daft

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Gova n, Lab) said Mr Tebbit had announced a prescription for further decline in the already shattered merchant shipbuilding sector. There would be more closures.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L) said many would regard the plans for privatization as an act of grand folly, on the same scale as those to private the Royal Ordance Factories.

How would Mr Tebbit go about the complicated business of disengaging the military sectors from the civilian sectors? This seemed another example of the Government's blind dogma acting against the interests of the industry and the Royal Navy which it served.

Mr Tebbit said Mr Ashdown was wrong on every point. Britain had not been able to export any warships for many years. Jobs had thus been lost unnecessarily, and the Navy had paid more for its ships than it needed to, had fewer ships than it might have had, delivered later than need be. He saw no difficulties about disengaging the yards.

Mr Donald Dixon (Jarrow, Lab): It is nonsense to suggest this is going to save taxpayers' money. The £44m for the warship building yards will put more money into some of his friends' pockets.

The sell-off will mean that merchant shipbuilding in this country will not be viable.

Mr Tebbit: No harm would come to have warship building yards competing for MoD orders from overseas and to have a turn-around, in the same way as private ownership of Scott Lithgow has already begun to turn that yard around. He has a very narrow and bigotted view of these matters.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) asked if foreign investment would be allowed.

Can Mr Tebbit give the assurance (he added), in consultation with the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr Michael Heseletine), that the Trident programme will not be dengrated or degraded in any way and will not cost any more if that contract is passed through Vickers to private ownership?

Mr Tebbit: If I find that I have to place restrictions on foreign ownership or part ownership of any yard then I will do so. On Trident, Mr Heseltine and I are both of the opinion that privatization will help rather then hinder the prospect of the taxpayer getting value for money we get rid of the peculiar system in which the defence budget is called on to subsidize merchant shipbuilding yards.

Mr Bernard Conlan (Gateshead East, Lab): Is Mr Tebbit incapable of understanding that to hive off the profitable elements – the warship building yards – will make the industry less competitive and therefore it will not only be self-defeating but patently daft?

Mr Tebbit: I can assure him that operations, for example, at Vickers, are not gravely affected competitively by Gowan. If he is muddled I am sorry.

Sir Peter Emery (Honiton, C): The auditors in their statement to him have had to qualify the accounts to state that they did not give a true and fair picture. This is a most dramatic qualification of any auditor of any accounts.

If and when the warship building division is sold, how much further public investment will have to go into the merchant shipping division in order that they can break even?

Mr Tebbit: I understand that the principal cause for the reservation of the auditors related to the accounts of Scott Lithgow, where the accounts were not able to be presented in an audit form and there had been some discussion about that.

He said Sir Peter Emery could pursue these matters in more detail in the Select Committee on Trade and Industry, of which he was a member.

On future investment, he said it was how the investment already made was used which was the principle.

Emery: Auditors' most dramatic qualification

Mr Edward Garrett (Wallsend, Lab): Wallsend is the biggest yard with the biggest workforce in British Shipbuilders. Would he reconsider his decision on the yard, which is a mixed yard, because it specializes in merchant ships, specialist vessels and warships? If it goes exclusively to warship building a large area of land which could be used to build some of the largest ships in the world will not be put to full use.

Mr Tebbit: It is a very difficult matter but the Swan-Hunter's management are of the view that its future would be best assured in warship building rather than as a mixed yard. I am sure that will be the predominant feature although, to some extent, they will look at other civil work on a minor scale.

When you look at this from the United Kingdom point of view, you wonder how many of these very large yards such as Harland and Wolff and Swan we can afford to maintain.

Mr Harry Ewing, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry: As the statement deals with the future of British Shipbuilders until 1987-88, can he tell us why he instructed Mr Graham Day to withhold certain information on the future of BS from the select committee on trade and industry? We do not believe this statement is the full story. We are very apprehensive about what is contained in the interim strategy plans he instructed Mr Day to prepare.

Mr Tebbit: There is always the possibility that a difference of opinion may arise between ministers and select committees as to whether it would be in the public interest for particular information, whether relating to the nationalized industries or any other public matter, to be disclosed.

The Government remains of the view it is not in the best interest of the good management of nationalized industries or their relationship with the sponsor departments that documents of the kind requested on this occasion should be supplied to select committees.

Nevertheless, it is for the House as a whole to decide whether the powers of a select committee should be enforced and the committee was given the documents for which it asked.

The corporate plan contains no specific plans to close shipyards whatsoever. I asked Mr Day to withhold the information because I thought it was in the best interests of British Shipbuilders that it should be withheld.

State airline chief wants shares sold in the high street

FINANCE BILL

A call for a wider extension of share ownership of United Kingdom companies, with shares being offered for sale in the high street, was made by Lord King of Wartnaby, chairman of British Airways, in his maiden speech on a debate in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Finance (No 2) Bill.

Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, moving the second reading, said that what were needed were healthy institutions operating in a healthy environment. It was for the private sector to provide the institutions – the businesses, enterprises, workers and management – and for the Government to provide for the healthy environment. The Government's major economic policies were all directed to this end.

The budget had done a great deal in creating an environment which was more conducive and more favourable to enterprises to expand and ultimately to provide employment.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, said the Government had effected no improvement and since it had been in office the position had deteriorated sharply.

When the Prime Minister (he added) refers to "the enemy within" she should bear in mind there is a possibility that one of the most important enemies within is at Number 10 itself.

Lord King of Wartnaby, said he believed that people had the desire not merely to earn but actually to own something. It was deeply ingrained in them. Ownership gave both security and independence and was also a cause for pride.

Employees had a right to know what concerned them and their future and a right to know before the outside world. Employees should share in profits.

We should (he said) rid ourselves of that misleading and damaging phrase "the two sides of industry". There should not be two sides of industry.



King: Ownership a cause for pride.

The interests of the enterprise and its employees should be identical. I should like to see ownership go further. Men and women should not only own a share in their company but participate more generally in the success of their business.

The Government should do all it can to reverse the downward trend in private share ownership in United Kingdom industry and commerce. We need to take away the mistique of share ownership and bring the importance of acquiring shares to the high street.

He was heartened that building societies might be able to offer shares for sale in the high street branches.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said the women's movement seemed to be flagging under the Government and that was regretable particularly under a woman Prime Minister. Little progress had been made to help women in financial matters, such as married women and taxation.

The humiliation of married women in relation to taxation was quite intolerable, particularly in relation to the length of time they had had to suffer. In these days of less stable marriages it was more important than ever that women should safeguard their own resources

It was amazing how many women were still ready to surrender their independence, freedom, economic future and almost everything in life, to be married.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne (C) said he wholeheartedly welcomed the Bill in general, but he was not happy with the transitional provisions to do with the abolition of initial allowances. These provide relief in respect of certain capital expenditure incurred in connexion with projects in development areas.

Welsh rates not to be capped

WALES

Ratepayers in Wales can look forward to rate increases of no more than 4½ per cent on average in 1985-86, the rise at present projected in the economy as a whole, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said in the Commons.

Mr Edwards, in a statement on the rate support grant settlement for 1985-86 also said that he had decided not to make use of the power would depend entirely on council's responses to the present voluntary arrangements. Mr Barry Jones, Labour Opposition spokesman on Welsh affairs said that the decision not to use the capping powers had been wise.

Mr Edwards said: Local authorities have started to plan their budgets for the next financial year. For this reason I am today circulating my proposals for the key elements of the 1985-86 RSG Settlement to each local authority in Wales.

I have decided not to make use, in 1985-86, of the new powers given me by the Rates Act to set rate limits for high spending authorities, preferring to rely on the existing measures to influence local spending decisions. Whether the new powers are used in Wales in later years to project the ratepayers depends entirely on authorities' responses to the present voluntary arrangements.

Before outlining my proposals for the 1985-86 Settlement it is useful to consider what has been achieved to date in Wales, as this has a major bearing on my strategy for 1985-86.

In 1981-82 the excess over the Government's planning total for local authority current expenditure in Wales was £41 or 4 per cent. Budgets for the present year reveal a cash excess amounting to only half that figure. Futhermore, three quarters of the total overspend against targets arises in just three counties – Clwyd, Mid and West Glamorgan.

The overwhelming majority of councils are budgeting moderately and responsibly, with all the benefits tha such a policy brings to their ratepayer.

Between 1979-80 and the present year average general rate poundages in Wales have risen by about seven percentage points less than the rise in the Retail Price Index. The performance on rates since 1981-82 has been even better, with the average increase amounting to only about two thirds of the rise in inflation.

We have therefore reached a position in Wales where aggregate spending is within striking distance of the Government's plans, and where the vast majority of councils are budgeting to spend at or below target.

This outcome has not been achieved painlessly. It has required most authoritiesven low spenders, to contribute savings, and to make difficult choices of priority.

It continues to be necessary for all authorities to maintain a tight grip on their spending but provided they do so it should nto be difficult for them to meet the targets I am proposing for 1985-86.

In order to maintain the pressure for economies in the area of current expenditure and the housing revenue account I intend to retain the target system which has worked so well in recent years. However, I intend increasing the weight attached to GRE in the current expenditure component from 60 to 70 per cent.

Once again I intend to apply limiters to produce minimum and maximum cash increases on 1984-85 budgets. The minimum increase for the highest spenders will be 2 per cent – which is 1½ per cent higher than the minimum increase allowed in the current year.

The maximum increase on this year's budgets will be 4 per cent. In addition, for authorities spending at or below their 1984-85 targets, I propose to add a quarter of one per cent to the current expenditure total otherwise calculable

Thus the maximum increase for low spending authorities spending at or below target in 1984-85 is 4¼ per cent, so real terms cuts in current spending should not be required in these authorities.

In total these targets add up to £1,342m, which implies an increase in current expenditure provision of £25m. This increase in provision will be contained within the established aggregate public expenditure plans.

After allowing for the abolition from next April of the National Insurance Surcharge payable by local government employers, and the greater role proposed for the Manpower Services Commission in funding certain elements of further education, the target aggregate for 1985-86 represents a 4.1 per cent increase on 1984-85 budgets.

It is extremely important that the more generous target package for 1985-86 must not be seen as a signal to relax the search for economies. The resources I have made available are the maximum that the rate and taxpayer can afford. This being so I am proposing to introduce a far tougher grant holdback schedule next year.

If all authorities spend at target – and there is no reason why they should not – and apply only half the reserves used in the present year, then ratepayers can look forward to rate increases in 1985-86 no higher, on average, than the presently projected rise in costs for the economy as a whole, 4¼ per cent.

The final ingredient of my proposed package for 1985-86 is a £15m addition to the existing provision for local authority capital investment in 1985-86. This enhancement is linked directly to Welsh authorities' efforts to contain their current expenditure in 1984-85.

I will be consulting the local authority associations on my proposals for 1985-86 before presenting a Rate Support Grant Settlement to Parliament at the end of the year. I will also be consulting them on the possibility that from 1986-87 onward, targets will be calculated on the assumption that targets in the previous year have been achieved.

I am very attracted to this proposition as breaking the link with budgets would eliminate the tendency for the higher spenders to increase their share of resources at the expense of low spending authorities.

However, I will not make a final decision on this aspect until after I have had the opportunity to discuss the important issues involved with the associations during the autumn.

Protests at subsidized food sales

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Government intends to take firm action to try to ensure that the European Commission's proposal to sell subsidized butter to Russia and elsewhere is not accepted, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told the Commons at question time. He said that if other EEC governments took the same attitude as Britain then the proposal, which would breach Community spending limits, could not go ahead.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C) said: The Commission is already spending one-third of every penny it spends on either destroying or dumping surplus food.

Is not Mr Rifkind concerned about the decision of the Commission yesterday to agree to spend even more on dumping cheap butter and other food on Russia and elsewhere when there is no authority from the Council of Ministers. What powers has the Government to prevent the Commission from spending illegally.

Mr Rifkind: I share his concern at the proposals of the Commission. As to powers to prevent such as this if their proposals come before the Council of Ministers obviously the UK is in a position to take action in the normal way.

Certain of the proposals may be dealt with by the management committee, and decisions of the committee can only be overturned if two-thirds vote against them. The UK will most certainly be against these proposals but I cannot anticipate whether the two-thirds requirement will be achieved.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab): Can we at least ensure that food in store in this country is distributed to those who need it, like my constituents, or to the poor of the third world who are dying of malnutrition and starvation?

Moate: Were we not going to stop this nonsense?

Mr Rifkind: There are already schemes to sell much cheaper butter to hospitals and orphanages in this country. The Community does have a major food aid programme which at present amounts to some £280m.

Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C): Has something gone seriously wrong? Were we not going to stop this nonsense about food exports to Russia by being tough about Community own-resources?

Why are we proposing an increase in own-resources at the same time as increasing cheap food exports at the expense of the British taxpayer?

Mr Rifkind: The Commission is free to propose what it wishes. What the Council of Ministers and the British government have to do is to take firm action to ensure that any Commission proposals which would be contrary to legal limits on Community spending are not accepted.

Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs: The reality is that the Commission has just decided to ignore the Council of Ministers. Their decision to go ahead with unauthorised expenditure, for which the money does not exist, demolishes all the promises we have heard of greater financial discipline.

Mr Rifkind: If the other member governments make the same response as this Government intends to do these Commission proposals will not take effect. Therefore the Council of Ministers and the member governments have it within their power to prevent any proposals by the Commission they believe to be undesirable and unacceptable.

Satisfactory progress in Hongkong talks

Nothing must be done to undermine the authority of the British Government over the future of Hongkong, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during Commons questions on talks over its future. It was the Government's intention to remain in charge and hold responsibility until 1997, he said.

Mr Luce said: The talks on the future of Hongkong are progressing satisfactorily. The nineteenth round of formal talks was completed earlier today in Peking. They were once again described as "useful and constructive" by both sides.

The working group continues to meet full-time between the formal rounds in order to consider documents submitted by the two sides. It will take a short recess between July 31 the week beginning August 13. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, left on a further visit to Hongkong and Peking earlier today.

Sir Paul Bryan (Boothferry, C): Has he read reports of the proposals by the People's Republic of China that some Anglo-Chinese commission might be set up soon, presumably to supervise the gradual hand-over of power? This might be appropriate 12 years hence, but it is utterly inappropriate now and should not just be resisted but actually turned down.

Mr Luce: I have seen these alleged proposals by the Chinese. When I recently went to Hongkong a cross-section of the public I met there had their own views to express to me on this matter. I and Sir Geoffrey Howe took them carefully into account.

They must be seen against the background of our firm intention of the British Government to maintain responsibility until 1997.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): It would be helpful if as much detail as possible could be written into the agreement between the two governments. While the fears in Hongkong are understandable, some form of joint commission on liaison between the British and Chinese governments at a reasonably early date would help to ensure a smooth eventual transition.

Mr Luce: We feel strongly that the best form of assurance to the people of Hongkong who are naturally at the moment anxious and uncertain about their future is that they have such detail in that agreement so they can see that the preservation of the way of life they are used to, and which has created the prosperity and stability of Hongkong

That is why it is essential to go on working week by week to try to persuade the Chinese that it is in their interests to see this.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth affairs: While agreeing that the confidence of the people of Hongkong in the reliability of any agreement is of paramount importance, both to our Parliament and to the government in Peking, there might be some advantage in having some sort of machinery through which Peking is more directly aware of the state of feeling in Hongkong.

A commission composed of British and Chinese representatives may fulfil a useful purpose, provided it is not given any executive authority, before the hand-over takes place.

Mr Luce: If there is to be any form of contact with the Chinese government about the future with a view to contributing to a smooth transition in 1997, nothing must be done in any way to undermine the authority of the British Government, whose firm intention it is to remain in charge and hold responsibility until 1997.

Plans to strengthen home defence

There will be 47 Home Service Force companies including the present four pilot scheme companies when the two stage expansion scheme for the force is completed, Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a Commons written reply.

He said that plans to expand the force to a strength of almost 5,000 had been finalized. In devising plans, they had been guided by operational requirements and the availability of suitable Territorial Army host units.

The first stage of the expansion would begin in January, raising the strength of the force to more than 4,200 and would involve host units not affected by the TA expansion programme. The second stage would follow the TA expansion and add another 500 to the HSF strength.

The companies of the expanded Home Service Force will be located as follows: seven in Scotland (Elgin, Aberdeen, Perth, Dunfermline, Ayr, Dumfries, Edinburgh); four in the South East (Canterbury, Horsham, Reading, Oxford); seven in the North East (Huddersfield, Scarborough, Newcastle, Bishop Auckland, Hull, Catterick, Leconfield); seven in the East (Bedford, Norwich, Peterborough, Chelmsford, Worksop, Derby, Leicester); five in London (2 in Finsbury and 3 more, possibly to be located at Chelsea, Hammersmith and Kensington); five in the South West (Truro, Plymouth, South Cerney, Bath, Salisbury); three in Wales (Cardiff, Swansea, Wrexham); four in the West (Walsall, Worcester, Kidderminster, Donnington); five in the North West (Lancaster, Chorley, Liverpool, Warrington, Runcorn).

The companies to be raised at Oxford, Kensington, Plymouth and Runcorn will represent the second phase of the expansion.

The companies to be raised at Donnington, Salisbury, South Cerney, Catterick and Leconfield will be hosted by units of the Regular Army; if this proves successful, it will enable us better to consider the scope for the further expansion of the Home Service Force in the longer term.

Family plea to King over Saudi death

By Patricia Clough

The family of a British construction worker killed in Saudi Arabia has appealed to King Fahd to clear up the mystery surrounding his death.

Mrs Elizabeth Brodowska and her three daughters, of Gledhow Park Road, Leeds, West Yorkshire, wrote to the King in desperation after two years of fruitless attempts through the Foreign Office to obtain a full account of the circumstances in which he died.

Mr Barry Sheerman, Labour MP for Huddersfield, who had taken up their case, said yesterday that he is seeking to raise a pressure group of families with relatives who have died in unexplained circumstances in Middle-Eastern countries. His move comes amid reports of four mysterious deaths among Britons in Oman and two others in Suadi Arabia.

"These cases are more common than you would think", he said. He told *The Times* "the Government does not want to upset rich countries which bring in contracts. They want the problem to go away but they have got to face up to it.

"After the immense pressure brought by the Saudi Government over the film *Death of a Princess*, everyone is afraid of upsetting the Saudis again," he said.

Mr Pawel Brodowski, aged 46, a Polish-born foreman with the Anglo-Saudi construction company Oasis Eve, was killed on May 30, 1982. A brief police report sent home with his body said he died when a radio mast he was erecting at the National Security Headquarters in Taif collapsed because of wind.

Information received by the Wimbledon-based parent company J L Eves from witnesses conflicts with the Saudi police report. "There was no wind", Mr Tom Winard, director of the company says. "The mast did not collapse; a piece at the top broke off." But Mr Peter Lawton, the famil's solicitor, said that information had never been passed to them.

Mr Winnard said that Oasis Eve had been trying to get compensation for the family from the Saudi authorities but ther had been no agreement. The parent company had given them an ex gratia payment of £11,000 in anticipation of a settlement.

Bus cuts 'harming rural life'

Rural life is threatened by the disappearance of country bus services, according to a Friends of the Earth report published yesterday.

Surveys in Norfolk, Gwynned, Devon and Oxfordshire showed freedom of movement for people without cars severely restricted, shopping patterns badly disrupted.

Blind climber

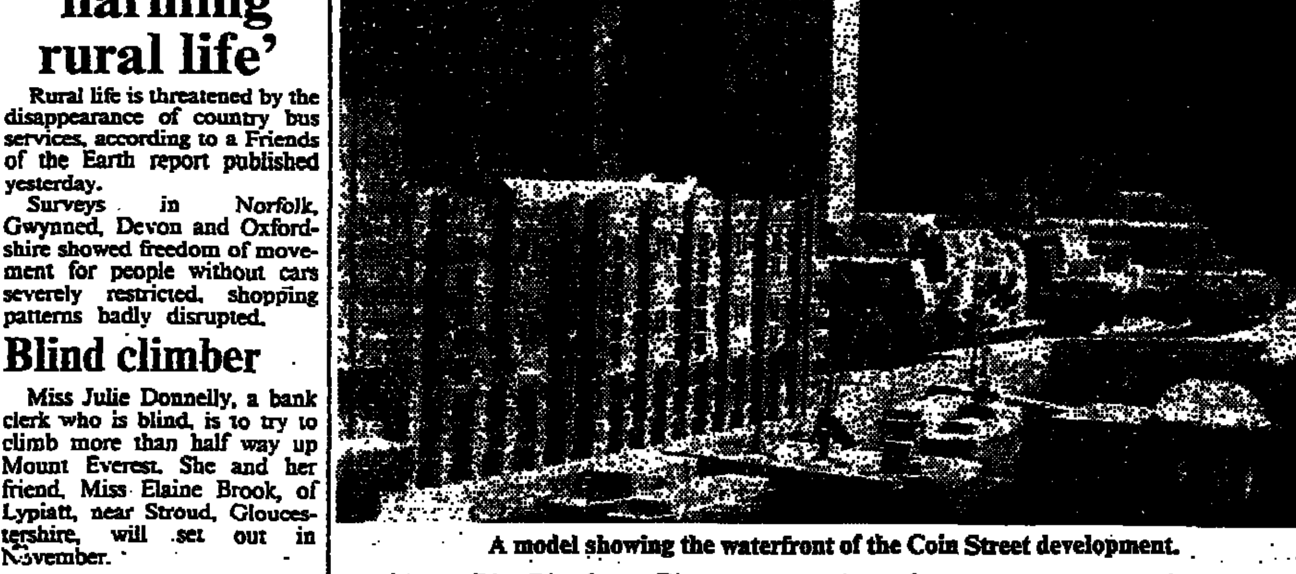
Miss Julie Donnelly, a bank clerk who is blind, is to try to climb more than half way up Mount Everest. She and her friend, Miss Elaine Brook, of Lypiatt, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, will set out in November.

Bank raid trial

Michele Giovanni Iandolo, aged 23, of Railway Street, Gillingham, Kent, was yesterday sent for trial at the Central Criminal Court, attempting to rob Lloyd's Bank in Victoria Street, London, on June 28.

Barmen strike

Dublin barmen plan to strike from Saturday over a 15 per cent pay claim.



A model showing the waterfront of the Coin Street development.

GLC Coin Street project goes ahead

After years of public inquiries and High Court actions work finally started this week on a vast community project on the south bank of the Thames alongside the National Theatre (John Witherow writes).

The long-running battle between a property company and protest groups over the Coin Street site ended on Monday when the Greater London Council sold the 13 acres to Community Builders for £750,000.

The council had bought the site, between Waterloo Bridge and the river, earlier this year for £2.7m from Greycoat Estates, the property firm which at one time planned a £150m complex.

Yesterday Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the council's planning committee, said the sale to Coin Street Community Builders was the best market rate it could get for the site.

The new scheme, drawn up by council architects, envisages spending £30m on 400 new homes for 1,300 people and providing a large amount of space for light industry, shopping, and leisure.

Asians take assets fight to court

Ugandan Asians who were left destitute after being expelled during the purge by former dictator General Amin in 1972 started an action in the High Court in London yesterday to force the British Government to help them to get compensation.

In a test case brought by three men on behalf of 6,700 others who left behind assets worth £150m at 1972 values, Mr Justice Woolf is being asked to rule that the Government has a duty to support their claims.

Mr Ian Macdonald, for the Asians, told the judge that in April last year Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, told the three men that they must make their own claims under new Ugandan legislation. But he said the Uganda Expropriated Properties Act, 1982, was a "joke and not to be taken seriously".

The three men bringing the action are Mr Kamrudin Pirbhai, aged 72, of Matlock Road, Waltham Forest, east London, Mr Chimambhai Amin, aged 70, of Priory Way, Bushey, Hertfordshire and Mr Vrajlal Vasant, aged 82, of Hornbuckle Close, South Harrow, north-west London.

The hearing continues today.

Nott may head new terminal

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Sir John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence during the Falklands conflict and now a director of Lazards, is believed to be considering a post as chairman of the proposed Falmouth Container Terminal.

The terminal, backed by a group of private interests, could revolutionize Britain's ports industry. The idea is to siphon off much of the heavy container traffic from London, Liverpool, and Southampton to a new deep-sea container terminal in the old naval port of Falmouth in Cornwall.

The scheme is opposed by the established ports and by the dockers' union which has threatened a national dock strike if the £70m terminal is approved.

That was not possible without government approval until earlier this year when Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, quietly bowed out of the conflict by waiving Government responsibility for approving new port development. Since then the Falmouth project has lacked credibility; Sir John would help to give it that.

National unity bandwagon starts rolling as Israel faces up to poll impasse

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Confronted by the most serious political deadlock in Israel's history, a growing number of politicians are looking towards a government of national unity as a way out of the impass. But there is little optimism that the difficulties in the way will be overcome.

Just as both main power blocks, the Likud and Labour, are trying to win enough support among the 13 smaller parties to form a narrow-based coalition, so are they both demanding the right to lead any national unity government.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, maintains that his party would have the right to head a broad-based coalition because it has the greatest number of seats (45), while Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, contends that his Likud block has greater broad-base support among new deputies.

The momentum towards a national unity government, mandated specifically to deal with Israels economic plight, was increased by a statement from several leading writers all doves who urged left-wing opponents of the plan to support it.

The writers, including Mr Amos Oz, appealed to Mapam, the Citizens Right movement and Shinui, three left-wing parties which had previously dismissed the scheme. But later Mapam, part of the Labour Alignment, reiterated its refusal to take part.

Support for a wall-to-wall coalition came also from leaders of a number of smaller factions, including Mr Ezer Weizman, head of the new Yahad Centre party, which with three projected seats is planning a pivotal role.

Yesterday Dr Joseph Burg, veteran leader of the National Religious Party, who has served in most Israeli Cabinets, added his voice to the national unity bandwagon, after holding talks with the Prime Minister.

Dr Burg said he felt that everyone wanted such a government, but there was no clear answer to who would lead it. Earlier there had been unofficial hints that another Labour leader – either Mr Yitzhak Navon, the former President, or Mr Yitzhk Rabin, a former Prime Minister – might prove more acceptable at the head of a Labour-led national coalition than Mr Peres.

Final election results due today after the soldiers' vote is counted. Soon after that President Herzog will begin formal consultations with all parties before deciding who to ask to try to form a government.

● WASHINGTON; The Reagan Administration has quickly signalled that it looks forward to working with the next Israeli Government, regardless of which party takes power (Mohsin Al, writes).

The State Department, putting a brave public face on the failure of the poll to give a clear-cut victory said: "We are certain there will be no change in the traditional close cooperation which has existed between the Governments and people of the United States and Israel".

The spokesman went out of his way to praise Israel's democracy by saying that the election had reaffirmed the "value of a democratic society and its institutions". However, American officials and political analysts privately expressed concern that there could now be a prolonged jockeying for power.

The officials reiterated that the Administration here was still strongly committed to President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative of September 1, 1982. This was mainly designed to get Jordan into negotiations with Israel and Egypt on Palestinian autonomy.

● CAIRO: Egyptian newspaper editorials seemed disappointed yesterday at the outcome of Israel's elections (Aalice Brinton writes). The largely Government-controlled press here said that the inconclusive outcome meant that whoever came to power would be unable to take any significant step towards peace.

How the factions will line up in Knesset

In the intensive negotiations to form a new Israeli Government, the following 13 Knesset factions all have a role to play, either active or passive, in the calculations of Labour and Likud the two main blocks. Their projected number of seats with 98 per cent of the vote counted are in brackets.

The Religious Camp

Greatly splintered, now embraces Shas, the Sephardic Torah Guardians, a newly formed oriental group within the ultra-orthodox Jewish community (4); Agudat Yisrael, also ultra-orthodox, whose members supported the last coalition but took no Cabinet seats (2); the National Religious Party, now pondering renewing its pre-1977 ties with Labour (4); Morasha, a hardline breakaway from the NRP led by ultra-nationalist Rabbi Haim Druckman, will only go with Labour if it changes its views over the West Bank (2); and Tami, the Sephardic party which forced the early election and was subsequently heavily defeated in the polls (1).

The Right

Techiya born out of opposition to the peace treaty with Egypt, now broadened with addition of Tsomet movement of former Chief of Staff, General Rafael Eitan (4). Confident of becoming third largest Knesset faction with five members after soldiers' vote counted. Kach, led by Rabbi Mair Kahane. Publicly shunned by most Likud members, because of extreme views, including wish to expel 720,000 Israeli Arabs (1).

The Left

Shinui, last remnant of the 1977 Democratic Movement for Change and darling of the middle classes. Would be in centre were it not for dovish approach to foreign and defence issues, notably Lebanon war (3). Citizens' Rights Movement led by one of Israel's most formidable women politicians, Ms Shulamit Aloni, has close links with the Peace Now movement (3).

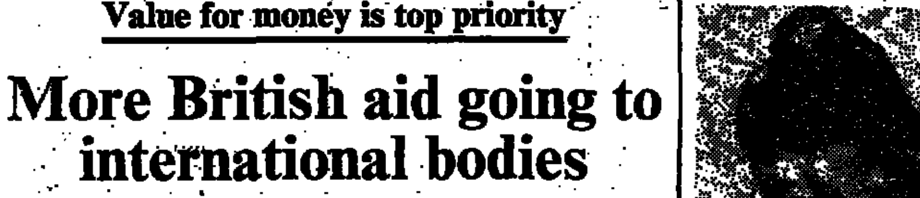
Centre block

Yahad, a new party founded and led by former Defence Minister, Mr Ezer Weizman, whose personality overshadows its fuzzy policies. Dovish on Palestinian question, but against territorial compromise (3). Ometz splinter group from now-defunct Telem party of late Mr Moshed Dayan. Its leader, Mr Yigal Hurwitz, has campaigned to be returned to the Finance Ministry, which he formerly occupied for Likud (1).

Arab-supported groups

Hadash: front dominated by orthodox pro-Moscow Communits Party which includes both Jews and Arabs and has the blessing of Mr Yasir Arafat, PLO chief (4). The Progressive List for Peace also claiming to be blessed by Mr Arafat, overcame an initial ban and now stands of far left of political spectrum. Puts Palestinian questioni above all else (2).

Papal greeting: An embrace from the Pope for a boy at his weekly general audience at the Vatican yesterday.



Value for money is top priority

More British aid going to international bodies

By Michael Prest

The proportion of Britain's overseas aid budget going to international institutions rather than being directly controlled by Britain has risen sharply in the past two years, according to a government report published yesterday.

In its second annual review, the Overseas Development Administration, a section of the Foreign Office with responsibility for aid, says that international bodies, such as the World Bank and the European Development Fund, absorbed 41 per cent of Britain's aid budget last year, compared with 30 per cent in 1981.

Overseas aid last year ran at £1,058m, or 0.35 per cent of gross domestic product, against £1,024m, or 0.37 per cent, in 1982.

For the first time the ODA has produced a list of the top 10 recipients of British aid. India is clearly the leader, although the change over 1982 is exaggerated by trying to translate financial years into calendar years. In the financial year 1982-83 India received £105m.

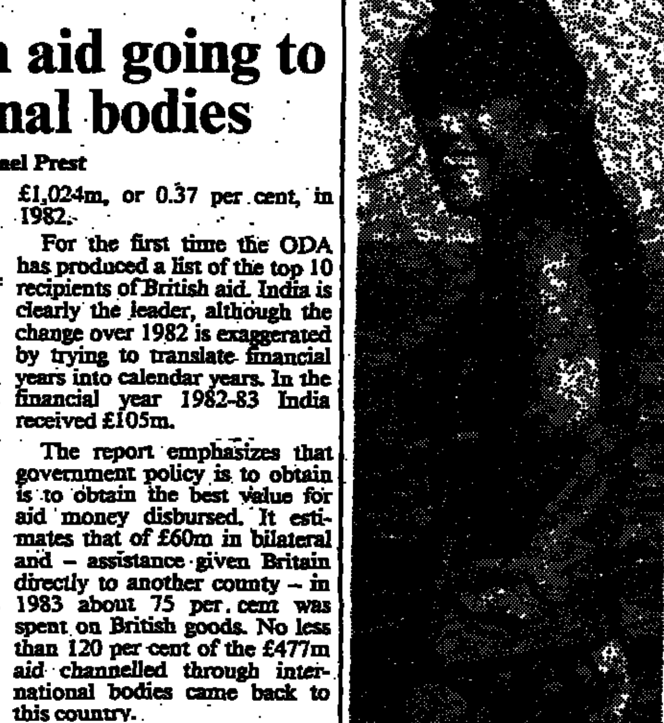
The report emphasizes that government policy is to obtain is to obtain the best value for aid money disbursed. It estimates that of £60m in bilateral and – assistance given Britain directly to another county – in 1983 about 75 per cent was spent on British goods. No less than 120 per cent of the £477m aid channelled through international bodies came back to this country.

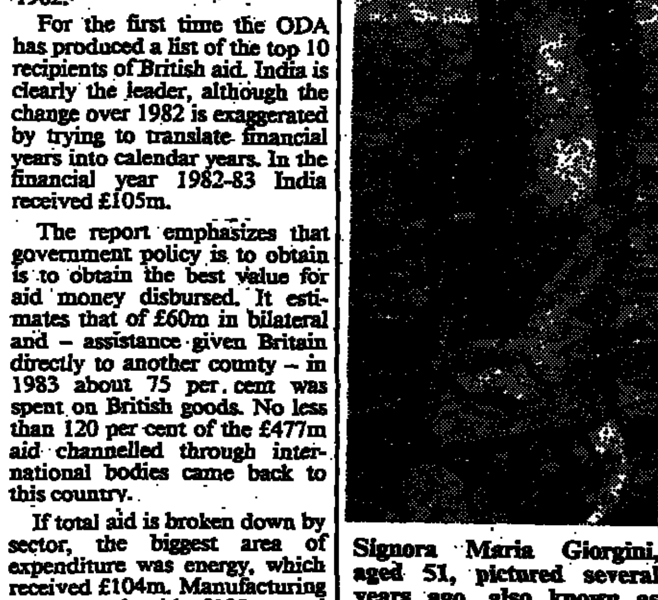
If total aid is broken down by sector, the biggest area of expenditure was energy, which received £104m. Manufacturing was second with £103m, and transport and communications third with £71.3m. Overall project aid, absorbing 55 per cent of all assistance, was the biggest category.

British Overseas Aid 1983, Overseas Development Administration HMSO: Price £5.95.

TOP TEN RECIPIENTS OF BRITISH AID

	1983	1982
India	£128m	£54m
Sudan	£32m	£39m
Kenya	£32m	£37m
Mexico	–	£34m
Tanzania	£30m	£27m
Sri Lanka	£29m	£33m
Bangladesh	£25m	£24m
Zimbabwe	£20m	£21m
Pakistan	£17m	£19m
Indonesia	–	£17m
Malawi	£15m	£17m
Zambia	£14m	£14m





Signora Maria Giorgini, aged 51, pictured several years ago, also known as Mamma Ebe, who was sentenced in Vercelli, northern Italy, to 10 years in jail for running a fake religious order which forced her followers to work without pay and made her a fortune.

She recruited young people, who believed her order was recognized by the Vatican, and made them live in complete isolation, working long hours in nursing homes where invalids came seeking miraculous cures. The judges said she used physical and psychological violence

Busts found in canal may be by Modigliani

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The city of Livorno looks set to be able to claim one of the oddest rediscoveries in the history of art if two sculptured heads removed from the canal prove to have been fashioned by Modigliani and dumped by him in the water 75 years ago in a fit of pique.

Tradition has it that Amedeo Modigliani returned briefly from Paris to his native Livorno in 1909 and showed some of his latest work to his friends. The heads, inspired by Negro sculpture, are said to have won derision from the critics, professional and amateur, of the Café Bardi frequented by the artist.

Their advice about the best place to put them was clear and Modigliani obliged by pushing the heads into the Fosso Reale canal, still on the wooden wheelbarrow used to transport them.

The heads were fished out on Monday and Tuesday in the wake of a great deal of old iron, rusty bicycles and other bits and pieces resting on the muddy bottom. One of the heads is sculpted in sandstone and the other in granite.

Little has been said about their appearance, except for some somewhat breathless remarks about the beauty of the eyes of one and the nobility of the nose of the other. They are now in the hands of three experts, from whom a final opinion on their authenticity is awaited.

The general tone of comment at Livorno's municipality is of confidence that the heads will survive the scrutiny. And the wheelbarrow too, because the searchers found a partly-rotted wooden gardener's barrow in the water as well.

One elderly spectator of the find was heard to comment that he had seen no such wheelbarrow since his grandfather's day, which is presumably expert opinion of a kind.

This is the centenary year of Modigliani's birth, and no better way could be found to mark the aniversary than by a sensational find of this nature, even if fears of a possible plant cannot be entirely dispersed until the real experts have had their say.

According to law, the heads would be the property of the state if proved authentic. Livorno, however, is in no mood to allow them to be taken elsewhere after the euphoria of the find, not even in another wheelbarrow.

SE Asia trip for Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher is planning an autumn visit to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, according to diplomatic sources in South East Asia.

There has been no confirmation from London, but it is understood that Mrs Thatcher is planning to be away for about a fortnight towards the end of September.

Britain goes back to being target for Strasbourg attacks

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The new European Parliament has begun where it left off last May, hearing all-round condemnations of British attitudes over the European budget.

The attack was led yesterday, in diplomatic words, by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Taoiseach Prime Minister making his address as president in office of the European Council. It was followed up with more feeling by Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the European Commission. It became a favourite topic for invective when leaders of the different political groups began making their comments from the floor.

Dr FitzGerald made it plain that "there was a political agreement in principle that the necessary steps should be taken at the next budget council meeting to provide for the interim financing of the Community."

That budget council took place last week when Britain stood alone against the desire of the other nine countries to raise extra money this year to pay the Community's bills this year. Dr FitzGerald gave a warning that this meant the amount of time available to resolve the problem was "extremely short".

He promised that another budget council would be held in time for the Parliament to vote on a supplementary budget in time for the necessary money to be made available in October.

He accepted the British argument that savings could be made but insisted (in the only part of his speech underlined in the prepared text) that whatever shortfall there was "must be provided".

Mr Thorn was more pointed. "The Commission considers that the approval of a supplementary budget is an absolute priority and not, as the government of one member-state has said, an unnecessary and unacceptable thing."

As far as budget discipline was concerned, he said, although some countries paid lip-service to it, it had to be used as a means of agreeing priorities and not a mechanical and blind way of imposing constraints. To do that, he said, was "an intolerable inconsistency."

Paisley walkout

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, took advantage of the fact that Dr FitzGerald was addressing the Parliament. When reference was made to the report on Northern Ireland he shouted: "Extradite IRA murderers", got up and walked out. Earlier Mr Paisley stole the limelight by protesting that the Union Jack flying outside was upside down.

Herr Rudi Arndt, leader of the Socialist group, which is the largest in the Parliament, was rudest, "when the British Prime Minister acts as if she was dealing with money from her private pocket which she alone uses, she is damaging the interests of the United Kingdom. It is erroneous to continue to say that this obstinacy will lead to success. If she had followed a responsible way it would have led much earlier to a solution providing more benefits to the United Kingdom than is now the case."

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservatives, was left, as has happened so often in the past, protesting the true European vocation of Britain and denying that all Britain was interested in was money.

Dr FitzGerald's speech ranged far wider than the British issue. He gave another commitment to try to complete negotiations with Spain and Portugal by the end of September, promising to see the Prime Ministers of both countries before them.

He hinted at the need for a change in the way social fund money was spent, arguing it was better to create jobs than to train people for jobs that did not exist.

He pleaded for a concerted economic policy to tackle unemployment. "Must we not be struck, alarmed and even ashamed by the contrast between the potential of this Communty which we are failing to realize and the reality of the disputes about money and milk, through which we have been dragging ourselves painfully and irrelevantly during this year of economic crisis".

Jenkins PR plea backed in Europe

From Our Own Correspondent Strasbourg

The European court may be asked to force Britain to introduce proportional representation for the next direct elections to the European Parliament in 1989.

This is one tactic being considered within the Parliament, Mme Simone Veil, leader of the Liberal group, said during a joint press conference with Mr Roy Jenkins.

The former Commission president and founder-member of the Social Democratic Party had travelled to Strasbourg to open a campaign against the British electoral system. That the Liberal-SDP Alliance had attracted 19.5 per cent of the votes cast in the European elections but had won no seats, he said, "has cheated not only the voters of Britain but the voters of Europe as well".

He said the fact that there were not 15 Alliance members in the house – as there would have been if Britain had used proportional representation – meant the whole make-up of the European Parliament had been distorted.

Mme Veil said that it was an obligation of Community rules for there to be a common electoral system for the European elections and she promised that the Parliament would do everything in its power to force the Council of Ministers to agree to this in time for the 1989 elections.

As a first step she has tabled a resolution for the current session of Parliament noting the way the two main British parties "resist any change" and insisting on the legal and moral obligation of the Community to establish a uniform electoral system.

The Parliament is awaiting the result of a court case it has opened against the Council of Ministers for failing to carry out its obligations to bring in a transport policy.

Depending on the outcome of that case, Parliament could decide to take similar court action against the Council for failing to ensure that European elections are conducted along the same lines in each member state.

Steel unions in France sign deal on redundancy

From Diana Geddes
Paris

A pace-setting "no compulsory redundancy" agreement was concluded yesterday between unions and management in the steel industry, where one third of the 90,000 workforce are expected to lose their jobs over the next three to four years.

Under the agreement, signed by three of the main unions but not the Communist-led CGT, any worker who is made redundant becomes eligible for either early retirement, if he is over the age of 50, a two-year "retraining-redeployment contract" at more than 80 per cent, of his former net salary.

Such contracts have already been proposed by the Government for workers made redundant in shipbuilding, coal-mining or steel, and for those working in the 15 specially designated redevelopment zones. But they have been viewed with scepticism by the unions, who believed they would simply be used as temporary "parking lots" before workers were finally thrown out on to the dole.

What is new in the latest agreement, and critical from the unions' point of view, is a clause stipulating that, if after the two-year retraining period the worker still has not found a job he will not be laid off but will be offered further training, provided he has not turned down more than two suitable jobs, at least one of which must be in his home area.

Any worker who does not wish to undergo retraining, may exchange his two-year redeployment contract for a lump sum redundancy payment, roughly equivalent to one year's salary. Those opting for early retirement will get 75 per cent of their gross salary if they are aged 50 to 55, and 70 per cent if they are over 55.

M Jean-Louis Foucaud, a negotiator for the Socialist CFDT union, said this agreement was extremely important because it guaranteed that no worker would be made compulsorily redunant. The unions would be pressing for a similar guarantee for workers in coal mining and shipbuilding, where mass redundancies are also planned over the next few years.

However, the CGT denounced the agreement as a seal of approval for the Government's plans, announced in March, for big cutbacks in the steel industry involving plant closures and tens of thousands of redunancies.

The CGT is expected to try to step up its opposition to reconstruction plans after the Communist Party's decision to leave the Government. But whether the rank and file will follow their union's lead in another matter. The vast majority of CGT members are not themselves Communist, and increasingly their main concern is jobs rather union solidarty.

The failure to tackle unemployment effectively was at the heart of the Communists' decision to abstain in Tuesday night's vote of confidence in the Government's overall policies. M André Lajoinie, leader of the group of 44 Communist MPs in Parliament, said unemployment was rising "at an agonizing rate of 1,000 unemployed workers a day".

However, the abstention did not mean that the Communists would now adopt a position of "systematic opposition" to the Government he insisted. It was rather intended as "a kind of alarm signal showing the danger involved in pursuing a policy of economic rigour

Four killed as second gunman runs riot

Hot Springs, Arkansas (Reuter) – A man who was wounded in a shoot-out with police drove to a motel that had once ordered him to leave and killed four people before dying, the police said yesterday.

It was the second mass killing in the United States in seven days. Last Wednesday James Huberty, a sacked security guard, killed 21 people and wounded 19 in a McDonald's fast-food restaurant in San Ysidro, California. Huberty was shot dead by a police marksman. The restaurant is to close permanently.

Police said the Hot Springs incident began when the unidentified gunman and three companions were stopped by police for a routine traffic violation. The man emerged shooting, and in the exchange of gunfire he and the arresting officer were wounded.

The gunman got back in the car and drove half a mile to the motel, where he opened fire with a shotgun and a pistol, killing the barman and two women customers in the lounge and another man in the lobby.

A waitress said that the gunman had been thrown out of the motel a week ago for creating a disturbance and had threatened the staff as he left.

One of the gunman's three companions was seriously wounded. The two others were arrested.

Cabinet shuffle in Denmark

Copenhagen – Mr Palle Simonsen, formerly the Minister of Social Affairs, has become Finance Minister as part of a reshuffle of the Danish Cabinet to take the place of Mr Henning Christophersen, who is joinig the European Commission.

Mrs Elsebeth Kock-Petersen takes over the Social Ministry and Mrs Mette Madsen the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Brady fund



President Reagan has launched a $2.5m appeal to help Mr James Brady (above), the former White House Press Secretary who was shot in the head during an assassination attempt on the President three years ago. Mr Brady still suffers from brain injury and is partly paralysed.

President Doe

Monrovia (Reuter). – The Liberian military leader, Mr Samuel Doe, sworn in yesterday as President of a newly created National Assembly, which will oversee the process of returning the country to democratic rule.

Casualties drop

San Salvador (Reuter) – El Salvador's Defence Minister, General Eugenio Vides Casanova says the Army suffered 2,838 casualties fighting leftwing guerrillas in the 12 months to May 31, its lowest casualty rate in almost five years of civil war.

Price of failure

Baghdad (Reuter) – Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council is to conscript all students who fail final-year examinations at colleges and institutes, according to the government newspaper *Al-Jumhuriya*.

Sakharov plea

Washington (Reuter) – The US Senate has overwhelmingly approved a resolution urging the Soviet Union to provide specific information on the whereabouts, health and legal status of Dr Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner.

Island blasts

Paris, (Reuter) – Four people were killed by two car bombs in France's Caribbean island of Guadeloupe yesterday. Investigators suspect the victims were separatists killed by their own bombs.

Treasure trove

Wellfleet, Massachusetts (Reuter) – Divers have found a wreck that may be the remains of Sam Bellamy's pirate ship Whidah holding an estimated £300m in gold, silver and other treasure.

Bridal suite

Blythe, California (AP) – Mr Glynn "Scotty" Wolfe, aged 76, an ordained baptist minister recognized by the *Guinness Book of Records* as the world's most married man among monogamous societies, has filed for his twenty-sixth divorce, and is looking for his twenty-seventh bride.

Socialists in Spain resent advice on Nato

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Señor Manuel Fraga, Spain's opposition leader, has embarrassed the ruling Socialists by sending them advice on the still-clouded question of a referendum on Nato membership straight after he had seen President Reagan in Washington.

Señor Fraga advised the González Government not to risk losing the referendum, as public opinion polls have suggested it would but to opt instead for consulting the Spanish people as promised through an early general election.

Señor Fraga, whose right-wing Popular Alliance wants Spain to become a full and militarily integrated member of Nato, claimed he was thinking of Spain's national interest and ignoring the fact that an early election would not be to his own party's advantage.

Pravda accuses US of 'nuclear hostages' plan

Moscow (Reuter) - *Pravda* yesterday accused the United States of planning to deploy strategic missiles in Europe in addition to medium-range cruise and Pershing rockets.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said this was the true intention behind suggestions made to London that it should allow the United States to station giant Minuteman missiles with conventional warheads on British territory.

The commentary was in response to a remark by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Parliament

"Washington's intention is quite clear: to deploy strategic weapons in Europe, in addition to medium-range nuclear arms, to destroy the military balance and turn the Nato countries into its nuclear hostages once and for all," *Pravda* said.

US suggestions that the Minuteman rockets it would send to Briatin would have only conventional warheads were "meant to blow dust into the eyes of simpletons".

Russains still say athletes in danger

South Africa appeals against Olympics reporting ban

By Our Foreign Staff

South African journalists have appealed against the refusal by the International Olympic Committee to grant them accreditation to cover the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, saying they are "perturbed and insulted" by the ban.

A letter of protest was sent yesterday to the Newspaper Guild in Washington and the London-based International Federation of Journalists by the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), South Africa's equivalent of the National Union of Journalists.

Ms Pat Sidley the SASJ's president, said in the letter that it was insulting to be prevented from reporting on the Olympics "in the name of those very freedoms we seek for ourselves and our readers". She appealed to both overseas journalist bodies to make representations to the IOC.

The SASJ said it believed "no journalists should be prevented from doing their jobs reporting on news events whatever they may be. This policy has brought journalists repeatedly into conflict with the state within the borders of South Africa".

The ban has deeply upset South Africa's English-language press, which has been a relentless and courageous opponent of apartheid.

As evidence that the massive security operation mounted for the Olympics is working, officials have revealed that Los Angeles recently enjoyed an entire day free of bank robberies – for the first time since October, 1979.

The Los Angeles police chief, Mr Daryl Gates, told reporters that more than 1,000 people had been arrested near the Olympic villages and the main stadium in the past month. He added: "Los Angeles is the safest city in the United States."

Meanwhile the Soviet Union has stepped up its criticism of conditions at Los Angeles and scorned the sporting value of competition bereft of top communist athletes.

Press reports in the past few days have claimed that sports stars training in California are struggling to cope with heat, smog, traffic and lack of proper facilities.

Soviet sports fans will have little chance to find out what they are missing. Television reports on the Games will be limited to a couple of minutes at the end of the evening news bulletin and there are no plans to broadcast the spectacular opening ceremony on Saturday.

Coverage of the run-up to the Games this week centred on alleged complaints by athletes that they had to run in front of speeding cars because there were no training grounds.

Tass also said hundreds of athletes had already been sent to the Olympic clinic for the treatment of respiratory illnesses caused by intense heat and smoke.

Another report claimed that runners were infuriated by a decision to hold the marathon in late afternoon, and said the timing had ben imposed by US television so that it could attract the biggest possible audience.

The Soviet press has also concentrated on the alleged physical danger to athletes, the chief reason cited by the Kremlin for staying away.

Newspapers have carried foreign reports about street gangs, muggings and the murder rate in Los Angeles.

Easing of travel curbs will follow Bonn loan to East Germany

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government yesterday formally approved a new loan of DM950m (£253m) raised by West German banks for East Germany, which is expected to ease and increase travel between the two countries.

The loan is part of a general package that Bonn has been negotiating with East Berlin which will lead to significant concessions by the East Germans to increase human contacts. Yesterday Herr Philipp Jenninger, State Secretary in the Chancellery, laid before the Cabinet the 11-point agreement both sides were eager to conclude before the visit here at the end of September of Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

In return for federal guarantees for the loan, the East Germans have agreed to lower the minimum compulsory exchange from DM25 a day to DM15 for Western pensioners visiting East Germany, to allow East German pensioners to visit friends and acquainces in the West (instead of only immmediate relatives, as at present), increase the time East German pensioners may stay in the West from 30 to 60 days, and West Germans in East Germany from 30 to 45 days. Customs duties will be lightened and a series of measures adopted to increase traffic between border districts.

The new credit arrangements, like last year's, do not oblige East Germany to spend the money on West German goods, though the federal republic accounts for most of its Western trade. The loan will be raised by a consortium headed by the Deutsche Bank, West Germany's biggest, and will be transferred in two equal instalments. It is repayable over five years at an interest rate of one point more than that charged between London banks.

The new agreement epitomizes the continuing improvement in inner-German relations in spite of the frigid East-West atmosphere. The seal on this détente will be set by the three-day visit of Herr Honecker, due to begin on September 26.

The East German leader will not visit Bonn itself, because neither German state recognizes each other's capital. But he will be received by President Richard von Weizsäcker in Gymnich Castle, the official government guesthouse some 30 miles from Bonn, and he will have talks with Chancellor Kohl in Bad Kreuznach, the Rhineland-Palatinate town where Karl Marx married his wife, Jenny.

Herr Honecker, who will be paying his first visit to the federal republic, is also expected to go to his birthplace in Saarland, and will have talks with Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister. While in Munich he is expected to visit the memorial at Dachau concentration camp.

Meanwhile, it has been announced in East Berlin that substantial reconstruction is about to begin on the East German side of Checkpoint Charlie, the crossing point between East and West Berlin for non-Germans. The dilapidated and drab wooden huts are probably going to be replaced with a more impressive structure to make a better impression on Western visitors.

Some details of the agreement were leaked a few weeks ago, and there will be clear disappointment that only pensioners will benefit immediately from the new regulations.

Mission to reopen in E Berlin

West Germany's mission in East Berlin, closed to visitors since the *departure of 55 East Germans who had sought* asylum there, will be open again next week. Building modifications will limit the numbers admitted at one time, however, and prevent access to the rest of the mission. It was also announced in Bonn that East Berlin has agreed to allow a further 1,000 people to emigrate to the West this year, bringing the total to about 33,000.



Getting the message: Ms Ferraro admires a shirt bearing the slogan "A woman's place is in the White House". Later President Reagan's campaign *chief apologized for* the President's remark that the choice of Ms Ferraro might be "the biggest bust politically in recent history". He said *no sexual slur was* intended.

Reagan goes on the attack with pledge not to raise taxes

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan has taken the election offensive. "I have no plans for a tax increase," he told a nationally televised press conference on Tuesday night. With that, he sought to demolish one of the Democratic Party's most important platforms.

Asked if he would rule out a tax increase next year, he said: "Yes."

Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic rival, who is fishing on Gunflint Lake in Minnesota, replied somewhat lamely: "I have been hearing fish stories all week. But tonight Mr Reagan *told a big one*."

Only last week Mr Mondale claimed that Mr Reagan had a secret plan to increase taxes.

Mr Reagan was in fine form. He presented Mr Mondale as a high-tax, big-spending liberal who would abandon the struggle against Marxism in Central America and let El Salvador bleed to death.

"I am not trigger-happy," the President said in reference to America's secret war in Nicaragua and its military aid to the Salvadorean Government. He insisted that Nicaragua was a threat to the hemisphere.

After the press conference, White House officials indicated that Mr Reagan has reluctantly abandoned hopes of wresting more money from the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, for anti-Sandinsta guerrillas in Nicaragua.

He had wanted an additional $21m (about £16m), which would be channelled through the Central Intelligence Agency. Previous funds are almost exhausted and officials said there appeared no hope of getting more from Congress.

He began the press conference with a salvo against the House of Representatives. He said it held captive six vitally important Bills, including those relating to a mandatory balanced budget, the use of public school classrooms by religious groups after hours, and an anti-crime package.

Reagan strategists are determined to fend off Democratic attacks on the President's popular themes of God, family and traditional values. It was pointed out to Mr Reagan at his press conference *that Ms Geraldine* Ferraro, running mate to Mr Mondale, had questioned whether he was a good Christian.

Asked for his reaction, he said with a grin: "I turned the other cheek."

Mr Reagan hinted strongly that the Administration would lift some of the sanctions imposed against Poland in response to the newly announced amnesty for political prisoners.

On the subject of the Anzus treaty, a Pacific regional defence alliance between Australia, New *Zealand and the United States,* he was asked how the United States could continue its defence commitments to New Zealand if it was denied port access for nuclear ships?

"I have every reason to be optimistic that there won't be any denial to our ships," he said. "We are going to do our best to persuade them that it is in their best interest, as well as ours, for us to continue with our alliance with Anzus."

Pretoria's hopes of deal still alive

Talks with Swapo revived

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The talks held on the Cape Verde Islands between South Africa and Swapo, the organization fighting for the independence of South-African-occupied Namibia, are the first publicly admitted direct negotiations between the two sides without the presence of third parties.

There have been previous secret contacts, and in May of this year Dr Willie van Niekerk, South Africa's Administrator-General *in Namibia, who also* represented Pretoria in Cape Verde, sat down with Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, at a conference in Lusaka, the Zambian capital.

Chaired jointly by Dr van Niekerk and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the conference was attended by a group of internal political parties in Namibia – *that is, those not* involved in the guerrilla war waged by Swapo from bases in southern Angola. It broke down after coming close to agreement on Namibia's independence.

Mr Nujoma walked out, apparently in anger at attempts by two other Namibian parties to link independence to removal of Cuban troops from Angola and to resurrect an old objection about the alleged inability of the United Nations to supervise the independence process impartially.

The immediate aim of the Cape Verde meeting, according to the South Africans, was to try to lay the basis for a ceasefire in Namibia, and to revive the momentum towards an independence settlement which petered out after the collapse of the Lusaka conference.

Earlier in the year events had seemed to be moving fast. At the end of January, Pretoria announced it was ready to "disengage" its troops *from* southern Angola, and in February reached an agreement with Angola whereby the latter *would take over the task of* preventing Swapo infiltration into Namibia.

The disengagement has not been completed owing, Pretoria says, to continued activity by Swapo in southern Angola, which the Angolian Army has proved unable to control, and in northern Namibia.

At the end of January there *was also a secret meeting in* Lusaka between Mr Nujoma and the head of South African military inteligence at which the Swapo leader was offerd safe passage to Namibia to discuss the formation of "a government of national unity", which would negotiate independence.

This proposal, turned down by Swapo, departed radically from UN Security Council Resolution 435, which envisages a UN-policed ceasefire and elections.

In March Pretoria proposed a regional peace conference. The proposal has never been with*drawn, although it was immedi*ately rejected by Angola and Swapo.

Mr Sam Nujoma: Earlier meetings in secret

Whale plan needs £9m in two years

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi

About £9m must be found within the next two years if the first global plan for the conservation of whales and other marine animals is to go ahead.

Experts of the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme gave this warning yesterday, when they described the new plan as the key to the survival of whales, monk seals, manatees, dugongs and other marine mammals.

***A Unep ecologist, Dr Bent* Nielsen, said the new action plan included the creation of sanctuaries for whales, banning public access to breeding areas, and the control of commercial catching.**

The International Whaling Commission recently agreed to ban commercial whaling between 1986 and 1990. But *the Soviet Union, Japan and* Norway – the three biggest whaling nations – have refused to support this.

Dr Nielsen said some of the money needed for the plan would come from individual governments. But much would also come from voluntary contributions.

Tory has slight edge in Canadian TV debate

From John Best, Ottawa

There was no clear winner or loser *when* the *leaders* of Canada's three main political parties squared off in a preelection television debate.

Mr John Turner, the Liberal Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, leader of the Progressive *Conservatives* and Mr Ed Broadbent, of the New Democratic Party all had reason for satisfaction at the outcome of Tuesday night's two-hour debate. However Mr Mulroney probably had the edge.

The first of three *live* television confrontations scheduled before the September 4 federal election, the debate was conduct*ed entirely in French*.

Mr Tuner managed to maintain the statesmanlike poise that *he has projected throughout the* election campaign which started on July 7. The Prime Minister, who took over on June 30, spent considerable time putting distance between himself and the discredited economic policies of previous Liberal adminstrations. He emphasized that he has a "new team" ready to tackle problems such as 11 per cent unemployment *and the* 30 billion Canadian dollars (£16.5 billion) budget deficit.

Police accept Briton's account of gun killing

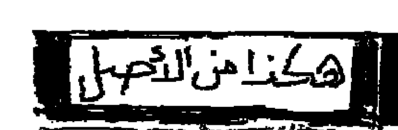
Chamonix (AFP) – Christopher Manson, aged 27, a British climber who was charged on Tuesday with the accidental manslaughter of a French friend, has satisfied police over what happened, they said yesterday.

Mr Manson late on Monday night was celebrating a successful climb when he started showing a guest his guns. He loaded one when his friend Patrick Rieffel, aged 28, knocked at the door. Mr Manson went to open it carrying the gun, which suddenly went off killing M Rieffel.

Nigeria extends the scope of death penalty

Lagos (AFP)–Nigeria's military rulers have issued decrees imposing the death sentence for arson, illegally exporting foodstuffs and petroleum, currency counterfeiting and drug trafficking. One decree recommended a 21-jail sentence for anyone over 18 who cheated in an examination.

Offences now subject to the death penalty include selling prohibited goods, damaging public property, tampering with oil pipelines, electricity and telephone cables, as well as illegal import or export of mineral oil or mineral ore.



Zimbabwe renews state of emergency despite Nkomo party opposition

From Jan Raath, Harare

The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been renewed for a further six months as the Government grapples with the spreading incidence of attacks by anti-government guerrillas.

For the first time in the nine occasions that the renewal of the emergency has come before the House of Assembly since independence the Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo voted against it late on Tuesday, accusing the Government's security forces of abusing the powers to kill and injure innocent civilians.

In previous emergency debates, Zapu has spoken strongly against the handling by the Army, particularly the Fifth Brigade, of the civilian population but has voted with the Government as a display of its support for action against "dissidents" whom the Government says are backed by Zapu.

The 15 "No" votes on Tuesday included five from the Republican Front of Mr Ian Smith, renamed the Conservative Alliance since the party's congress at the weekend.

Mrs Ruth Chinamano, wife of Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Zapu vice-president, presented a lengthy list of names of people she alleged had been killed by government troops, and said that to support the renewal was against her conscience.

Among Zapu speakers during the often rowdy three-hour debate were Mr Sikwili Moyo who was badly beaten while in the custody of security forces in February, and Mr Edward Ndlovu who said the emerency powers were being used to create a permanent state of instability in Matabeleland.

Nine of the 62 votes for the renewal were from the independent white members of Parliament, and Mr Esmond Micklem said that the disruption was spreading.

Mr Simbi Mubako, the Minister of Home Affairs, said in reply that the Government deplored conduct by the security forces which caused suffering to civilians, but questioned the validity of incidents brought up by Zapu MPs.

In May this year guerrillas killed two senior members of the ruling Zanu (PF) party of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, in the Midlands province, the easternmost evidence of rebel activity.

In the last two weeks the local press has reported that "dissidents" have killed five civilians and abducted two, and security forces have killed three guerrillas in actions spread over Matebeland North, Binga district near the western end of Lake Kariba, Lower Gweru in the Midlands and in Gowke in the North.

Harare taxes at the limit

A mood of complacency has settled over Harare's financial circles as they wait for today's announcement of the 1984-85 budget statement by the Minister of Finance Dr Bernard Chidzero (Our Correspondent writes).

The situation last year when Dr Chidzero presented a wide range of tax measures and described the country as being among the most heavily taxed in the world still obtains. The country's revenue producing private sector hs shrunk considerable and economists are confident that Dr Chidzero has little left to tax, apart from what emerges from tidying up previous measures.

The main issues to be delt with by the minister are the country's increasingly unmanageable foreign debit and interst payments which seriously inhibt the Governments's ability to pay to contain the unrest in the west of the country, which will require at least in undiminished military effort.

After a support operation by the international monetary Fund last year of 300m SDR the Government is abliged to follow the bank's as yet unpublished guildlines of economic restraint.



Chapter of illusion ends

Israel closes Beirut office

From Robert Fisk
Dbaye, Lebanon

The very last relic of Israel's unofficial peace treaty with Lebanon – "the end of a chapter of illusions," Mr Yitzhak Rabin the Israeli Labour leader, called it – disappeared from the map yesterday morning when Israel finally closed its government liason office north of Beirut.

Its 35 diplomats and security men handed over their helicopters at 3 am and flew off over the Mediterranean, leaving behind them a pile of empty ammunition boxes, a scattering of tourist brochures advertising the supposed benefits of Lebanese-Israeli friendship, and a crumpled poster which prematurly announced: "We export our way of life."

The immediate effects of the closure – which became inevitable once the Lebanese authorities decided to withdraw their army protection from the office – are going to be felt by Lebanese civilians wishing to cross the Israeli front line in southern Lebanon.

Lebanese wishing to travel south from Beirut can no longer obtain the *laissez passer* documents which the Israelis insist all travellers should carry, and the Israeli Foreign Ministry said in a statement ysterday the the closure would "certainly cause damage and much suffering to the Lebanese people". It did not explain why Israel could not simply issue such passes at the military lines along the Awali and Bisri rivers.

The office, in a villa on a small hill at Dbaye, was intended to provide the framework for growing diplomatic and economic relations between Israel and Lebanon. The Israeli head of mission held semi-diplomatic status – the door to his old office yesterday still bore the legend "ambassador" in Hebrew – while a series of telephone lines connected the Israelis with the Lebanese Cabinet and the Lebanese Defence Ministry.

Yesterday troops from the Army's Seventh Brigade were dismantling the communications equipment beside a driveway littered with torn-up Israeli trade and export magazines. "Do you think it's been fun sitting in this dump?" One of the Lebanese Army guards asked as he packed yesterday morning. "It's all a political game."

The Israelis adopted a more dignified attitude. They formally shook hands with the Lebanese soldiers who had been guarding then and thanked them for their protection. They left no memorials behind, which was itself an historic precedent. For just behind the cliff on which the villa stands lies the Dog River, whose rock walls are covered in the stone plaques erected by the armies which have occupied Lebanon: the Assyrians, the Roman Third Gallic Legion, the 21st British Corps in 1918, the French Army in 1920.

What the Israelis left behind was a series of brand-new open-top military trucks which were shipped into Lebanon in the past week and duly presented to the Phalange.

Role of Syrians is condemned

Abrogation of the May 17 agreement "at Syrian dictate" was contrary to the interests of Lebanon itself, Israel's Foreign Ministry said. Israel considered itself free to take steps to maintain its security interests on its northern border and would "continue to maintain contacts with its numerous friends in Lebanon". It would continue to strive for good neighbourly relations with Lebanon in the hope that Lebanon would be free to operate as an independent country."

Australia denies East Timor spy flights

From Our Correspondent, Melbourne

The federal Government has denied claims that Australia had been sending spy flights over East Timor.

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said yesterday that it was possible that drug runners or opponents of the Indonesian occupation of the former Portuguese colony were responsible for the flights.

The allegation was made by Mr John Lombard, a senior reporter with Radio Australia, on the ABC television programme *Nationwide* on Tuesday night. Mr Lombard said the flights were raised by the Indonesian Foreign Minister, General Murdani, when he met Mr Hayden in Jakarta earlier this month.

Mr Hayden was angry when he arrived at Parliament House in Canberra yesterday morning. "It is the most outrageous beat-up I've ever heard", he said.

It was "outrageously irresponsible to draw the Australian defence forces into this matter in the way in which it has been done. It generates tension and suspicion and creates more difficulties, especially when the Defence Minister has categorically denied the allegations."

However, later Mr Hayden admitted that the flights had been raised by the Indonesian Foreign Minister during their talks. He had said that Indonesian radar had detected unscheduled flights by aircraft coming from the south-east and that they did not appear to be military aircraft. They were either piston-engined or turbo-prop aircraft and were too small to have come from Manila, Hawaii or Singapore.

Mr Hayden said that he had assured the Indonesians that the aircraft were not Australian military or government aircraft. He said the Defence Department, the federal police and customs were investigating the possibility that the aircraft were Australian.

Mr Hayden's anger over the issue is a measure of the delicate state of relations between Australia and Indonesia over East Timor.

Bombs on first day of Tamil general strike

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Bombs exploded twice at the central bus stand at Jaffna in the Nothern Province of Sri Lanka yesterday at the start of a two-day general strike, called by the Tamil United Liberation Front in a week of mourning to mark the first anniversary of the riots of last year.

Police attributed the explosions which caused little damage to groups of separatists who last week called for a three-day general strike and gave warning that they would deal with anyone seen on the streets.

A government minister said yesterday that the incidents that took place on Monday afternoon, when Tamil United Liberation Front leaders were staging a fast at a Hindu temple, showed that militant young people had taken over leadership of the front in the north.

The youths exploded three bombs near the temple and splashed water on the spot where the Tamil leaders were to have fasted.

Insanity defence rejected in Pancoast trial

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

Marvin Pancoast, aged 34, was found on Tuesday to have been sane when he brutally murdered the former mistress of President Reagan's late confidant, Alfred Bloomingdale. The decision was made by the jury that had convicted him of murder.

After deliberating for four days, the jury said Pancoast knew what he was doing when he bludgeoned Vicky Morgan, aged 30, to death with a baseball bat in a flat the couple shared in July last year.

Pancoast had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. He was ordered to return to court for sentencing on August 31.

Canberra may examine claim that Hollis planted KGB mole in 1948

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The Federal Attorney General, Senator Gareth Evans, will consider investigating claims that a KGB "mole" was planted in the Australian Security Intelligence Organization while it was being established.

Sir Roger Hillis, the former director of MI5, who has been acccused of being a spy played a leading role in the establishment of AS10 when he visited Australia in 1948.

Yesterday, Senator Evans said that it would have been difficult for Sir Roger to plant a mole because he had not been involved in recruiting AS10 staff.

He said: "The only point I make about the Hollis story is that I am told he had nothing whatsoever to do with the first batch of AS10 people back in 1949. He did advise in advance of that on the structure and so on of the orgnaization but had nothing to do with the recruitment for it".

Senator Evans's remarks follow allegations made both here and in Britain by Mr Peter Wright, a former MI5 officer who led the investigation into the KGB penetration of MI5, that "it was 99 per cent certain that he (Sir Roger) was a spy".

The Attorney General, asked if he would be investigating claims that AS10 had ignored warnings by a high-ranking KGB mole, said: "To the extent that there appears anything in them, of course. I am responsible for the organization. The story has been around for a while and the suggestion is that Hollis had something to do with establishing the initial personnel of the organization. I am told quite unequivocally that is not so".

Mr Wright, who has lived in Tasmania for eight years, also claimed that MI5 had files on two prominent Australian politicians in the mid-1970s and that one had been investigated.

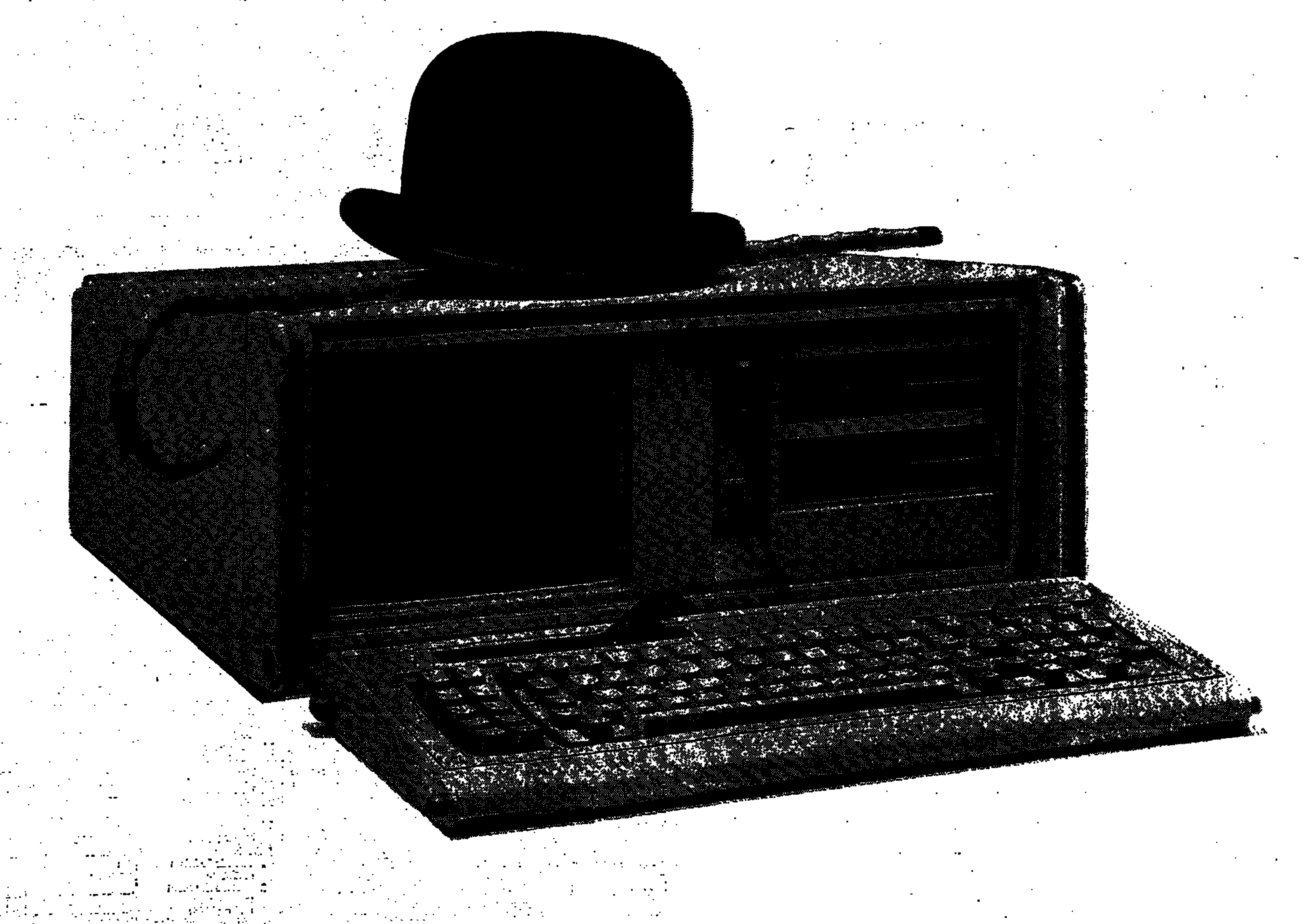
He has offered to return to Britain, despite the risk of a 10 year jail sentence for breaching the Official Secrets Act, to expose what he called the threat posed by Soviet intelligence on the security of the United Kingdom. He called for a purge of the British security services.

Spycatcher Mr Peter Wright stands outside the small, timber shack, hidden away in the hills of southern Tasmania, that has been his home for eight years.

This week he broke silence on a top secret issue that has worried governments around the world – the extent of Soviet penetration of the upper echelons of the British secret service.

Mr Wright claims that a major cover-up, organized by former Director-General of MI5, the late Sir Roger Hollis, allowed Soviet "moles" to operate for decades.

The man from MI5's counter-espionage section left Whitehall in 1976 and moved with his wife, Lois, to the sleepy village of Cynet to be near his daughter.



SPECTRUM

The boy who became superman

The Times Profile: Daley Thompson

Rain beats at the lone figure forcing himself around the track. Rain and sweat soak his close-cropped Afro haircut and his thick black mostache.

He will run three laps around the 400-metre track, just fast enough to cause pain. He will allow himself exactly 10 minutes to recover; then he will do it again, and again and again.

Daley Thompson, the decathlon champion, went to the campus of the University of California at Irvine last September to prepare for the Olympics in Los Angeles. He is expected to win.

Thompson is a natural sprinter, just over 6ft tall with immense shoulders, broad chest and thickly muscled thighs and calves on a 13½st frame. He covers 100 meters in 10.4 seconds, less than a half-second behind the world record and faster then any of his Olympic competitors.

But sets of 1,200 metres are agony. "It makes me feel like I never want to run again", he says, fighting for breath between sets. "I hate it."

Yet he knows it is the only way. In 1983 a back sprain, then a groin injury kept him from serious training for six months, but he entered the world championships in Helsinki that summer and won.

"I'd been training for eight years", he says. "That gives you a reserve. But you only have so much in the bank." Now he's back on the track, extending *himself* and rebuilding the reserve.

Thompson, now 25, dominates the sport. He has not lost a decathlon since the summer of 1978, when he had just turned 20. He has won the 1980 Moscow Olympics, the 1982 Commonwealth Games and European championships, and last year's Helsinki championships.

No American is within shouting distance. Even Jürgen Hingsen of West Germany, who has twice broken Thompson's world record, has not finished within 100 points in six head-to-head competitions.

"Actually, I don't think that's an accurate indication of our relative abilities", says Thompson. He pauses for effect, then adds: "All things considered, we're more like 200 points apart."

There is no smile, just the hint of a disarming twinkle in his eye. The combination of charm and irreverence has brought him a remarkable level of celebrity in the Commonwealth and throughout Europe.

People are taken, not only with his winning but with the way he wins. They are excited by his display of emotion, the fist pumped into the air in victory, the despair at a poor performance.

Thompson's event contributes to his aura. In a time of ultraspecialization in sports the decathlon represents the Renaissance ideal of balance.

Its superheroes – Jim Thorpe, Bob Mathias, Bruce Jenner – were not the greatest runners or jumpers or strongest athletes of their time.

Their test of physical and mental endurance came over two days of competition: 100-metre sprint, long jump, shot put, high jump and 400-metre run the first day; 110-metre hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1,500-metre run the second.

We may never think about the decathlon between Olympics. But its victors deserve the title, the world's greatest athletes.

Thompson was born in 1958 to a Nigerian father and a Scottish mother in Notting Hill Gate, west London. Lydia Thompson *still* lives in the neighbourhood.

"That child was a terror from the minute he was born", she says, with traces of her native Dundee in her speech. "He was hyperactive! Later, he was always getting into fights."

Too much energy and too much anger. "I just couldn't keep up with him", his mother recalls. At seven he was sent off to a state-approved boarding school south of London. He was the only black pupil there.

Farney Close is a seventeenth-century country estate, complete with acres of woodland and its own lake. Thompson says today that at first he felt abandoned and miserable. Then he discovered sports.



Muscling in: Thompson charges over hurdles, vaults on the pole and puts the shot

It was an acceptable way of discharging all that angry energy. As long as he won, everything seemed better – it *even helped to ease his pain* when his father died in 1971.

And Daley was a winner. At one point, the headmaster felt compelled to limit students to two individual events and one relay. "Daley was never vicious", recalls George Money, one of the teachers, "but he never let up".

By the time Thompson left Farney Close at 16, he was popular and self-confident, a young man in control of his life.

Back in London, Thompson enrolled in a small college, but classroom studies were far from his mind – he wanted an educational grant to help to support him while he trained. His only goal was to become England's fastest sprinter.

He joined the Essex Beagles Athletic Club at the invitation of Robert Mortimer, a track coach who saw him as more than *just another fast child.* "With his power, speed and determination", he said, "he could be a great decathlete".

Thompson resisted. "A lot of blood and tears were shed", recalls Dave Baptiste, Thompson's running partner with the Beagles. "Sprints were a bit of a muchness, and we were the two hot boys. It brought the club – and ourselves – a lot of publicity. He didn't want to give that up."

Thompson also knew the decathlon would make greater demands on him than he had ever known..

Learning the decathlon is a staggering task. While some of the events are relatively uncomplicated – the 100 and 400, for example – the javelin and pole vault take years to master.

Thompson's decision to undertake *such a commitment* was not welcome at home; his mother wanted her son to work. Ultimately, she told him to get a job or get out. He left.

"The streets were full of athletes like him" says Lydia Thompson. "I had no idea what his potential was, or where it would lead".

The man who took Thompson through the formidable learning process was the coach Bruce Longden. Late in 1975, Thompson moved in with Longden and his wife Sue, for a year. "We trained every day", Thompson recalls. "We talked athletics 25 hours a day – about everybody's technique and style, about races. Then we'd watch films of the races".

The challenge of the decathlon is great by design. It was introduced to the Olympics at Stockholm in 1912, with the clear intention of giving nations other than the United States a *chance at some* track-and-field medals.

Only the Germans and Scandinavians were experienced in the event. The design failed, however: the American Jim Thorpe won the first decathlon, and Americans have taken nine of 14 Olympic decathlons since.

Thorpe practised the events of the decathlon for a few months before the Olympics. Now every competitor in the Olympic decathlon trains for four solid years. Those few who become truly competitive – scoring at least 8,500 points – usually take six years.

Daley Thompson was different. In 1976, when he was 17, he reached 7,684 points, qualifying for the Montreal Olympics. He finished eighteenth in a field of 28.

The following years, in Madrid, he became the youngest man ever to score 8,000 points. And in 1978, he won at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, with 8,468 points. He had been a decathlete for three years.

A month later Thompson arrived in Prague for the European championships. The field was packed with top *athletes but he* was *supremely* confident. He built up a big lead the first day – and then lost. The experience was devastating.

"I've never considered suicide", he said, "but I would think that's how people feel. Suddenly it's worse than it's ever been and you can't imagine it getting better."

That Christmas season of 1979 was a good one for Thompson. He had confronted his worst fears, and survived. He was doing what he wanted to do – training and competing.

Thompson had finished school and his education grant had been replaced by a stipend from the Sports Aid Foundation, which supports top amateur athletes.

Bruce Jenner had quit after the 1976 Olympics to make a fortune in television. Thompson had different plans.

One day he started to fantasize: "When I'm 38 or 40, I'd like to think I'm still bumming around tracks, doing it just for the sake of doing it. A lot of people will be talking about me, saying, 'God, he's still here. We all thought he was going to pack up and become a film star, but he's still bumming around the tracks, still being a pain'. That's what I want people to say."

In 1980, the Sports Aid Foundation had told him to compete in the European Combined Events Cup the following year in Birmingham. "I told them I couldn't guarantee I'd compete, he said. "They said if I didn't promise they'd stop my money. I said, 'OK then, that's it'."

Actually, nobody wanted to compete in Birmingham more than Thompson, *but ordering* him made it impossible.

For Thompson, California has long represented a kind of training paradise. He has been going there since the winter of 1978, visiting Richard Slaney, working out with other British friends, spending eight or ten weeks far from the weather and personal pressures of London.

Thompson arrived nearly 10 months before the Olympics, with no plans to leave until after he had won his second gold medal.

Changes in the rules governing amateur sports now permit product endorsement, and Thompson holds lucrative contracts with Fabergé, Adidas and other companies.

But he complains about the calls he receives everyday from London about business arrangements. "I don't need to make more money", he says. "I need to train – nothing else."

Even training has its problems. He has no professional coach. He has been working out *with John Crist, one of the top* Americans in the decathlon, although 600 points behind him.

Every morning, Thompson pores over his books and journals on exercise and technique, grabs a breakfast of cereal and milk and is at the track by 10.30 am. He breaks for lunch at about 1.30 pm returns by 3 pm and works until dark.

At the Olympics, Thompson will be trying to beat one of the oldest records in the Games, Bob Mathias's two decathlon gold medals, won in 1948 and 1952.

"If Thompson wins in Los Angeles", Mathias told me, "and I think he will, I'm going to jump the fence and congratulate the guy. I'll tell him, 'Daley, I'm the only *American* who's won it twice'."

Thompson is not, however, likely to be satisfied with a victory in Los Angeles. After Los Angeles, there will be Seoul in 1988.

His clothing needs – sweat suits, shorts and the 10 kinds of shoes required for the 10 decathlon events – were supplied by Adidas. Hertz gave him free use of a car.

Unlike most athletes on the verge of celebrity, Thompson knew just how lucky he was, and he was determined not to spoil things. No cigarettes, alcohol or drugs for him – and no impatience about getting rich.

'Thompson dominates the sport. He has not lost a decathlon since 1978 when he had just turned 20'

Golden moment in Moscow

Skip Rozin

Meanwhile, in the underwater wrestling

moreover . . . Miles Kington

British Olympic Hopefuls No 27: Sylvia Medley (Nordic Pentathlon)

"I've got to admit that if the Russians and East Germans were coming, I wouldn't have a chance. As it is, in their absence, I really think I still don't have much of a chance. But at least there'll be more room in the swimming pool."

So says Sylvia Medley, our top performer in the little known Nordic Pentathlon, and it's that combination of endearing defeatism plus enormous optimism plus willingness to talk to the press for sums of money that marks the modern *athlete. Britain is sending its* largest team ever – at least 80 officials, plus as many athletes as we have space for – and Sylvia realizes that some sports are more glamorous than others.

She says: "The middle-distance running, the decathlon, the women's boxing – these are the golden events. Nobody pays much attention to the clay pigeon moulding, underwater canoeing, uphill tug-of-war, things like that, and I'm afraid that the Nordic Pentathlon doesn't get any coverage at all. Funny, though, when you consider that it's one of the oldest events in the book."

The Nordic Pentathlon is a gruelling combination of swimming, diving, wrestling, weight-lifting and a fashion parade. It is based on the typical demands that might be met in one day by a Norwegian swimming pool attendant.

The *weight-lifting represents* both clearing heavy equipment and removing unconscious swimmers from the pool, while wrestling represents clearing conscious swimmers who are contravening by-laws.

Sylvia says: "The fashion parade, reflecting the need for swimming pool attendants to be properly turned out, is something that British competitors have always done well at. Hardy Amies has been designing our *costumes for years now and this* year he has chosen a smart three-piece swim-suit, with wet-look waistcoat, a Tyrolean-type hat and stunning two-tone flippers.

"It's the other four events, unfortunately, which have traditionally let us down."

Sylvia thinks she should be at her peak in Los Angeles but her training got off to a bad start last year. Was this because of the traditional lack of facilities in Britain, which have stood us in such bad stead in the past?

"*Au contraire.* I got a job at a wonderful new swimming pool near me, as a pools attendant, and that was the trouble. Pools attendants just don't get to do any swimming or diving or whatever – all we ever do is stride around the pool or sit on the steps, looking brown and blowing whistles at people.

"We get much more practice as regular customers, so when I had saved up enough *money* as an attendant I resigned and started coming as a paying member of the public, making enough trouble to get in a lot of underwater wrestling."

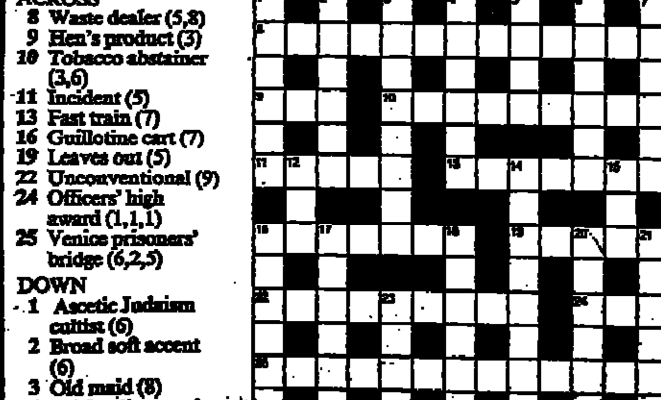
The wrestling is under water, is it?

"Oh yes. So is the weight-lifting. So is the fashion parade, come to that. I believe it is the only Olympic sport in which the judges are under water as well. And of course the wrestling will be a tremendous bonus in LA, in case *I* meet any muggers. Underwater muggers, that is."

Sylvia will meet fierce competition from the Scandinavian nations, the Canadians, the New Zealanders and the Icelanders.

Tomorrow's talking-point: The object is not to win but to take drugs. We look at British entrants for the anabolic steroid events.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 403)



ACROSS
8 Waste dealer (5,8)
9 Hen's product (3)
10 Tobacco abstainer (3,6)
11 Incident (5)
13 Fast train (7)
16 Guillotine cart (7)
19 Leaves out (5)
22 Unconventional (9)
24 Officers' high award (1,1,1)
25 Venice prisoners' bridge (6,2,5)

DOWN
1 Ascetic Judaism cultist (6)
2 Broad soft accent (6)
3 Old maid (8)
4 Spiritualist meeting (6)
5 Worthless group (4)
6 Fishing gear (6)
7 Begins (6)
12 Operator's screen (1,1,1)
14 Move forward (8)
15 Pose for portrait (3)
16 Soft felt hat (6)
17 Border (6)
18 Lounge about (6)
20 Blue dye (6)
21 Liverpudlian (6)
23 Pledge (4)

SOLUTION TO No 402
ACROSS: 1 Reefer 4 Regime 7 Copt 8 Victuals 9 Assorted 13 Hat 16 Heath Robinson 17 MoT 19 Entreaty 24 Wakening 25 Gnat 26 By-line 27 Lawyer
DOWN: 1 Rack 2 En passant 3 Raver 4 Recce 5 Glue 6 Mulla 10 Ochre 11 Trout 12 Drive 13 Hesitancy 14 Tank 15 Sham 18 Ovary 20 Naive 21 Regal 22 Kepi 23 Stir

BOOKS

English ranting and quaking with God

James Fenton reviews Christopher Hill on the English Revolution

THE EXPERIENCE OF DEFEAT
Milton and Some Contemporaries
By Christopher Hill
Faber, £12.50



In *The World Turned Upside Down* (1972) Christopher Hill gave a portrait of the revolution within the English Revolution; this was the world of the Levellers, Ranters, and Quakers, radical thinkers both in the religious and in the political sphere. Indeed it was clear that any distinction between religion and politics had for a while been abandoned. This world comes over extremely attractive, daring in its ways of thought, revelling in its freedom and fiercely individualistic.

For my own part I am certain that, had I lived in the seventeenth century, I should have joined the Ranters, who thought among other things that Holy Communion should be a full meal, with lots to drink: "Why do they not say their prayers before a pipe of tobacco, a good creature?" One thing about Ranters was, if cornered they would profess to have given up their beliefs, only to continue being Ranters in secret. You could never be sure that someone was an ex-Ranter. Martyrdom was not their thing. They preferred a kind of ecstasy of smoke or drink, drunkenness being "a help to see Christ the better by."

Hill's book was written with a catchy enthusiasm. It often appears, particularly from his account of such figures as Winstanley, that the seventeenth century was the last era in which the English Christians spoke a word of sense. The following study, *Milton and the English Revolution* (1977) was prefaced with a vigorous attack on a certain English schools' view of Milton, the poet denigrated and written off by the likes of Leavis. It was crucial to understand Milton as the revolutionary poet, and to do that you had to see his ideas in their context.

That context turned out to be the world turned upside down – that is to say, Milton was shown to be in dialogue with the radicals of the previous book, sharing many of their ideas. One crucial feature of Hill's reading, both of Milton and of others, is his awareness of the effect of censorship on modes of expression. Generally speaking the period of the English Revolution enjoyed a unique combination of freedom of expression and availability of the means of publication. But in the period both preceding and following it, writers were obliged to find ways of wrapping up their thoughts so as to avoid nasty consequences.

Lycidas belongs to the pre-revolutionary period, the great poems to the post-Restoration world in which a large number of the radicals were dead in prison, in exile or in some way suppressed. *The Experience of Defeat* looks amongst other things, at the meaning of *Samson Agonistes*, Milton's greatest gesture of defiant faith. The ostensive subject of this study, then, is that moment at which God seemed to hide his face and the hopes of the radicals were dashed.

But there is also a sense of Hill answering his critics, explicitly in the introduction and elsewhere by implication, piling up evidence for his views and correcting previous mistakes of emphasis where appropriate. As to the argument between the historians, I do not know the so-called "revisionist" theory and cannot say whether Hill is fair to it in summary: the revisionists attempt to deny that there was a Revolution; the gentry did not want civil war; there was simply a period of incompetence and chaos until the return to normality in 1660. Hill is supposed to have exaggerated the numerical importance of the radicals in *The World Turned Upside Down*, and therefore his view of Milton might be suspected of crankiness.

One might guess, however, that if one set of historians is looking at what happened in Whitehall, and another lot is rooting around the fenlands and boglands to find the rural milieu of masterless men who kept alive the traditions of the Lollards, then two different kinds of history book are going to get written; and that this is exactly what Hill himself said at the beginning of the first book in this trilogy. I also sometimes feel, when reading a saintly snooty review of Hill, that there is an element of jealousy at play in the critics. Sexual jealousy indeed. Hill's seventeenth century is extremely sexy; intellectually and imaginatively, as well as quite literally. (How often polygamy is raised as an issue.) The historian-opponent who has to say, "Oh no, it wasn't nearly as sexy as that", is hardly the bearer of very interesting tidings. There are moments in the latest book when Hill seems to be demonstrating that he can, by the way, be boring as well, if he sets his mind to it.

This is not, then, a book for the general reader, although the more persistent intellectual scavengers will find some characteristically fascinating things. I liked the account of Henry Stubbe, sometime Under-Library-Keeper at the Bodleian, who in the years after the Restoration wrote, but did not publish an account of Mahometanism. The argument begins, as so much of the radical theology seems to, with a discussion of primitive Christianity.

The early Christians did not believe in Christ's divinity, but they did believe in his second coming, the argument runs. Turning a man into a God was a characteristically pagan way of thought. So was the invention of the Lord's Supper, and so was the establishment of the Church. Altars and priesthood come in under Constantine, as does the triumph of the Trinitarians and the persecution of supposed heretics. The whole church was a ghastly error.

So far so normal, in terms of seventeenth century Radical theology. Now comes the original bit. Stubbe believed that Mahomet formed his religion in close imitation of a separate branch of Christianity, which had maintained its primitive characteristics. Mahomet believed in the second coming of Christ, but he thought all Trinitarians would be condemned to hell. The advantage of Mahometanism was that it did not clog up your face with abstruse incomprehensible notions. It didn't fly in the face of reason. It was against idolatory and expensive ceremonies. It was in favour of polygamy and divorce. In other words, it was a revival of true primitive Christianity (which had probably, incidentally, only forbidden polygamy to bishops).

Perhaps the most surprising recommendation of Mahometanism was that it was, in Stubbe's view, based on absolute toleration. A tantalizing sentence "It is indeed more the interest of the princes and nobles than of the people which at present keeps all Europe from submitting to the Turks" – leads Hill to ask himself to what extent this opinion was held in private, in the years after the Restoration. Was it true, as one of his sources claims, that many people wanted the Turks to overrun Christendom "in order to gain their liberty"? Would they, like Cavafy's barbarians, present a kind of solution?

Hill does not press the point. For the most part, those who sought consolation for defeat seem to have looked to an idea of the working of Providence in history. The events of 1640-60 had been so momentous that they required an explanation in terms of the working of God's will. If the world suddenly appeared to be turned upside down, if later Cromwell appeared to be thwarting this possibility, and if eventually the monarchy was restored, one had to understand that this was characteristic of the workings of Providence. At the time events might be incomprehensible. Later their meaning would become clear. This is of course the message of the last chorus in Milton's play.

This detecting of Providence at work may explain some of the superficially inconsistent attitudes. Events were of such a stupendous character that they required some accommodations. The groups who formed such a picturesque feature of the world turned upside down survived only if they recognized this. Out of the era of the just war, in which men were not averse to killing, like Samson for God, emerged the Quakers with their peace principle. And as they survived, they rewrote history. Out goes the prophet, James Naylor, who rode into Bristol on an ass, with William Erery's daughter strewing palms in his path and crying "Holy, Holy, Holy". In comes the Protestant work ethic and pacifism. There is something wonderfully astute about the Quakers. They and the Muggletonians (who also adopted pacifism) were the only sects from the interregnum to survive into our era. But the last Muggletonian – this is a typical Christopher Hill fact – died in 1979.

Quick singles and batsmen of the short story

FICTION

Nicholas Shakespeare

THE BRIGADIER IN SEASON
By Peter Tinniswood
Macmillan, £5.95

FILTHY ENGLISH
By Jonathan Meades
Cape, £7.95

DIVIDING LINES
By Victor Sage
Chatto & Windus, £8.95

We left the Brigadier in *The Brigadier Down Under* intending to form a society to keep Richie Benaud off the moving television. (Benaud, who in the Richie Benaud Lookalike Competition had come second to ET, would go into six months quarantine – twice a year). In this fourth collection of reminiscence and prejudice, we find him in a more ruminative mood. It is the start of another cricket season. Bees are droning in Witney Scrotum. And so is the Brigadier. His mind wobbles back to days gone by. To names that tingle the manly juices. To stories that set the buttons on his plus fours whirring with excitement. He recalls how he was once allowed a sneak preview of *Wisden's*. book reviews (e.g. *A History of the Tea Interval*, *An Illustrated Guide to the World's Great Sightscreens*). How he discovered that Drinkwater, the Commodore's gardener was none other than Goering; how Prodger the poacher exposed himself in the mobile library, and how the Pope ("not our first choice") came to bless the new cricket pavilion.

There are one or two spasms of anger – at batsmen kissing and cuddling over a measly 50 – but overall he is sustained more by his likes than his dislikes. It sounds better than it is because Tinniswood is a master of the one-liner, but the result, alas, is not nearly as funny as in previous volumes. The Brigadier has lost control of length and line and reads like a watered down version of *Dear Bill*. By the end of his latest innings one felt compelled, regretfully, to raise not one finger, but two.

Amongst other things, Jonathan Meades writes a restaurant column which revels in offal and tripe. In this his first volume of short stories, his agreeably warped mind continues to be fascinated by the stomach and all that slithers therein. The world he dishes up is occupied – and contaminated – by characters who are "emotionally stunted and culturally bereft" ("rudimentary" is a favourite word of Meades). There's a New Forest "scrape" merchant, his ricks piled high with pig-food, who sleeps with his daughter. There's a mute child rapist who loves sheep, an amputee shark victim and a man who murders, then eats, his lover after catching him "bouncing high in sodomitical abandon" with a Moroccan boy. (For animal lovers, there's even a shagging dog story told by the canine star of porno movies like *Hot Dog, Sausage Dog* and *Alsatian and Lorraine.*)

Into this brew, dense with the imagery of evisceration, is stirred a lot of learned reference (the title story, about a lexicographer who tries to find out the meaning of his surname, is unwittingly or not a Borges pastiche) and any number of synonyms for chitterling, leaf-mould, mucus and ooze. If Meads's language is so powerful that it reeks of untreated athlete's foot, it also has an organic, not to say fungal, life of its own. ("The rick was eternal; self-renewing, but at its bottom there was matter that had been there for years in a state of perpetual metamorphosis and unrecognizable now as yoke, lights, hoof, cabbage.") Combined with his fetishism, this has the effect of suffocating each of the seven stories. Whatever narrative bones exist – and there are no bones in tripe – they are swallowed up by squelching, bubbling, burping prose so that we are left with the vision of a single world. For the unqueasy, it's still a marvellously potent vision.

Victor Sage's first collection of stories displays a similar interest in stunted misfits. Where the narrator in Meades looms ever present, halitosically so, the tellers of Sage's tales are distanced, passive and curiously unfeeling. Where Meades's characters could quite easily limp into one another's story, Sage's are stuck in their unique setting: ambivalent creatures, all of them, stranded and exposed in a Noman's Land between the poles of masculine and feminine, between the state of child and adult. A dwarf librarian with an olive-green nose reveals deadpan he once saved Freud from bleeding to death. An infant prodigy, whose size never changes, explains in a story without much internal logic, how through regular baby-switching he rotates parents every few years. There's a man who is pursued all his life by his nickname, even after becoming a transvestite, and in *Nada* the most successful story, set in Franco's Spain, there's someone who grows up not knowing which sex he is. What mars *Dividing Lines* is its reliance on bookish endings: the dwarf shows a heavily-scored reference to himself in Dr Jones's biography of Freud; feeling ill after a mushroom stew, a man spots the dog-eared passage describing the killer fungi *amanita virosa*. Such derivative twists smack of Herbert van Thal and his Pan books of horror stories and detract unfairly from a genuine talent to disturb and disorientate.

What new under the Red sun?

Richard Davy

PUTTING UP WITH THE RUSSIANS, 1947-1984
By Edward Crankshaw
Macmillan, £12.95

Westerners peering into the mysteries of the Soviet Union often end up projecting their own fears and fantasies onto the darkened glass behind which the Russians obscure themselves. Of course there are lots of honest seekers after truth blundering around in justifiable confusion but at each end of the spectrum things get odder.

At one end are those whose yearning for the dawn of human brotherhood leads them to see their own hopes embodied in Soviet ideology. Their numbers have been considerably reduced by the accumulating evidence of Soviet reality. At the other end are those who find in the darker side of Soviet life a reflection of their own fears, hates, and sense of sin. They have had a bit of a resurgence in the United States among religious fundamentalists, who use the Soviet threat to promote moral regeneration in the West, or seek to reinforce their own virtue by making the Soviet Union the source of all evil in the world.

Amid these swirling fantasies Mr Crankshaw has long had a record of keeping his head, largely because he has always had his feet firmly planted in Soviet reality. On his first arrival in Archangel in 1941, superbly described in this collection of his writings, he watches the squalid confusion on the quay and the senseless drowning of a horse. He becomes "so sick and angry that my first sight of a convict gang being led away from the docks did not move me at all". He has observed "the automatic transformation of the kindliest people in the world into utterly self-centred and oblivious beasts when it comes to survival even in its most trivial and impermanent aspects – such as who shall get the last place on the tram". For Russia, he concedes, really is a place where the devil takes the hindmost.

His sense of the reality and tragedy of Russia has made his political and historical writings among the most distinguished in Britain. He knows the black side, the cruelty, lying and "instinctive expansionism", but none of this makes him a friend of today's cold warriors. Indeed, his reason for printing this collection is that he finds questions being asked by younger generations which he had imagined settled for ever.

His message is that the Soviet Union is not much more than old Russia still playing at power politics. We should not get too excited about it. Even recently, he argues, nothing that has happened in Afghanistan, Poland, Angola or the arms race should in any way change the picture of the Soviet Union built up over the past 40 years. "Of course there was and still is a menace of sorts and one to be taken seriously and quietly: our old friend Russian imperialism, given a new cutting edge by modern armaments and driven by a combination of fear, greed and a cock-eyed political philosophy". But it is a fact of life, like the weather, and we have to live with it.

The Russians will not go away or collapse or be defeated. Neither will they take over the world or even attack us directly, for the Soviet Union, says Mr Crankshaw, is not a dynamic power but a "deliberately crippled country" run by frightened men without vision, imprisoned by their refusal to face the truth about the past or the present. It will take advantage of Western weakness but is not likely to take much initiative of its own, for although it is stronger than it was, "I do believe that the minds behind the hands are no more decisive than the minds of their czarist predecessors: infinitely dogged in defence, aggressive in short bursts".

Mr Crankshaw's reviews are also included in this book, which ranges widely over history, culture and contemporary politics. This is right not only because they have the same lasting quality as his political writings but also because nobody can begin to understand Soviet politics without trying to understand the culture of Russia. Very little is new there: not the labour camps, the cruelty and the demoralization, nor the missionary zeal. Nor, too, the unquenchable spirit of survival and regeneration which keeps alive some hope for Russia's future even in the sceptical breast of Mr Crankshaw. His book is salutary, informative, and very good reading.

A serious concern for truth in all places

POETRY

Robert Nye

C. H. Sisson once described himself as "primarily a civil servant – like Chaucer." The irony of the definition is characteristic. Its confidence may be justified by his **Collected Poems** *(Carcanet Press, £14.95)*, published to mark his 70th birthday. The most throwaway of Sisson's remarks, like the most seemingly casual of his verses, turn out to have barbed edges.

It is true, on a level of fact, that he joined the Ministry of Labour in 1936, and rose through various ranks to become a senior and well-respected civil servant, ending up as Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Department of Employment and Productivity before his retirement in 1973.

But it would also be true to say – so long as no doubt is cast upon the seriousness of his concern for truth in all places not excluding those from which we are governed – that his Civil Service career was just a means of passing the time between poems. In terms of merit Sisson is primarily a poet, like Chaucer.

A commonplace is good for nothing now,
Yet that is how the world goes, all the same:
Nothing is what you had when you set out,
And nothing you will have when you go home.

That seems to me a perfect understatement of something understood, an excellently simple way of saying a hard thing. The lines have an overflow of moral authority, of verbal and more-than-verbal rightness – and perhaps it is that quality which distinguishes the great poet from the good minor ones? A reviewer is likely to be wrong about such matters, but to my mind and ear Sisson has most of the marks of a major talent. There is difficulty to be overcome in reading his work, but it is the difficulty thrown up by an authentic originality of rhythm, which is to say that Sisson does not have anyone else's voice, nor is he a man versifying whatever takes his fancy but one impelled to find a personal rhythm for some more-than-personal truth which it has been given him to utter:

It is the nature of man that puzzles me,
As I walk from Saint James's Square to Charing Cross;
The polite mechanicals are going home,
I understand their condition and their loss.

He belongs among those poets who have used the twists and turns of common speech to say things not commonly said.

There is an authority to these words in this order. They fix themselves in the head and change the way we read the world and other poets. Perhaps it is worth adding that when I first encountered his work, more than twenty years ago, it had no immediate emotional or intellectual appeal, and indeed I thought that I disliked it. Then one day I was compelled to the realization that I had whole tracts of this dislikeable stuff by heart. This is another trait of major poetry, I suspect: it works on and in the reader, even when he or she does not identify with what it seems to be saying.

Samuel Beckett's **Collected Poems 1930-1978** *(John Calder, £8.95)* is the work of another unmistakably major writer who was never quite born as a poet until he found himself in prose. Such a piece as "Whoroscope" (winner of the Nancy Cunard £10 Competition for the best poem on the subject of Time in the summer of 1930!) is now unreadable except as a joke. But it is a brilliant and spiky and serious joke, full of the touches later developed into a whole game of verbal tennis in the novels. Apart from such foreshadowings, Beckett's finest verses are in French, among them the outstanding:

Je voudrais que mon amour meure
qu'il pleuve sur le cimetière
et les ruelles où je vais
pleurant celle qui crut m'aimer.

Four lines as bitter and beautiful as anything he has written.

The other plain indication of genius in this book is the translation of Apollinaire's "Zone", which first appeared in the magazine *transition* many years ago, and which interestingly anticipates the sparse yet lyrical techniques and procedures of Beckett's later fictions. The result is sometimes pure Apollinaire *(The most modern European is you Pope Pius X)*, sometimes pure Beckett *(The love I endure is like a syphilis)*, always pure delight. This confirms my suspicion that the twentieth century did not begin until round about 1913 and then only in Paris.

Sebastian Barker's **A Nuclear Epiphany** *(Friday Night Fish Publications, 22a Lawford Road, London NW5 2LN, £2 paperback)* is another rhapsodic outpouring by an extraordinarily gifted young man who seems utterly at the mercy of his own talents. Mr Barker is a sort of latterday Kit Smart, singing and shouting but above all praying at the top of his voice. As Dr Johnson said of Smart, I'd as soon pray with him as with anyone else. In other words, I think this chap is the real thing, some kind of visionary – *Poetry is the medium of the complex quality of the blest.*

The changeling who grew up but never grew old

Patric Dickinson

CHARLOTTE MEW AND HER FRIENDS
By Penelope Fitzgerald
Collins, £12.95

Charlotte Mew was tiny. There was a sort of farouche oddness about her, and how she dressed, and moved, and had short hair. As she stalked into The Poetry Book Shop, for the first time, in November 1915, Harold and Alida Monro had no idea what to expect. She was asked, "Are you Charlotte Mew?" and she answered, "I'm sorry to say I am." Was this serious? Alida got to know her well; which was very difficult.

One day as they sat at tea "Lotti" was twisting paper into spills to light her endless cigarettes. Alida saw writing on one; what was it? "I'm burning up my work. I don't know what else to do with it." Mocking? Or truthful? Nobody will ever know. Lotti could be brilliantly funny; dance the can-can in silk knickers to amuse friends in the cabin of a cross-channel steamer; she could be defiant, obdurate, and withdrawn. She published only one book of poems, *The Farmer's Bride*, with The Poetry Book Shop in 1916, a shilling each, and as Alida writes, the 500 copies "took years to sell out; and yet out of that tiny edition came a great reputation."

Yes, and when it came to sponsoring her for a Civil List Pension her sponsors were Hardy, de la Mare and Masefield.

To write such a perceptive, witty, touching and comprehensible biography – and to write it so very well – is in itself both a marvel and a curiosity and an achievement of abiding value. Everyone says that you can't write a biography of a genius. Penelope Fitzgerald has; and in doing so she clothes her intensive scholarship and research in the very garments Charlotte Mew would have worn. It is a feat indeed. Mrs Fitzgerald has managed to present Charlotte Mew with such subtlety that you feel you've read her work, even if you haven't.

She has recorded the ultimately very sorrowful pattern of the Mew family without sentiment but with love. It reads like a Hardy novel and it's no surprise to learn that Hardy was more than a hero; he was also one of her few friends. When she stayed at Max Gate, they were garrulous together. Both had irony; neither could express the lighter sides of life in their art; neither could manage without what sometimes seems a surfeit of gloom and grief. Yet, as one is sure Hardy saw, there is a raw, vivid directness in Charlotte Mew's work that is inescapable and Mrs Fitzgerald makes this clear in her analyses of the short stories, as well as the poems.

Charlotte Mew began her "career" with a short story in *The Yellow Book*, in 1894. She was born in 1869. (And Sydney Cockerell gently admonished me for getting the date wrong; but so had Alida Monro from whom I got it.) I didn't know then a tithe of what Penelope Fitzgerald has told so brilliantly.

The work, yes; the person, only a little. As in that devastating sonnet of Meredith's in which the wife has taken poison, "Lethe had closed those lips and he knew all", so Charlotte Mew freed herself from her own lost life by drinking Lysol in March 1928. It is the imagination that suffuses this biography which makes bearable what might not have been. Surrender to Mew and Fitzgerald becomes an honour.

I shall grow up, but never grow old.
I shall always always be very cold.
I shall never come back again.

So wrote Charlotte Mew in *The Changeling*, and a kind of changeling she was; but she has never gone and, as I believe, never will.

THE TIMES DIARY

Royal launch

Following the film debut of the Princess of Wales' brother Viscount Althorp – as a public schoolboy in a bath scene – I can now reveal the forthcoming debut of her step-brother Adam Shand Kydd into the somewhat more respectable literary world. Adam, probably the most unknown member of her family, has just written his first novel, *Happy Trails*, which is to be published by Heinemann next month. "*It is about* two gays," said his publishers yesterday, followed by the unprompted response "It's not at all autobiographical". Shand Kydd, *who for the past few years has been* struggling in his Holland Park flat to establish himself as a writer – "and not as Diana's brother" – has set his book in East Angia, where his characters lead a quiet life until thrown into "a nightmare of gangsters, terrorists, psychopathic counter-insurgence experts, young girls, religious delusion . . ." Yes, it's a comedy.

Biter bit?

Tottenham's Norman Atkinson, one of 25 Labour MPs said to be most at *risk of being deselected by their* constituencies, can hardly complain if he is. In 1977/78, as Labour's treasurer, he denounced the notorious "counter-coup" organized by two Oxford graduates to reinstate Cabinet minister Reg Prentice after he had been dropped by his left-dominated Newham North-east constituency. The graduates, backed by the Freedom Association, insti*gated legal action on the grounds* that the left had broken rules in the way key election meetings were convened. Labour spent £20,000 defending the case because, explained Atkinson, "democracy is being threatened". That was Labour's first big reselection battle, Atkinson (who still maintains Prentice deserved his fate) backed the ousters against the ousted, and now must face the consequences.

Equal rites

Debating the appointment of *bishops in the light of David* Jenkins' consecration, Church Commissioner Sir William van Straubenzee let slip another possibility for our new look bishopric: the woman bishop. As MPs in the chamber began shouting "no" he added, still more mysteriously: "I have to keep the sexual options open."

Lodged ideas

An extraordinary internal report of Ted Knight's ruling Lambeth group, leaked to this column, claims that Masons are "white, male and middle/ upper-class", that their secretness supports "the conspiracy theory of history", and that they exercise "power and influence in the 'background' *to block* any *serious* progressive change". Labour must "act to combat the insiduous effects of the Masonic connection", and, following the lead of Brent Council, all Lambeth councillors and senior officers must make a "positive signed declaration" of their status. What the report conveniently overlooks is that there is, or has been until very recently, a black working-class Masonic lodge within the borough, in Brixton's Railton Road.

BARRY FANTONI



'I thought the point of joining was to do away with them'

Class war

Like fathers like sons. During the academic year just ended Dennis Skinner Jnr found himself occupying a room in the same corridor in the same hall of residence at Manchester University as Alex Waugh, son of right-wing columnist Auberon Waugh. One night a friend of Waugh's let off a fire extinguisher in his room. The resident tutor arrived to reprimand Waugh, and witnessed Skinner letting fly with a torrent of verbal abuse. Waugh, he said, was "an upper-class twit", and *a typical public schoolboy who*, as his father's son, deserved all he got. Thereafter Skinner and entourage were so rude to Waugh that he finally quit the hall for a flat.

Golden slumbers

Stockbroker Panmure Gordon's internal newsletter on market trends is usually full of canny advice. So, as the gold market goes haywire, is the bulletin advising to buy or sell? Neither: beneath the heading "Mining" is half a blank page. When I rang to ask if their gold expert had found the fluctuations all too much, an embarrassed spokesman admitted they did not actually have one at he moment.

PHS

This scientific disaster

By John Maddox

Not so long ago, British governments were forever congratulating themselves that British scientists had what seemed to be an inside-track in the competition for Nobel Prizes. Per head of population and by most other yardsticks, the roll of honour has been so ample as to seem endless, even effortless.

For much of the past half-century British scientists, while acknowledging that the statistic is spurious, have enjoyed the kudos that distinction brings and have made a virtue of what seems to have been the perpetual necessity of sustaining research on a shoestring: "If we can achieve so much with only string and sealing-wax, what might we not *accomplish with the proper tools?*"

It will be some time before British scientists are again prominent on the Nobel lists. Dr César Milstein, the Cambridge Argentinian, will no *doubt at some stage be recognized.* Justice may also yet be done to Sir Fred Hoyle. Otherwise, there is nothing in the recent record of British research laboratories that lifts the *spirit* and *stretches the* imagination as much as the dozen or so outstanding discoveries each year at laboratories elsewhere.

The British scientific community *will comfort itself that it is doing the* best it can with inadequate resources. British governments will learn to parrot, quite truthfully, that Nobel statistics are spurious, and that it matters more that British industry should be able to turn a nearly honest penny, devaluing now by only 5 per cent a year.

It is unkind to kick even governments when they are down, as the Thatcher Government has been *these past few weeks. But they* must be helped to see the errors in their ways. The British Government has lived up to Mrs Thatcher's promise that government support for basic science would be "protected". Why should we now be saying that the stuffing has gone out of the scientific enterprise, and that the Government is to blame?

The novelty that has now arisen is not the shortage of funds for research, acute though that may be, but the way basic research has become a hand-to-mouth struggle. At the highest level, the research councils are for ever having to readjust their plan to new estimates on how little there will be to spend.

Even in well-equipped laboratories, people who have scraped through this year by running down their stock of consumable materials have no idea what will happen next.

The British Government's palliative for 1983, the scheme for *appointing younger academics to* university posts (called "new blood" lectureships), has not been matched with the wherewithal to allow these talented people to prosecute effective programmes of research.

Customary British postwar envy of the US is now matched by the knowledge that colleagues and competitors in France and West Germany enjoy a greater sense of security. Even in particle physics, *the ground that Rutherford showed* two generations of physicists how to till, the future is now clouded: characteristically, nothing has been decided, but the Kendrew committee may recommend next year that Britain should pull out of the European collaboration which it helped to found. Is it any wonder that bright young people are being driven from research in pursuit of a more seemly occupation?

When *Nature* advertised an editorial post earlier this year, nearly half of the 600 qualified scientists who replied had embarked on a career in research. Many were people with their first postdoctoral fellowships behind them. Their common reason for pulling out was their sense of the insecurity of a position in research.

In an occupation in which dedication does not necessarily win glittering prizes, it seems doubly cruel that even the opportunity to work hard is on a short-term lease.

The most serious source of the financial pressure on research is the collapse of the convention that universities will meet the overhead cost out of the budgets provided by the University Grants Committee.

The research community is not entirely free from blame for what has happened. The research councils, jealous of their autonomy and proud of representing some part of the research community, have shamelessly followed fashion as dictated by the Government. If the *word goes out that engineering is* neglected, the Science Research Council obligingly adds "and Engineering" to its name. If Mr Kenneth Baker, the information technology minister, has a rush of blood to the head, funds are chiselled from budgets already under strain to provide new graduate courses and earmarked grants for research in information technology.

Successive governments have made plain both their impatience with the research enterprise and their inability to understand that its needs are as much psychological as material. Constant harping on the need to conjure prosperity from research would give less offence if it implied less obviously that ingenuity is like water which can be diverted in one direction or another, that an obsession with some problem of the natural world is a kind of treason, and that a young researcher's chagrin that his contemporaries in other countries will be better placed to solve it is sheer self-indulgence.

The author is editor of Nature. *This article is adapted from an editorial in the latest issue.*

The Times and *Poetry Review* have polled 120 poets on their choice for the next Poet Laureate: Tracey Warr analyses the results

Who will be the next Poet Laureate? A decision may be reached very soon – perhaps before Parliament goes into summer recess next *Wednesday – now that recommen*dations from the literary world have been received. From a shortlist selected by the Prime Minister's appointments secretary she will choose one name to recommend to the Queen.

Recent comment on the vacant laureateship has emphasized that Philip Larkin, librarian at the University of Hull, and at 61 widely *considered to be our best living poet*, is the strongest candidate, with Gavin Ewart and Roy Fuller as the most serious alternatives. Gavin Ewart writes with great facility (to the point of being facile, some say) and at 72 Roy Fuller is producing some of his best work. Ted Hughes, Charles Causley, D. J. Enright, Geoffrey Grigson, R. S. Thomas, Stephen Spender and Robert Graves have all been seen as other possible choices.

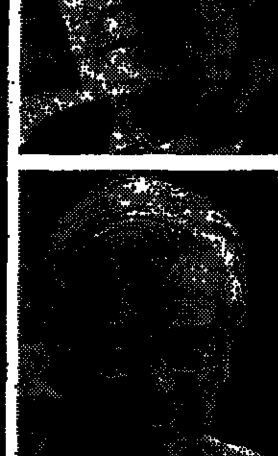
Our poets' poll answered by 120 poets produced a picture which diverged from this one in an *interesting way*. Neither Enright nor Grigson received a single vote. R. S. Thomas was immediately ruled out by his own response: "As a Welshman I haven't the slightest interest in the agonizing of the English over this matter." Robert Graves was reluctantly eschewed because of his age (he is 89), illness and expatriation (he lives in Majorca).

Both Gavin Ewart and Roy Fuller received surprisingly little support from their fellow poets, and although Philip Larkin emerged as the clear favourite, Charles Causley and Ted Hughes received substantial proportions of the votes. The results of the poll were as follows:

Philip Larkin	30%
Charles Causley	10%
Ted Hughes	9%
John Heath-Stubbs	5%
Kathleen Raine	5%
C. H. Sisson	4%
Gavin Ewart	3%
Roy Fuller	3%
Basil Bunting	2%
Peter Redgrove	2%
Anne Stevenson	2%

Other poets receiving one vote each included Dannie Abse, George Barker, John Cooper Clark, David Gascoyne, Adrian Henri, Norman MacCaig, Adrian Mitchell, Edwin Morgan, Alan Ross, R. S. Thomas and Charles Tomlinson. C. H. Sisson, a poet of High Tory convictions, gained the edge over Ewart and Fuller by voting for himself. (Terence Tiller and Keith Bosley were among other poets employing the same tactics.)





Philip Larkin: top of the poll; Kathleen Raine (top): female favourite; C. H. Sisson: voted for himself

Who is the poets' laureate?

Poets Gavin Ewart, Peter Porter – *The Observer*'s poetry critic, Blake Morrison – deputy literary editor at *The Observer*, Anthony Thwaite – the radio and television personality, and Andrew Motion – the Chatto and Windus editor were among Larkin's supporters, while Causley gained support from Ted Hughes, beat poet Brian Patten and D. M. Thomas, author of *The White Hotel*. Seamus Heaney, being Irish is not among the candidates, but voted for Ted Hughes. Michael Schmidt, who founded the Manchester poetry publishers Carcanet, declined to give us his choice: "Whoever the Queen decides", *he* responded.

One poet declared Larkin to be "too good for the job", but the view that he should be the next Poet Laureate was solidly supported. "Larkin is the natural choice", commented Blake Morrison, "a poet instinctively drawn to the rituals and ceremonies of English life. Those concerned with the appointment would look very silly if he were passed over."

Larkin's poetic persona has been caricatured as unsuitably lugubrious and pessimistic, but his poetry is by no means humourless or unremit*tingly bleak. His avoidance of* publicity and his meagre poetic output in the last 10 years are points weighed against him by those who would like to see the laureate as an active representative of poetry, both through his own writing and his public activities.

The poets' second choice, 67-year-old Charles Causley, lives and teaches in Launceston, Cornwall. As well as a considerable body of poetry, Causley's work has included translations, plays and children's poetry books. Causley's poetry may not be comparable to the best work of Larkin, or of Ted Hughes, but his support stems from a desire in some quarters *that* the Laureatship should not be an honour awarded to the "best" poet, but should go to the poet most suitable as a public representative or poetry.

Ted Hughes, the Yorkshire poet third on the list, is another prolific writer. His main subject is the tremendous energy and vitality found in nature and animals, and he could bring an exciting and unusual approach to royal birthdays and jubilees. Hughes is a powerful public reader, and would also be a vigorous representative of his craft.

John Heath-Stubbs and Blakeian visionary *Kathleen Raine* are the poets' rather surprising joint fourth choice. Penelope Shuttle's wish "to see serious consideration given to the appointment of a woman as Laureate" was echoed by a number of other women poets and is reflected in the appearance of two female poets among the 10 favourites.

Supporting his vote for Kathleen Raine Peter Redgrove wrote: "It would make history to appoint the first woman laureate, and that might appeal to the Prime Minister. More important, women poets seem to have a firmer grasp of the idea of poetry as a transformation of the commonplace and the practice of poetry as a way of living in a marvellous and real world. It's also high time a poet who knows something about post-Einstein science was appointed."

In response to questions in the poll regarding the post of Poet Laureate itself, a surprising 15 per cent of poets felt it should be abolished. "Betjeman was our best – and ought to be our last – Poet Laureate", declared Carol Rumens, poet and poetry editor of the *Literary Review*.

Ever since Wordsworth accepted the Laureateship in 1843 at the age of 73 and with his best work (apart from revisions) long behind him, the writing of occasional verse has been an optional part of the Laureate's duties. Of the poets polled, 41 per cent felt that the post should be an honour without any obligation to write ceremonial verse. Others felt that the occasional verse was an element which should be retained. Another 22 per cent were concerned to emphasize the Laureate's role as an active one, prompting poetry as a contemporary art which is relevant and accessible to everyone.

Many poets proposed a limited term of office of between five and 10 years for the Laureate, rather than life. "Nine years", suggested John Mole, "because of the nine muses." Over half, 69 per cent, felt that the current salary of £70 and a butt of sack should be increased to £5,000 or over. (Several answers pointed out that the post, however it is defined, involves a colossal amount of correspondence.) Since Robert Southey's Laureateship (*1813-43*) the butt of sack has been commuted to its monetary value of £27, but many of the poets polled saw it as an essential ingredient. Scottish poet Douglas Dunn suggested that the salary should be increased simply by awarding "more sack". Ted Hughes intimated mysteriously, "There should be one extra royal gift (not cash) to be settled at the Monarch's discretion and by negotiation with the incumbent."

A word of warning, however, about the accuracy of these results. When a similar ballot was conducted among *100* poets before the appointment of Sir John Betjeman in 1972, he won only 11 votes.

Making the most of your mandarin

Lord Gowrie on the drive for greater efficiency in the Civil Service

When did you last read a government White Paper? Last year? Never? If you have a keen interest in these things, you may have seen yesterday's report on a drive for better management in the Civil Service, known as the Financial Management Initiative. Peter Hen*nessey has berated the Government* on these pages for not finding a snappier title. I want to look behind the title and ask whether it is just another fashionable management exercise, or does it herald *real* changes in the Civil Service?

Today's Civil Service has shrunk by 108,000 jobs since 1979, with the sharpest reduction at the top. This has lopped £750m a year from the pay bill. The reduction is also a big step towards greater efficiency. It has meant harder work for many civil servants, and fewer promotion opportunities, but it has also made *civil servants*' jobs more interesting and brought more talent into the open.

The second step was to make this improved efficiency permanent. It may not sound revolutionary to many of today's industrial managers, but what we have done has meant a big change in the culture of the Civil Service. Ministers and civil servants will now, each year, have to plan the objectives, targets and resources for each management unit for the year ahead. They will have to analyse last year's work: was it well done, what was achieved?

Once the plans are agreed, all managers – from policy advisers in Whitehall to those who run local benefit offices – will have greater flexibilty to manage their own show within their budgets. But as executives they will be answerable for their performance.

The Civil Service Minister has to set a sensible framework within which departments and their staff strive to achieve value for money for the public, the customer. Wearing my other hat, as Arts Minsiter, I have the same preoccupation with making precious – and *limited* – money go further. I and my civil servants have a duty to deliver *any* item of public expenditure, be it a grant to a theatre company or a transfer payment in cash to some needy individual, with as little money as possible being lost in administration.

Fine words. But I have been knocking on doors to see that the *words become reality. I have visited* the Customs and Excise "collection" in Manchester to see the results of giving local managers greater financial responsibility. In that office, control of virtually all running cost, including staff costs, has been delegated to managers.

All the managers I talked to welcomed the challenge of additional *responsibility* and their *new* freedom to operate within an overall budget. I have been to social security offices in London and met conscientious staff who were proof that a smaller service does not mean a worse one, rather the reverse. The DHSS is 7,000 smaller, but its unit costs for delivering benefits are 20 per cent lower than in 1979.

The efficiency scrutinies and reviews, which Sir Robin Ibbs and I direct, contribute to this improvement by rationalizing the working procedures we need and discarding those we don't. So far, £240m a year has been trimmed from the cost of the service. We are now bringing civil servants more directly into contact with the customer. The DHSS has set up freephone information services in Berkshire and *Hampshire, and* we have introduced a new, more helpful, procedure for applying for civil legal aid. The Inland Revenue has announced plans for full-scale computerization of the Pay as You Earn system.

One traditionally bureacratic task is form-filling. Too many forms are difficult to understand, redundant, or chillingly impersonal – sometimes all three. One department needed two 10-ton trucks to carry surplus forms from just one store. Sir Ernest Gowers (whose *Plain Words* is as pertinent as ever) would have applauded our abolition in the *last* two years of more than *9,000* forms and the redesigning of more than 12,000. All credit to the Home Office, Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise and DHSS, who have won awards from the Plain English Campaign.

Policy, just as much as forms and leaflets, needs to be spelt out clearly too. The political debate becomes clearer, the choices more sharply defined, if the great departments of state know how to tell those who pay for them what they are about and what they are trying to achieve. This, rather than legislation on the issue, is the sensible way to get more open government.

Financial reforms are about people, not just systems. So to make *all this more than a five-year wonder* we must direct the careers of civil servants more skilfully, looking well ahead and being prepared to invest in training.

I am introducing clearer staff appraisal; staff will now be judged more in terms of meeting objectives. And we are concentrating on getting more of our potential top managers out of Whitehall, be it on second*ment to a local office or business* or industry. We are also introducing an intensive course for those entering the very top grades, where civil servants will be trained alongside businessmen.

Often the only attention civil servants get is ill-informed criticism. This is wrong. They should not be exempt from criticism, but neither should they be exempt from credit. I think Shirley Williams was harsh in comparing (in 1979) the effect of the Civil Service to that of an "excellent braking mechanism". In my experience, the vehicle has effective forward gears so long as ministers, and the public who put them in office, know where they want to go.

All politicians are now coming up against a simple and rather uncomfortable truth: the public wants to retain the present mix of public *services* (as against public industries, which is another thing altogether), but at lower cost and what is nowadays called higher "user friendliness." We have a long way to go but there is no need for anyone to be discouraged at the start that has been made.

The author is Minister of State, Privy Council Office.

Ronald Butt

The two voices of Mr Kinnock

The contrast between Mr Neil Kinnock's letter to his backbenchers on the reselection of Labour MPs and his recent address to the Durham miners' gala, where he stood shoulder to shoulder with Mr Scargill, deserves the attention of all politically interested people, but especially of those wishing to understand the reasons for the Labour Party's long-term decline.

In his letter, Mr Kinnock exhorted Labour, "as an open democratic party", to "act upon the views of a broad membership that is representative of Labour supporters' views." In the hope of deterring the small unrepresentative hard-left caucuses which dominate Labour constituency politics from sacking any MP who displeases them, he has proposed (and yesterday Labour's National Executive Committee agreed) that responsibility for sitting in judgment on MPs' parliamentary performances should be transferred to ballots of all the paid-up members within a constituency party. Mr Kinnock's letter ends with a challenge to the left to say whether they think "the great majority of Party members cannot be trusted to make such a judgment".

Yet standing by the side of Mr Scargill, who has persistently denied the miners the ballot so many of them want, Mr Kinnock had a very different song to sing. Predicting the greatest victory for the National Union of Mineworkers in their history, he proclaimed that Mrs Thatcher must not be allowed to let the coal industry and its communities "rot". "We can't," he said, "permit Thatcher to have a further victory in her war against the British people."

Thus, by the sleight of words that is Mr Kinnock's principal stock-in-trade, Mrs Thatcher's resistance to Mr Scargill's declared attempt to destroy the Government as well as its policy for an economically viable coal industry becomes her "war against the British people". Mrs Thatcher must be defeated despite *the fact that the Scargill campaign of* intimidation which is the principal weapon in use against the Government does not reflect the wishes of the mining community as a whole, and has been made possible only by the refusal of the miners' leader to "act upon the views of a broad membership" which he could have ascertained through the ballot he has denied them.

Furthermore, when Mrs Thatcher, in speaking to her backbenchers, likened the spirit of the anti-Scargill resistance to that which made possible the Falklands defeat of the *Galtieri regime*, Mr Kinnock was outraged. But, of course, it was not the miners that Mrs Thatcher was comparing to the Galtieri junta but the bosses who have exploited them and have resisted accountability to their rank-and-file in precisely the manner of a junta, and with the same motivation as that of the constituency machine-politicians whom Mr Kinnock now exhorts to throw open their reselection processes to a membership ballot.

The explanation for the inconsistency is that a point has been reached in the Labour Party at which Mr *Kinnock has to make a stand, or* reconcile himself to a no-hope election in three or four years' time. But what is happening in the NUM is something of which it is easier to wash his hands that to incur the wrath of the NUM establishment. Mr Kinnock is frightened of Mr Scargill. Nothing causes more alarm on the Labour front bench just now than the prospect of Mr Scargill's descent on the rostrum at the Labour Party conference in October, whether he comes in defeat, victory or still embattled. They know the damage he can do them.

Mr Kinnock, as is his way, likes to escape from this sort of embarrassment with a joke or two. He consoles himself with the thought that Mr Scargill's election was a kind of aberration on the part of the miners. They had picked him as a tough wage negotiator who, when he went down to the NUM headquarters in London, would be civilized by contact with the great metropolis and its political sophistication. *Unfortunately*, runs the explanation, Mr Scargill transferred the HQ northwards to himself and became no more civilized than he was before.

Of course, it is convenient for Mr Kinnock not to take such things more seriously than he has to, and nobody should underestimate the difficulties for any Labour leader who raised suspicion of being lukewarm towards the miners' interest. Even so, I do not believe any of Mr Kinnock's predecessors would have given hostages to fortune, as Mr Kinnock did when he equated the striking *miners' sectional interest* with that of the British people, and advocated the defeat of the elected government by a trade union leadership that dare not consult its own members.

In the Labour Party, however, Mr Kinnock must act differently, though it was precisely by this kind of rhetoric that he rose to be its leader. Despite his past obligations to elements in his party *that* are narrow, intolerant and dangerously indifferent to parliamentary authority, he has been forced as leader to oppose them, just as Attlee, Gaitskell, Wilson and Callaghan did. For he knows that without the moderates who give Labour its acceptable face, it has no prospect of power. He must also recognize that Labour's most triumphant victory was the one achieved under Wilson, because it commanded the widest national consent with the least instinctive hostility even from committed Tories. And the reason *for that* was that it was then *that* the Labour Party seemed least socialist and most anxious to operate a mixed economy, by consent.

Mr Kinnock is a man of humour and charm, and at bottom he is probably a politician in whose gullet the anti-parliamentarianism of the anti-liberty left sticks, despite his debts to that wing of his party. He is beginning to understand the malign political logic which moves so many on the left, and to cease to like it. In the end, of course, socialists in power are driven to the choice between the letter of their party's creed and action necessary to maintain a free society. Implicitly, they accept that there is an incompatibility between freedom and socialism. It is the lesson learnt *by every Labour leader in power* since the war; it is the lesson most recently learned by President Mitterrand in France. Is it a lesson that Mr Kinnock will accept too?

John P. Harris

Overtaxed and over there

I am worried about Joe. We meet every now and then, to swap my old *Timeses* for his old *Economists*. Six months ago he was a happy little man, sitting at the edge of his vineyard somewhere near Béziers, in the sun or in the shade, according to the time of day. Now he has lost weight, twitches, and stumps around his village muttering.

Last November he claimed to be spiritually 30, although celebrating his 60th birthday. Quite a good celebration, because after a spell in the 1950s and 1960s of explaining the joys of Racine to the offspring of the toiling British masses, he was receiving a pension. Not much – about £2,000 a year; but he and Mrs Joe had been living in the Midi for the previous seven years on about £4,000 a year, which came from investments in various countries and from odd jobs like translating and grape-picking. Living, he claimed, like a king and queen.

"Well, work it out," he used to say, "on wine and tobacco we're saving over *£1,750* a year compared with England; and then there's hardly any income tax – in fact the tax man, who lives just down the road, usually sends me a small cheque out of my tax credits. . ."

Next time I called he was white with rage.

"Look at this!" He waved Form P91 at me. "There's a tax man in Wales who wants me to put my complete occupational biography since 1969 on this. I've forgotten most of it. And look at this other form – I've got to declare all my income from anywhere in the world for 1982-83 . . ."

"What's so hard about that?"

"For heaven's sake! The French form is bad enough, it took me two whole days last time. I kept a copy, but that's not much help because the French tax year starts on January 1 I've two different tax years and two different ways of calculating income and expenses . . ."

"But why is the Inland Revenue asking about your French income? They can't tax that just because you get a British pension."

"No. But if they gave me a married man's allowance on this pension there wouldn't be any tax, and so what they want is to work out what my tax would be if my total world income were British; then they multiply that by my pension *and divide it by my total world* income – got it?"

"Gosh. No."

"Well, the result is that they give me a tiny personal allowance and then tax the rest of the pension at the standard rate, which, turns out to be about four times what the French would have wanted. I think they'll get about £400 a year, the vampires."

"But Joe, Joe! Your situation hasn't changed. You're still permanently, ordinarily and obstinately resident, *domiciled* and *settled out* of the UK – you don't have to pay."

"My goodness – of course! I'll write to darkest Wales and tell them where to get off. Have a Buck's Fizz!"

A month later: "Wales says that teachers' pensions aren't like other pensions; that's why they've started in on me. I did the flaming forms last week. Proper dog's breakfast it was, brought on *a touch of the old* duodenal, so I'm back on Tagamet."

But when I called in February all was smiles. "My naturalization has come through! The mayor threw a party for us last night."

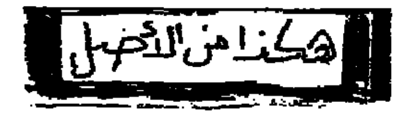
"I didn't know you'd applied."

"Oh yes – two years ago. They take their time – blood tests, Interpol, the *assistante sociale* looks in to see if you wash . . . We want to *be able* to vote, you see. And the best of it is, it's one in the eye for darkest Wales! They can't tax me now – I'm French!"

This manic phase did not last, and now Joe is in such a dilemma he *has* lost five kilos and is smoking two packets a day.

"Darkest Wales doesn't give a hoot for dual nationality. The man still wants his £400 a year. It'll cost me about £300 a year to stay in the British club, because the French would only have taken £100. What should I do? I mean, I *feel* English, down in the solar plexus, and I suppose I always will. But I want to live here for the rest of my life.

"I wrote to the British Ambassador to ask him if I get any concrete advantages out of staying technically British. The person on his staff who replied didn't get the point. He said he couldn't advise on tax matters, and enclosed a list of accountants. And he added that the fee for renouncing British nationality is £68.50 a head. Well, perhaps it's a bargain. I don't know. There's that Gilbert and Sullivan thing: 'In spite of all temptations to belong to other nations he remains an Englishman.' Oh dear, oh dear. What would you do?"



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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IF THE RATE CAP FITS . . .

The chapter in the annual statement of the Government's expenditure plans devoted to the local authorities has come to read like a rather repetitive piece of fiction. Within months of publication, its columns for council current spending projections are exposed as make-believe. In the real world the Secretary of State for the Environment presents budgetary returns from councils showing persistent overshooting. A ratchet pulls. Since 1982 the cumulative gap between the original public expenditure plan for local spending and the amount allowed in the revisions has grown into a gulf.

This year is no different. In 1983 Mr Jenkin (inheritor of cards dealt by Mr King and Mr Heseltine) upped the bid by £500 million; now he has secured £800 million. This, he told the Cabinet, was realism, recognition in the financial plans for 1985-86 of the scale of council overshooting this year. (Recapitulate, briefly, the February spending statement: it believed there was "scope for significant reduction" in council outlays £1.5 billion less than those now projected for 1985-86.) All in all, the record since 1979-80 shows the Government to have been defeated. Current council outlays are now some 12 per cent – in volume terms – greater than when it took office. The total of council outlays (including capital spending which has been cut in real terms by 75 per cent over the decade since Mr Heath left office) is exactly the same as in 1979.

But now, Mr Jenkin says, the retreat is over; the forces of local expenditure control have regrouped and re-armed. And, in the light of this week's statement by the minister, that is indeed how it seems. He is armoured with a fearsome array of fiscal weapons. Councils which step over his line in the dust will suffer huge losses of grant – enough rapidly to wipe out their complete entitlement. The most controversial weapon of all has been undraped. Overspending by 18 hand picked councils will be illegal.

The odds are surely that Mr Jenkin's new weapons will work – success being defined as more or less freezing the current volume of council spending and (at last) making the figures in next spring's spending statement tally with the real world. The minister has, after all, been kind to be cruel. For large numbers of councils that £800m adjustment will pay for insulation against spending cuts. Several counties have a bonus: their budgets of 1984-85, while significantly over-spending, will be carried forward in volume terms to next year. In a rational world, which local authority can now contemplate over-spending when the penalties are pitched so high?

But is any assumption of reasonableness correct? A new spirit is abroad in the municipal empire. The example of Liverpool's intransigence is fresh. No concessions were made, Mr Jenkin says; but ministers pandered for long months to councillors talking insurrection, in the hope that they would force councillors to face the consequences. United in a refusal to make a legal rate the hard-line London councils could present a formidable political challenge; much will hinge, for both the Labour Party and the Government, on Mr Kinnock's bid to make Labour responsible and Labour councillors more aware of their responsibilities. There are, besides, practical difficulties in the operation of the Rates Act. Ordaining a spending level for Camden or Hackney is one thing; translating it into an acceptable rate levy is another (many might say no Camden rate levy is acceptable that does not embody a reduction in tax). Mr Jenkin has surely worked out all the permutations of cash balances, receipts from asset sales and the like.

This week's package is not, ultimately, about rates, whatever ministers might say. It is about controlling spending. Hence the Government's bland acceptance of a further cut in the proportion of local spending to be borne by central grants; the effect is to increase further the strains within an unreformed rates system. With his new weapons Mr Jenkin should gain his victory, but on his way there the country will get some idea of the cost. One of the rate capped councils is Portsmouth, a Conservative district. Portsmouth, the Government says, is spending too much on its libraries and museums. Whatever its effectiveness this week's package cannot be wholly welcome when it allows a civil servant sitting in a London office with a set of charts to second guess the cultural preferences of the burghers of this or any other municipality.

TESTING TIME ON HONGKONG

Sir Geoffrey Howe has set off for China amid signs that the negotiations on the future of Hongkong have reached a difficult stage. When the Foreign Secretary last visited the Far East three months ago, it looked as though an agreement on Hongkong was imminent. China had spelt out its plans for preserving Hongkong as an autonomous, self-governing region for at least fifty years after 1997 – the year the British-held lease on most of the territory expires. And the British Government had come round to the view that given China's assurances, the British administration of Hongkong could be brought to an end thirteen years hence in a manner acceptable to Parliament and at least tolerable to the people of Hongkong. All that remained, it seemed, was to draw up an agreement incorporating clear and specific provisions for maintaining Hongkong's present economic, political and legal system after 1997.

But since then the negotiations have run into trouble. The Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping apparently prefers a general statement of principle, rather than an agreement in detail. No doubt he feels, along with most other people in China, that Hongkong is essentially China's internal affair, and not something to be agreed on with the British. Mr Deng has also complicated matters by proposing a Sino-British commission based in Hongkong to oversee the transitional period between now and 1997 – a commission that could quickly undermine the effectiveness of the British administration there. Mr Deng seems to believe that having extracted significant concessions from the British side, he can now go farther and press for a settlement entirely on China's terms. Perhaps he is under the impression that Britain's interest in Hongkong is too slight for Mrs Thatcher and her government to resist. He will certainly have been encouraged to think this by the House of Commons debate on Hongkong in May, when MPs on both sides of the house seemed only too anxious to placate China in whatever way they could.

It is up to the Foreign Secretary to dispel any such impression as firmly as he can. As *The Times* has repeatedly argued, an agreement on Hongkong must include full and precise provisions for the future if it is to be of any use. Such an agreement would help keep Peking to its word, for the simple reason that the Chinese Communist Party has been much better about sticking to its international commitments than it has about keeping the promises it has made to its own people. It would also provide the minimum necessary reassurance to the population of Hongkong, and so be doing a service not only to Hongkong but also to China.

That said, there is some reason to think that the differences now dividing the British and Chinese negotiating teams can be overcome. There are many ways of drawing up an agreement, and it should be possible to fit Britain's requirements into the framework favoured by China. A document to which detailed provisions are appended in the form of annexes could, for example, just about serve the British government's purpose. Similarly, Mr Deng's idea of a liaison commission need not be rejected out of hand. There will have to be some sort of liaison during the next thirteen years; and provided it takes place in say, Peking or Canton it will help smooth the way to Britain's withdrawal from Hongkong and thus be to the territory's advantage.

It is probably wrong to assume that Mr Deng is adamant and will remain so. He is in a strong position; but he needs to settle the Hongkong issue amicably, both as an earnest of his intentions towards Taiwan, and as proof that China's open-door policy towards the West works and is seen to work. As such he would be unwise to insist on getting his own way, and can surely be persuaded that it is in China's broader interest to come to terms. A breakdown in the talks would serve the interests of nobody.

POLAND ON PAROLE

The amnesty for political prisoners in Poland is general Jaruzelski's latest attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. On the one hand there are the demands of hard-line ideologues security bosses and party placemen, not to mention his own military desire for the discipline of the barracks. On the other, there are the aspirations of the Polish people, clearly articulated by the Church and by the manifold voices of secular opposition.

On the one hand he faces pressure from Moscow; on the other, Western sanctions. When the West imposed those sanctions in 1982, we made three main demands: the lifting of martial law, the release of political prisoners, and the resumption of a dialogue between the communist regime and independent representatives of the Polish nation. In 1983, martial law was lifted, but replaced by a net of criminal law – and police lawlessness – which is almost as repressive. Now almost all the political prisoners are to be released, including the KOR. Remembering the demonization of KOR in the media of the Soviet block, this is a political gesture of some daring. But the Jaruzelski government is probably trying to have it both ways: when the dramatic amnesty has persuaded the west to lift sanctions, quiet re-arrests will follow, to satisfy the East.

We should recall that there was an amnesty last year, yet Poland's jails were soon refilled with political prisoners. Indeed, as Church and solidarity leaders keep saying, if the government does not open more legal channels for the expression of different views, such rearrests are inevitable.

The West's response must therefore be designed to welcome this significant gesture of reconciliation, while keeping up the pressure for more. Each sanction should be considered on its individual merits. There is a good case for partial lifting of the ban on ministerial contacts. For a senior West European Minister to go to Poland would still be to confer unearned legitimacy on the Jaruzelski government. But Ministerial contacts at a lower level could be useful, and would be understood by the Polish people if the visitors made their criticisms public. An increase in cultural exchanges could serve the Poles as much as their government.

On the vital economic front, the West has already concluded that the squeeze on debt rescheduling was self-defeating, since Poland simply did not pay any interest on government loans in 1982. Now we are negotiating, and they are paying a little interest to West European governments – but not to the United States. This Polish sanction may be well-liked in Moscow, but it is not in Poland's long-term national interest.

The Polish government's exaggerated account of the damage caused by sanctions is based on a false assumption about the official credits which they would have received, had such credits not been barred. It might be worth lifting the formal ban on new government credits, if only to demonstrate that Poland would not be getting those credits anyway, for purely economic reasons. The hard facts are that Poland is too poor to be creditworthy, but not poor enough to beat the worldwide competition for humanitarian aid. With or without formal sanctions, the Jaruzelski government cannot expect large scale economic aid from the west in the foreseeable future.

In this economic desert there are two possible oases. One is the Catholic Church's planned fund for private agriculture, which, if the Jaruzelski government would demonstrate its goodwill in a trial scheme, could be a candidate for western credits. The other, larger but more remote, is the International Monetary Fund. There is a case for bringing Poland back into the IMF (it was a founder-member, but left in a Stalinist sulk). Both Western creditors and the Polish people might benefit from IMF scrutiny of Poland's stalled economic reforms. But the United States will probably not remove its veto on Poland's application to join the IMF until after the presidential election. The delay may be providential. In this period, we shall see whether the Jaruzelski government can now pursue a genuine dialogue, and whether it can keep its hands off the people who for so long have been unjustly imprisoned, and are now so provisionally released.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Diversion of food to Ethiopian army

From Mrs Mary Dines

Sir, At a time when hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians face starvation it may seem churlish to question the way in which the situation is being presented by the media and international agencies. I only do so because, unless the root causes of the famine are addressed, there is no way in which the situation can be improved.

If the media and the military regime are to be believed, the current food shortages are due solely to natural causes. It is true that the inadequate rainfall and the overuse of land in some areas are contributory factors. Ethiopia, however, is a vast country with a great agricultural potential and good housekeeping could ensure the establishment of buffer stocks to meet emergencies.

Unfortunately, the military regime's first priority is its war in Eritrea, where it maintains an army of over 100,000 men, and the suppression of nationalities seeking some form of self-determination within Ethiopia.

When I visited Eritrea earlier this year I met many Ethiopian soldiers who, prior to their capture by the EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) at Mersa Teklai in March had spent the past five years in the desert on the Alghena front in Sahel. They told me that they had survived on food supplied for relief purposes by the EEC and other international organisations.

They also told me that their main bulk food, army biscuits, came from a factory at Decamare which was supplied with EEC and other wheat from abroad. They considered this situation reasonable, as there was no food in Eritrea which could be commandeered by the army.

I myself saw hundreds of boxes of EEC milk powder which were in the Ethiopian army stores at Mersa Teklai and Unicef milk in the Tessenei garrison which was also captured by the EPLF.

The diversion of food supplies from both inside and outside Ethiopia to the war front has impoverished the Ethiopian people. Food shortages have also been compounded by the press-ganging of over 400,000 small farmers from the fertile areas of the south and elsewhere, leaving much land uncultivated.

As long as the Ethiopian authorities devote all their human and natural resources to the war against the Eritreans, Western agancies can do little to solve the problem of feeding the Ethiopian people.

The provision of relief and development aid, therefore, has to be linked to an initiative aimed at bringing about a political solution to the Eritrean question. To pretend otherwise is to do a disservice to the very people we want to help.

Yours faithfully,
MARY DINES,
48 Brownlow Road, N11.
July 19.

Homeless and hopeless in London

From Dr Richard Stone and others

Sir, As professionals working in the Bayswater area of west London we are growing alarmed at the increasing numbers of people obliged to live for ever-longer periods in bed and breakfast hotels.

Families with an eventual right to rehousing have doubled in two years to well over 500, which must represent some 2,000 people placed there by hard-pressed councils from all over London. There are also hundreds of single people who have no real prospect of a proper home in the foreseeable future and no statutory rights worthy of the name.

Set up for short-stay tourists, few hotels offer remotely adequate facilities for people dumped there for months and, increasingly, for several years. Overcrowding is rife and fire precautions minimal. Food storage and cooking facilities are woefully lacking, so diet has to be expensive "junk" food. None have proper laundry facilities. There is little communal space, especially for children. These are appalling disadvantages.

Health workers are particularly concerned at the amount of illness. Consultation and hospital admission rates are high. Children have been found to be suffering from malnutrition, unheard of in Bayswater for half a century. Living under such stress must be part of the reason why, of the children on the child abuse "at risk" register, one in ten lives in this sort of accommodation.

Often miles from their originating borough, we find children of school age not in school.

Many try to get out, but find it hard to fight back. They have enormous problems obtaining their full entitlement to state benefits or access to state services. They rarely have the vote.

They are frightened to complain because they have no security in their hotel and little trust in some of the statutory agencies responsible for their welfare.

Locally we do what we can. By forming a working group we can coordinate our activities. We can publicise the plight of these people. We desperately need more resources in all the relevant services. Above all, we need recognition by the country of the growing crisis of homelessness and we must have action by the Government to provide more decent homes.

Yours,
RICHARD STONE, CATHY GOUGH, SHAMSUN MAKTADIR, RACHEL FRY, ANN CROSS, RICHARD QUASHIE, NARESH KUMAR, ANNIE MUBANGA, GEORGE MACKINTOSH, GARETH M. EVANS, ANNE GROSSKURTH, JONATHAN STEARN, SUE JENKINS,
Co-ordinating Group for the Homeless in Bayswater,
81 Westbourne Grove, W2.
July 23.

Cost of cuts in education

From Mr R. W. Stiles

Sir, When my primary pupils went home for their summer holidays last Friay I was not sorry that the school year was over. Perhaps I am becoming too eager for early retirement from my headship, or it could be that the stress of trying to do more with less is now beginning to tell.

The microcomputer which the Department of Industry encouraged me to acquire arrived recently. It has to be fed. It will mean less money to spend on old-fashioned books. The ones we have already are becoming increasingly tatty, since my spending money per pupil has risen barely 16 per cent since 1980.

Not surprisingly, the area manager of a publishing house commented to me recently that from his point of view my territory was hardly worth entering. In avoiding privatization, one out of every four hours' cleaning time has been taken away from me.

For the first time in its 140 years my school was affected by a teachers' withdrawal of labour and good will, the reason for this being, I understand, that there is not enough money in the kitty to keep teachers' pay at the same level in real terms and buy books.

Mine is a small voice, but I would like to be heard making a plea that if the cost of state education is to be trimmed back yearly by local education authorities, who claim that they have to comply with central government's requirements, there ought to be a realistic appraisal of what we can and cannot afford.

It may be better to excise than dilute, but it is useless to pretend we can go on as we are.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. STILES,
34 Friars Quay,
Norwich, Norfolk.
July 23.

Intermittent custody

From Lady Ralphs

Sir, The Magistrates' Association strongly commend the initiative of the Home Secretary in circulating a Green Paper on intermittent custody. He is tackling, with foresight and courage, the problem of a punitive alternative to full custody, to fill a gap in the system for those who constitute a threat to the wellbeing of the community, even though they fall short of the most serious and violent offending.

Magistrates in some 9,000 courts a week adjudicate on offences and offenders representing a wide spectrum of danger to the public which, not being permitted to take the law into its own hands, rightly looks to the court for protection.

A court is humane in as far as it recognizes the suffering of the victim as well as the proper claims of the offender in mitigation. Justices recognize that non-custodial penalties such as fines and community service are preferable in every appropriate case to custody. Where this is inevitable because of the seriousness of the offence or persistence in unlawful conduct, a form of custody may be inevitable.

Intermittent custody, by enabling the offender to continue his education or employment, to fulfil his responsibilities to his family and to maintain contact with the community, may give the offender an improved insight into balancing his rights and responsibilities. This could be a more effective deterrent than having personal responsibilities lifted from him during a term of imprisonment.

The association is not looking primarily for more severe but for more effective ways of dealing with the offender. It sees intermittent custody, involving as it does some deprivation of liberty and leisure, as an alternative to full custody and would resist its use in place of a non-custodial sentence.

Yours faithfully,
ENID RALPHS,
Chairman of Council,
The Magistrates Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.

Summer of discontent

From Miss Rosalind Howard Smith

Sir, I have always considered academic snobbery to be the worst form of élitism, so when a professor publicly declares (July 21) that the conceptual range of miners "does not extend much beyond 'scab'" and universally brands them as "C and D stream pupils", then I fear that a Brave New World-type of intellectual hierarchy is imminent.

Professor Musgrove calls the miners "cannon fodder in politico-industrial wars". That they may be, but he errs in accusing the dangerous and amoral Mr Scargill of taking advantage of simple and unlettered men.

Effective political structures are composed of those who lead and those who are led. History demonstrates that one's educational standard is no indication of which side one will join, nor, as common sense will confirm, is it any indication of one's wisdom.

The professor's tone of elaborate condescension suggests that he and his erudite fellows are *not* "at the mercy of unscrupulous manipulators". If he really believes that this privileged existence is at all possible in a modern state then either he is displaying astonishing naiveté or I am being unduly cynical.

Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND HOWARD SMITH,
41 Manor Way,
Blackheath, SE3.
July 21.

From Mr Colin Chapman

Sir, In reply to Professor Frank Musgrove's letter (July 21), I object to many of the points he raises.

Professor Musgrove assumes that the entire workforce of the NCB (NUM members) are so-called "C and D-stream pupils" from "sec mods".

I am a technical electrician with the NCB, formerly graded by the unfair educational system as probable "D-stream fodder", but I have studied at technical colleges and at present am following the Institution of Mining Electrical and Mining Mechanical Engineers' honours course at the Polytechnic of Wales. Is not Professor Musgrove tarring us all with the same brush?

I am in favour of industrial action, but I feel a ballot was a "must".

Incidentally, I did not join the NCB by choice: it was a last resort, although I now do not regret it. Otherwise I would be one of the three million plus on the dole today, caused by an uncaring society.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN CHAPMAN,
111 Llantwit Road,
Neath,
West Glamorgan.

'Mere witnesses'

From Mr J. F. Kelemen

Sir, Your leading article, "Mere witnesses" (July 17) does little to promote the cause it pleads that, to quote Mr Justice Graham, "discovery which aids the proper and expeditious administration of justice should be allowed" by order against a witness who is not a party to genuine proceedings.

You fail to distinguish in the article between the duty of witnesses in civil and criminal proceedings. You also fail to identify the problem of distinguishing between a witness who has no material evidence and one who has but is reluctant to volunteer it.

This problem, surely, has made the courts cautious in the use, whether ex parte or by action, of what is an inquisitorial jurisdiction backed by severe sanctions.

It is, of course, right that the deliberate piecemeal process of development by judicial decision and statutory adjustment of the present very unsatisfactory nineteenth-century jurisprudence should be hurried forward, but not at cost to those who know nothing or should have the right to remain silent.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. KELEMEN,
Helmsley,
South Hill Avenue,
Harrow,
Middlesex.

Forty years on

From Mr David Clark, MP for South Shields (Labour)

Sir, The article on the drowned village of Mardale (July 23) was much appreciated.

Your correspondent rightly pays fulsome testimony to the dry-stone wallers whose still upstanding work allows us to discern the village boundaries. Their enduring quality is quite remarkable.

However, what amazed me, as a former forester, was the stumps of the felled trees. Not only were they clearly in evidence but even after more than 40 years under water the bark was so well preserved that the species could be readily identified.

Can we deduce that such preservation is due to the purity of Lakeland water or its *pickling* qualities?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CLARK,
House of Commons.
July 23.

Britain and EMS

From Mrs A. C. Horsfield

Sir, In his letter to you (July 13) Mr Roy Jenkins argues the case for joining the European monetary system now, presumably as a first step towards the kind of political union which is contemplated by the draft treaty establishing the European Union.

It was from a *Times* report (September 15, 1983) that we learnt that this draft treaty was to be used by candidates as a manifesto for the elections to the European Assembly last June. Article 52 of this document sets out the steps to be taken to achieve monetary union within the European Union and begins by stating: "All the member states shall participate in the European monetary system".

During the election period Liberal and SDP candidates may well have advocated our joining the EMS but in no constituency were they able to convince a majority of those who voted that this would be wise.

As the draft treaty was the manifesto for all candidates, the only way the electorate could express its disapproval of its aims was by abstaining from voting as even a spoiled vote might have been construed as an endorsement of its terms either in part or in whole.

Less than one third of the electorate here voted and it is questionable whether those who did even knew of the existence of the draft treaty, despite the European Assembly's adoption of the amended draft by a large majority.

Not only does article 52 advocate the participation by all member states in the EMS but also the wider use of the ECU as a currency. The ECU is being introduced here this summer in the form of travellers' cheques. If the Government, following elections, adopts the policies of the most defeated party we might well dispense with the expense and inconvenience of having elections.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE HORSFIELD,
24 Liverpool Road,
Kingston Hill,
Surrey.
July 14.

Line upon line

From Mrs Isobel Shepherd

Sir, I recently received a card from the library addressed to:

MRS I SHEPHERD
FLAT A
9 ORCHARD (THE)
ORCHARD HOUSE
SE3

I telephoned the library to complain about this travesty of my address, and was told that this is the only way the computer can express it.

With the growing use of computers does this mean, I wonder, that this clumsy and ugly version will completely replace the beauty and brevity of my real address?

Yours sincerely,
ISOBEL SHEPHERD,
9a The Orchard, SE3.
July 10.

Off the handle

From Professor Harold G. Marcus

Sir, I have frequently noticed that many front doors in Britain are not equipped with handles, especially in London, where one often sees individuals grasping the inside of letter slots or using keys or door-knockers to pull doors shut.

I know that British people equip the doors inside their homes with handles or knobs, so that ignorance of these conveniences does not explain their extraordinary absence on so many entry portals.

Perhaps some of your learned readers might be able to explain this curious lapse.

HAROLD G. MARCUS,
415 Orchard Street,
East Lansing,
Michigan 48823, USA.
July 15.

MPs' allowances

From Mr Andrew Blanche

Sir, I am dismayed by the new scale of mileage allowances, detailed on page 2 of last Saturday's *Times*, which MPs have voted themselves.

This system encourages rather than penalises the use of large capacity cars and I would suggest that this is both a bad example and a retrograde step at a time when fuel conservation is supposed to be practised by the rest of the population.

Yours,
A. BLANCHE,
41 West Park,
Mottingham, SE9.
July 21.

How Molotov survived

From Sir Archibald P. Hope

Sir, Mr Walden's account of Molotov (feature, July 17) has reminded me of a small piece of wartime history which, as far as I know, has never been published. It relates to the visit made to this country by Molotov in May, 1942 – the first meeting between a senior member of the Russian leadership and Churchill. It was, of course, conducted in great secrecy but there can be no doubt about its importance. (See Churchill's *History of the Second World War*, vol IV, ch XIX).

At the time I was senior controller in charge of the operations room for the Turnhouse sector of RAF Fighter Command. This was situated on the aerodrome but in a requisitioned private house just off the Corstophine road from the centre of Edinburgh.

In April, 1942, I suddenly found my staff increased by a somewhat mysterious Army lieutenant, who explained that he had been sent to await the arrival of an aircraft carrying a VIP for whom a special train was being prepared at Waverley Station.

In due course we in the ops room were advised that a Russian aircraft would be landing at first light in the near future at a new RAF station at Teeling, outside Dundee. Molotov's aircraft (for he was of course the VIP) entered our airspace about two hours before first light. The Russian aircraft circled round Teeling until dawn. It then landed and was, we were informed, met by a party of senior officers, officials from the Foreign Office, etc.

The senior officer present pointed out to Molotov that for his journey to London there was available a choice of a special train, or motor cars, or aircraft.

Molotov replied that he would like to fly. He was told that there were two aircraft; he selected one. The second was filled by the remainder of his staff, inter alia, an RAF air commodore.

About an hour after we got a message that one of the two aircraft had crashed in flames in the Vale of York. Subsequently we learned that all on board had been killed. This story was not told during the war for obvious reasons nor has it been publicised since.

It is interesting to speculate on how history might have been altered if Molotov that morning at Teeling had selected the aircraft which subsequently crashed. That there would have been repercussions from Moscow is obvious but Sir Winston Churchill, in the chapter of his history devoted to Molotov's visit, describes the quite extraordinary precautions taken for Molotov's personal safety at Chequers.

Can it be believed that if Molotov had been killed Stalin would not have assumed that we had an interest in killing his closest adviser in his relations with us and the USA?

Yours, etc,
ARCHIBALD P. HOPE,
The Manor House,
Somerford Keynes,
Cirencester,
Gloucestershire.
July 20.

If the cap fits

From Mr Douglas Jack

Sir, Your leading article of July 20 refers to the keeping open of uneconomic pits as "therapy" for miners.

Is the keeping open of uneconomic newspapers likewise "therapy" for journalists?

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS JACK,
12 Girdwood Road, SW18
July 21.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 25: The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Mr Brian McGrath, left Heathrow Airport – London this morning in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for the United States of America, where His Royal Highness, as President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, will attend the Games of the XXIII Olympiad.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 25: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening presented the London-in-Bloom Awards at the National Westminster Hall, Bishopsgate.
Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.
July 25: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this afternoon at a performance of The Royal Tournament at Earls Court.
Lt Col Sir Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 25: Princess Alexandra, Vice-Patron of the Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain, this afternoon received Mrs Catherine Gordon on retiring as President and Mrs Joyce Scroxton upon assuming this appointment.
Her Royal Highness, Patron, later received Mr Elgar Rowling upon his retirement from People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Kent County Cricket Club, will be present at the Kent versus Surrey match at St Lawrence Ground, Canterbury on August 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester has become patron to the London College of Music.

A memorial service for Lord Astor of Hever will be held today at noon at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. K. Cock and Miss R. C. S. Milner
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs Lance Cock, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Rosemary, younger daughter of Colonel A. S. Milner, CBE, DL, of Emberton, Buckinghamshire, and the late Mrs Milner.

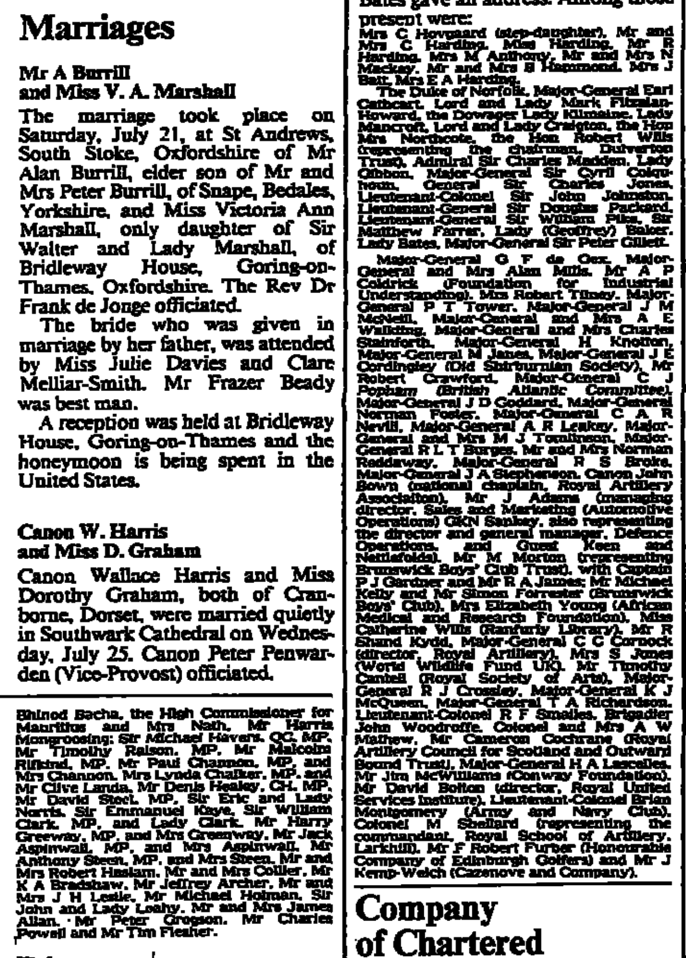
Mr M. G. Frewer and Miss A. M. Smith
The engagement is announced between Matthew, son of Captain F. Frewer, RCN, retd, and Mrs Frewer, of Kings Mead, Old Chelsea, Quebec, and Amanda, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Smith, of Ballacurn, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.

Mr W. Greenow and Miss M. A. Ravnkilde
The engagement is announced between Wilson, son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Greenow, of Nottingham, and Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Ravnkilde, of Ravenspring, Davis Street, Hurst, Berkshire.

***Mr P. Rogers* and Miss E. M. Evans**
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs W. C. Rogers, of Uplands, Swansea, and Elwen Mair, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Evans, of Llandyrnog, Denbigh, Clwyd.

Mr N. R. M.Kebbell and Miss M. J. Roper
The engagement is announced between Nicolas, son of Mr and Mrs C. Kebbell, of Oxhey, Hertfordshire, and Janie, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Roper, of Camberley.

Mr D. Phillips and Miss J-A. Leader
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr Ronald Phillips and Mrs Herbert Terry-Engell, and Julie-Anna (Pim), daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. B. Leader, of Newmarket and 16 Kellett Grove, 7 Mount Kellett Road, The Peak, Hongkong. The marriage will take place in Hongkong on December 15, 1984.



Marriages

Mr A Burrill and Miss V. A. Marshall
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 21, at St Andrews, South Stoke, Oxfordshire of Mr Alan Burrill, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Burrill, of Snape, Bedales, Yorkshire, and Miss Victoria Ann Marshall, only daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Marshall, of Bridleway House, Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. The Rev Dr Frank de Jonge officiated.
The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Julie Davies and Clare Melliar-Smith. Mr Frazer Beady was best man.
A reception was held at Bridleway House, Goring-on-Thames and the honeymoon is being spent in the United States.

Canon W. Harris and Miss D. Graham
Canon Wallace Harris and Miss Dorothy Graham, both of Cranborne, Dorset, were married quietly in Southwark Cathedral on Wednesday, July 25. Canon Peter Penwarden (Vice-Provost) officiated.

Luncheons

Baroness Elliot of Harwood
Baroness Elliot of Harwood, president of the ladies committee, European-Atlantic Group, presided at a luncheon yesterday held at the House of Lords. The guest of honour was Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who spoke on Women in International Affairs, Baroness Vickers, vice-president, proposed a vote of thanks.

Weavers' Company
The Bailiffs, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Weavers' Company entertained members of the livery and their ladies at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday after the annual service in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected later:
Upper Bailiff, Lord Brain; Renter Bailiff, Mr O. E. A. J. Makower; Upper Warden, Mr J. G. Bevan; Renter Warden, Mr C. J. Fox.

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of the Prime Minister of Mauritius and Mr Jugnauth. The other guests were:
Dr and Mrs Beergoonath Ghurburrun, Mrs and Mrs Anil Kumarsingh Gayan, Mr Bhinod Bacha, the High Commissioner for Mauritius and Mrs Nath, Mr Harris Mongroosing; Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, MP, Mr Paul Channon, MP, and Mrs Channon, Mrs Lynda Chalker, MP, and Mr Clive Landa, Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, Mr David Steel, MP, Sir Eric and Lady Norris, Sir Emmanuel Kaye, Sir William Clark, MP, and Lady Clark, Mr Harry Greenway, MP, and Mrs Greenway, Mr Jack Aspinwall, MP, and Mrs Aspinwall, Mr Anthony Steen, MP, and Mrs Steen, Mr and Mrs Robert Haslam, Mr and Mrs Collier, Mr K A Bradshaw, Mr Jeffrey Archer, Mr and Mrs J H Leslie, Mr Michael Holman, Sir John and Lady Leahy, Mr and Mrs James Allan, Mr Peter Grogson, Mr Charles Powell and Mr Tim Flesher.

Dinner

Royal Naval Engineering College
Captain R. Holley, RN, Captain, Royal Naval Engineering College, and Mrs Holley were the hosts at a pre-graduation dinner held at Manadon House, Plymouth, yesterday. The guests of honour were the Lord Lieutenant of Devon and the Countess of Morley, Sir Hermann and Lady Bondi, and Rear-Admiral Dr K. Fischer, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Drapers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Drapers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master, Captain P. A. Bence-Trower; Wardens, Mr D. G. Stern, Mr J. A. Neill, Mr G. M. Warr, and Mr R. P. St G. Cazalet.

Memorial service

Major-General W. D. E. Brown
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Major-General Douglas Brown was held yesterday at St Martin-in-the-Fields. The Right Rev Victor Pike officiated, assisted by the Rev Dr Charles Hedley and the Rev David Small. General Sir John Gibbon, representing the Master Gunner, St James's Park, read the lesson and Major-General Sir John Bates gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs C Hovgaard (step-daughter), Mr and Mrs C Harding, Miss Harding, Mr R Harding, Mrs M Anthony, Mr and Mrs N Mackay, Mr and Mrs B Hammond, Mrs J Batt, Mrs E A Harding.
The Duke of Norfolk, Major-General Earl Cathcart, Lord and Lady Mark Fitzalan-Howard, the Dowager Lady Kilmaine, Lady Mancroft, Lord and Lady Craigton, the Hon Mrs Northcote, the Hon Robert Wills (representing the chairman, Dulverton Trust), Admiral Sir Charles Madden, Lady Gibbon, Major-General Sir Cyril Colquhoun, General Sir Charles Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Packard, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, Sir Matthew Farrer, Lady (Geoffrey) Baker, Lady Bates, Major-General Sir Peter Gillett.
Major-General G F de Gex, Major-General and Mrs Alan Mills, Mr A P Coldrick (Foundation for Industrial Understanding), Mrs Robert Tilney, Major-General P T Tower, Major-General J M McNeill, Major-General and Mrs A E Walkling, Major-General and Mrs Charles Stainforth, Major-General H Knotton, Major-General M James, Major-General J E Cordingley (Old Shirburnian Society), Mr Robert Crawford, Major-General C J Popham (British Atlantic Committee), Major-General J D Goddard, Major-General Norman Foster, Major-General C A R Nevill, Major-General A R Leakey, Major-General and Mrs M J Tomlinson, Major-General R L T Burges, Mr and Mrs Norman Raddaway, Major-General R S Broke, Major-General J A Stephenson, Canon John Bown (national chaplain, Royal Artillery Association), Mr J Adams (managing director, Sales and Marketing (Automotive Operations) GKN Sankey, also representing the director and general manager, Defence Operations, and Guest Keen and Nettlefolds), Mr M Morton (representing Brunswick Boys' Club Trust), with Captain P J Gardner and Mr R A James; Mr Michael Kelly and Mr Simon Forrester (Brunswick Boys' Club), Mrs Elizabeth Young (African Medical and Research Foundation), Miss Catherine Wills (Ranfurly Library), Mr R Shand Kydd, Major-General C C Cornock (director, Royal Artillery), Mrs S Jones (World Wildlife Fund UK), Mr Timothy Cantell (Royal Society of Arts), Major-General R J Crossley, Major-General K J McQueen, Major-General T A Richardson, Lieutenant-Colonel R F Smalles, Brigadier John Woodroffe, Colonel and Mrs A W Mathew, Mr Cameron Cochrane (Royal Artillery Council for Scotland and Outward Bound Trust), Major-General H A Lascelles, Mr Jim McWilliams (Conway Foundation), Mr David Bolton (director, Royal United Services Institute), Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Montgomery (Army and Navy Club), Colonel M Shellard (representing the commandant, Royal School of Artillery, Larkhill), Mr F Robert Furber (Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers) and Mr J Kemp-Welch (Cazenove and Company).

Company of Chartered Accountants

The following have been elected Officers of the Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales for the year ensuing:
Master, Sir Kenneth Cork; Senior Warden, Mr Alderman D. K. Rowe-Ham; Junior Warden, Mr D. G. Richards.

Durbar Club

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, was the chief guest and speaker at a dinner held last night by the Durbar Club at the Institute of Directors. Other guests included Mr Peter Thomas, QC, MP, Sir Peter Lane, Sir Russell Sanderson, Sir John Hoskyns and Major General Kapoor, Mr Narindar Saroop, *chairman of the club, presided.*



In tune: Ella Fitzgerald meeting a fan, Ronan O'Brien, aged seven, at Grosvenor House, London, yesterday. She appears there tonight before Princess Margaret at the royal charity gala in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

University news

Edinburgh
Mr Isi Metzstein, ARSA, senior partner in the Glasgow architectural practice of Gillespie, Kidd & Coia, has been appointed to the Forbes Chair of Architecture.

UWIST
Professor F. W. Campbell, FRS, has been appointed an honorary professor in the department of optometry from October.

Sheffield
Appointments
Chair of community medicine: Dr B. T. Williams.
Lecturers: Dr S M Herber (paediatrics); Dr M Leslie (English literature); Dr C M Lessells (zoology); Dr K M Roberts (pathology); Dr T J Stephenson (pathology).
Promotions
Readership: Dr J C G Binfield (history); Dr N H Brett, Ceramics (glasses and polymers); Dr B L Brown (human metabolism and clinical biochemistry); Dr J R Collis (prehistory and archaeology); Mr A J Fletcher (history); Dr E J King (history); Dr A P Phillips (prehistory and archaeology); Dr N W Read (physiology); Dr D A Spears (geology); Dr J Stevenson (history); Dr T R Triger (medicine); Mr A C Walker (sociological studies).
Senior lectureships
Dr M E Atkinson (anatomy and cell biology); Ms A R Beer (landscape architecture); Dr D E Bland (economic and social history); Dr B Chambers (electronic and electrical engineering); Mr R A Darke (town and regional planning); Dr P R Davies (biblical studies); Dr J Gray (education); Dr B T Harrison (education); Mrs P M Hayes (law); Dr D W Hughes (physics); Dr I A McLure (chemistry); Dr N J Roberts (English literature).
Grants
Research grants and contracts totalling £2,120,258 were reported to the June and July meetings of the council. Larger grants include:
British Telecom: £43,612 to Dr P A Houston for the study and fabrication of optoelectronic materials and devices for the 2.6um band.
Department of Health and Social Security: £151,087 to Professor J Knowelden for the medical care research unit.
European Economic Community: £77,750 to Dr D E Radley for the study of European development of CODUS databank.
Leverhulme Trust: £47,100 to Professor D E Luscombe for the coordination of editions of Peter Abelard.
Medical Research Council: £84,614 to Professor R G G Russell and Dr J A Gallagher for an investigation of osteoblastic function using cells derived from human bone.
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: £77,000 to Professor M W Fowler for a plant cell culture project.
Ministry of Defence: £43,939 to Dr A J Watson for the study of the characteristics of high velocity water jets and their impact with materials; £124,297 to Dr D E Radley for the utilization of data on BS9000 approved electronic components.
Natural Environment Research Council: £262,640 for support for the Natural Environment Research Council Unit of Comparative Plant Ecology.
Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust: £117,000 to Mr A C Walker for the elderly persons support unit.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £139,818 to Dr J H Marsh and Professor P N Robson for dedicated photoluminescent assessment for the Sheffield Central Facility; £51,180 to Dr J B Messenger for the study of neuropharmacology of colour change in cephalopods; £76,900 to Dr J M Parker, for the study JOERS – long wavelength (MID-IR) optical fibres; £74,600 to Professor N M Alberton, Dr D N Jones, and Dr B E Mann, for the study of very high field NMR spectroscopy and its applications; £135,929 to Professor P N Robson, Dr P A Houston and Dr J S Roberts for research into JOERS – programme semi-conductor integrated optics base technology; £82,101 to Professor I G Austin and Dr T M Searle for two beam luminiscence and lifetime studies on defect states in amorphous silicon and crystal superlattices.

Reading
Honorary degrees will be conferred on the following on September 17 to mark the formal opening next day of the university's Food Studies *Building*:
DLitt: Mr Garfield H Weston, chairman of Associated British Foods since 1967, chairman of Fortnum and Mason since 1978.
DSc: Dr George A H Elton, Chief Scientist (Fisheries and Food) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and food since 1981.
DSc: Professor S Miles Partridge, Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Bristol.
DSc: Professor John C Waterlow, Professor of Human Nutrition at the University of London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine since 1970.
DSc: Lord Zuckerman, President of the Zoological Society of London since 1977.
MPhil: Miss V E Cheke, Lecturer in Dairying at the University of Reading, from 1927-1960.

Lancaster
Grants
Dowty Seals Ltd: £68,768 to Dr D J Hourston for work on development of new sealing compounds.
Science and Engineering Research Council: *£53,039 to Dr J K Hargreaves for studies of* the disturbed high latitude D region using EISCAT riometer networks to satellite data; £88,903 and £131,808 to Professor A B Clegg and Dr F Foster for research in elementary particle physics, 1984-86 and 1985-87: £99,043 to Professor R H Tredgold and Dr P Hodge for work on the development of polymer films (including Langmuir-Blodgett films) for application in opto-electronic devices.
Economic and Social Research Council: £52,010 to Professor I Bellany for study of the operability and procurement of emerging conventional weapon technology in the Nato context.

Heriot-Watt
Appointments
Union of Railwaymen; and Sir Duncan McDonald, chairman, Northern Engineering Industries plc. Mr A A Hughes, formerly chairman and chief executive, *Grampian*

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr E E (Eric) Harrison, took up his appointment as Master of Charterhouse on Tuesday July 24 in succession to Mr Oliver Van Oss, who retired in April.
Mr Anthony H Grabham, FRCS, former chairman of the British Medical Association, to be chairman of the Joint Consultants Committee, which formulates policy in relation to consultants and hospital practice.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Carey, 61; Lord Champion, 87; Mr Vitas Gerulaitis, 30; the Right Rev W. P. Gilpin, 82; Mr Mick Jagger, 41; Miss Barbara Jefford, 54; Dr John Kilgour, 60; Mr Stanley Kubrick, 56; Sir Richard Miller, 80; Mrs Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, MP, 54; Sir Frank Price, 62; Sir Derek Riches, 72; Miss Bernice Rubens, 56; Professor Sir John Stallworthy, 78; Lord Thorneycroft, CH, 75; Mr M. H. W. Wells, 57.

Archaeology

Religious link at hill site

By Norman Hammond
Archaeology Correspondent

An extraordinary ritual construction has been found at the Crickley Hill prehistoric site in Gloucestershire. It is a circular area of stone cobbling surrounded by stone slabs, with a central "altar", and is more than four thousand years old.

The discovery was made last year at the western end of the Long Mound, a linear feature which runs along the southern edge of the hilltop enclosure, and which previous excavations had shown to be earlier than Iron Age in date, while postdating most of the neolithic occupation at the site (*The Times*, November 11, 1977).

A much larger long mound was excavated in the 1930s by Sir Mortimer Wheeler at Maiden Castle in Dorset, and like it, the Crickley Hill mound seems to have been of ceremonial function, being neither defensive nor domestic. Work in previous years has shown that the Crickley mound is bordered with stone slabs, some of them associated with butchered animal bones, corroborating a likely religious use.

Last year's excavations revealed the lines of three parallel fences in the western end of the mound, antedating the stone slabs, and ending just short of the circular construction. The circle is 7.4 metres in diameter, of stone slabs set on edge and enclosing a carefully laid area of cobbling.

At the centre of the circle is a flat slab of stone, which Dr Philip Dixon, the director of the excavations, feels may have possibly been an altar, the sacrificial area for the ritual complex of the Long Mound. Beside the "altar" is an area of burnt stones, marking where fires had been lit when the circle was in use.

This evidence of ritual activity enlarges the range of activities known from Crickley Hill, which has already yielded important information on neolithic warfare and settlement.

In 1977 it was found that the fortified causeway camp, which occupies the tip of the triangular hilltop overlooking the Severn near Gloucester, had been stormed by attackers using fire arrows, which had set fire to the timber palisade.

A mobile exhibition illustrating the first 15 years' work at the site is now on the road in a converted coach, after its launching last summer in the front courtyard of the British Museum. The excavations will continue at Crickley Hill this summer.

Latest wills

Farmer leaves £1.3m estate

Mr Geoffrey Philip, Jenkinson, of Harrowby, Grantham, Lincolnshire, left estate valued at £1,331,173 net.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Butterfield, Mr Joseph Bruce, of Christleton, Chester, company director £246,371
Chambers, Mrs Mary Elizabeth, of Hove, East Sussex .... £542,798 net.
Farrow, Mrs Wendy Deuchar, of Hovingham, York .... £879,585 net.
Hawkins, Mr Paul Henry, of Newport, Shropshire .... £630,535 net.
Heaton-Renshaw, Mr Kathleen Olive Vivian of Taunton £220,611
Hunter, Dr Mark an Alastair of Putney, south west London £342,199
Jones, Mr George, of Kinnerton, near Chester £388,431
Jones, Mr Harry Whitfield, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire £527,198
Mussert, Mrs Dorothy Bertha, of Burley, Hampshire £241,952
Pearse, Miss Dulcibella Wodehouse, of Dorchester £425,323
Pearson, Mr James Pool, of Farnham, Surrey £297,546
Peirson, Mr Sydney, of Stone, Staffordshire £211,033
Rosewarne, Mrs Winifred Constance Barnett, of Torquay £241,605
Stuart Cowie, Mr William Lachlan Hardwick, Stuart Cowie, of Sloane Street, London, company executive £875,538
Vines, Mr Alan, of Petersham, Surrey £264,015
Watson, Olive Kathleen, of Worthing, West Sussex £274,834
Woodfield, Mr Brian William, of Cobham, Surrey

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR S. B. CHRIMES

Constitutional historian

Professor Stanley Bertram Chrimes Emeritus Professor of History in University College, Cardiff, who died at Penarth, on July 21 at the age of 77, was one of the leading constitutional and administrative historians of his generation.

Educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he quickly directed his formidable academic powers to political ideas and to what was then the much neglected fifteenth century in English history.

Indication of his quality came with the award of the prestigious Alexander Medal of the Royal Historical Society in 1934 and in his election to one of the very few university lectureships available in the 1930s, in Constitutional History at the University of Glasgow in 1936. He was seconded as a temporary Principal in the Ministry of Labour and National Service (1940-45), and on his return to Glasgow was promoted Reader in 1951.

Two years later he was appointed to the Chair of History at University College, Cardiff, and was also Acting-Head of the Department of Welsh History until his retirement in 1974. It was in South Wales that he reached his full stature as a university teacher and administrator. He proved an excellent Head of Department, painstaking and conscientious, playing his full part in the Senate of his own college (Dean of Arts, 1959-61; Deputy Principal, 1964-66), and also in the University of Wales where his wisdom and decisive judgment were much respected.

A volume of essays presented to him on his retirement indicates the range of friendship and affection that gathered around him during this long phase in his career. He stayed on in Cardiff after his retirement, giving further service to the college as Director of the University College Centenary History Project.

Outwardly severe, the true legal historian in somewhat conservative mould, he was in fact kind-hearted and encouraging to students and colleagues alike, and always had their interests at heart. He worked hard for the Historical Association, for many general and local history societies, and was a founder member of the Glamorgan History Trust.

A prolific scholar and writer throughout his career, he made acute and permanent contributions in many fields but is likely chiefly to be remembered for his imaginative and early breakthrough in fifteenth-century studies, *English Constitutional Ideas in the Fifteenth Century* (1936); the fine edition of Fortescue, *De Laudibus* (1942); by his popular outline of *English Constitutional History* (1948) – and one remembers his delight when he found that it was being translated into Japanese – and his series of studies that culminated in his authoritative book on *Henry VII* in 1972.

Other important books, articles and pamphlets included the excellent translation of Fritz Kern's seminal work under the title *Kingship and Law*, (1939), and the scholarly *Select Documents of English Constitutional History* (with A. L. Brown), 1961.

The historical world will mourn the passing of a fine scholar, and he will be sadly missed by his colleagues and friends.

He is survived by his widow, Mabel, whom he married in 1937, and who created the happy home life which made his achievements possible.

MAJOR-GENERAL DEV DATT

A correspondent writes:
Major-General Dev Datt, OBE, who died recently in Oxford aged 78 had a very distinguished career in the Indian Medical Service, and later in the Indian Army Medical Corps.

He graduated at St Andrew's University with a double qualification in medicine, and dental surgery in 1929. He played hockey for the University.

Entering the Indian Medical Service in 1929 he was soon engaged in active operations on the North Western Frontier of India. In the Second World War he served from 1940-45 in the Western Desert, Eritrea, and Italy. In Italy he was ADMS 10th Indian Division. Twice mentioned in despatches he was appointed OBE in 1946.

After the war he was ADMS British and Indian Division Commonwealth Occupation Forces in Japan. When this Division was disbanded he returned to India as ADMS 25th Division. In 1961 Major-General Datt became Director of Medical Services Army in India.

An excellent athlete he played tennis for the Army in England. In 1934 with Brigadier Clynton Reed he won the Inter-Regimental doubles championship. He was also Army in India singles champion.

On retirement from the Indian Army in 1963 he came to England with his family to further their education. After an intensive refresher course in dental surgery he worked for many years in the Community Dental Service.

When finally retired he lived at Milton, near Abingdon where his wife Kamla was a General Practitioner. In that area he was held in high regard, and enjoyed his hobby of beekeeping, becoming the regional representative for Oxfordshire of the International Bee Research Association.

Major-General Datt had a quiet, steady, courteous manner. He and his charming wife were always welcome at the many Indian Army reunions which he regularly attended. He is survived by her, and by two sons and a daughter.

MR F. M. THOMAS

Mr Frederick Maginley Thomas, CMG, ("FM"), late of the Colonial Service, died on July 18 at Halse, Somerset. He was 76.

He was the third son of the Rev Canon F. Thomas, Truro Cathedral and he was educated at the Cathedral School, Truro, and Exeter College, Oxford. He obtained an honours degree in jurisprudence and rowed for the college Eight. While at Oxford he joined the Colonial Service (later HM Overseas Civil Service) and was sent to Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in the Provincial Administration in 1931.

He remained in that service until his retirement in 1965 rising through the posts of District Commissioner and Provincial Commissioner to Minister of Native Affairs from which he was sometimes called upon to act as Governor of the Protectorate.

He served in the King's African Rifles and later the Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the war and became GSO1 (Civil Affairs) in Enemy Occupied Territory in North Africa. He reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel and in 1962 was made CMG.

Thomas was a lovable character possessing a great sense of humour and much skill as a raconteur. He was a fine shot with both rifle and shotgun and killed a man-eating lion within a month of his arrival in Africa. His African charges regarded him ith great respect as a wise and sympathetic administrator. In retirement he became greatly occupied with village and church affairs and did much work in connexion with field sports.

He married in 1941 Dorothea Mary, daughter of Edward North by whom he had two daughters who survive him. His wife died in 1969.

Science report

Biotechnology opens a bank

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The establishment of an international centre at which scientists can store animal cell cultures illustrates the rapid progress being made in biotechnology. The official opening of the National Collection of Animal Cell Cultures at Porton Down this week provides a unique cell bank for academic and industrial research workers in Europe.

Cell cultures will be kept in cold storage for up to 30 years. The specimens will be divided into one of two categories provided by the new laboratory. The result is a "cheap" banking service and a "safe deposit" scheme.

The first category includes cells which the depositor is making available to any scientist who wishes to conduct experiments with cultures derived from that cell line.

The second group is for keeping specimens of precious cell lines confidential for industrial companies and academics. They will be stored both safely and secretly.

Up to 250,000 samples could be stored at the new centre. Each culture is divided into a batch of 200 samples.

The cost of the biological banking service is £600 for depositing a cell line which is the basis of a patent. The centre has applied to the World Intellectual Property Organization for recognition as an international depository authority.

The cost of safe deposit facilities only is £60 for the first year, and £30 for subsequent years. There is no charge for the deposit of a cell line which has no restrictions on its distribution.

The cell cultures have industrial applications in such as the manufacture of monoclonal antibodiew, viral vaccines, interferon, substances which boost the body's defence mechanisms, and enzymes such as plasminogen activators used *in treatment of heart* disease. Unless they are handled with great care, cell cultures are at risk of contamination from bacteria, viruses, yeast spores, fungi, and mycoplasmas.

The new repository should ensure the quality of cell lines as well as a scheme for distributing them.

Court of Appeal **Law Report July 26 1984** Court of Appeal

Abortion refusal no bar to damages

Emeh v Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority.

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered July 24]

Where a sterilization operation had been negligently performed so that the woman became pregnant, her conscious decision thereafter not to have an abortion did not prevent her from claiming damages against the surgeons for the pregnancy and its consequences.

The Court of Appeal, allowing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mrs Kathleen Emeh, of Lowerwood Court, Westbourne Park Road, Notting Hill, London, against a decision of Mr Justice Park on December 21, 1982 (*The Times* January 3, 1983) in an action for negligence against the defendants, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster Area Health Authority, awarded the plaintiff damages of £26,040 plus interest in substitution for £1,500 awarded by the judge.

Mr Barry Green, QC and Mr John Fox for the plaintiff; Mr John Reide for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER said that the plaintiff first met her husband in 1964. He was a Nigerian and they lived together for a number of years.

The married in 1973, then they had had three healthy children. Later, as a result of the Biafran war, the husband returned to Nigeria. He returned to England in 1976.

In early 1976, the plaintiff, who was seeing her husband but was not living with him, thought she was pregnant and consulted her doctor. Within a short time, she was admitted to St Stephen's Hospital, West Brompton, London, and there had operations for abortion and sterilization.

Towards the end of the year, she saw a locum at her doctor's surgery, and it appeared that she was then very depressed.

On January 5, 1977, she saw the gynaecologist at the surgery, and on January 19 saw her own doctor again, when he concluded, after an internal examination, that either she had an abdominal tumour or she was 18 to 20 weeks pregnant.

She saw the gynaecologist again on January 24, when a sample of her urine was sent to a hospital for a test which proved positive. The result was sent to the doctor, who shortly afterwards informed her that she was pregnant.

At the trial the judge formed an adverse view of the plaintiff, saying she was an unreliable and untruthful witness.

Although there were aspects of the plaintiff's evidence which were not satisfactory, the judge placed an emphasis on them which was not justified.

From the transcript of the trial it was clear that the plaintiff was saying that she did not know she was pregnant until after the urine test and did not then consider an abortion because she was afraid of the risks involved. She gave birth to a child with congenital deformities on July 3, 1977.

The judge held that the plaintiff's conduct in refusing to consider an abortion was so unreasonable as to eclipse the defendant's breach of duty, and that that conduct was a *novus actus interveniens* in the chain of causation of her pregnancy.

But on the judge's findings, the plaintiff's conduct was not so utterly unreasonable as to justify the judge's conclusions.

It followed that the defendants were liable for the plaintiff's damages which resulted from the pregnancy and birth.

Mr Reide argued that public policy required that a limit should be set to damages awarded in such cases. He said that damages should not be awarded for the cost of bringing up a normal child and it was necessary to take that principle into account in assessing the plaintiff's damages.

In *Sciuriaga v Powell* (unreported), July 24, 1980, Mr Justice Watkins, awarding damages for a negligent operation for abortion, paid no regard to public policy.

But in *Udale v Bloomsbury Area Health Authority* ([1983] 1 WLR 1098), where the plaintiff had had a sterilization operation but had thereafter become pregnant and had sued the surgeon for negligence, Mr Justice Jupp concluded that there were public policy objections to awarding damages for the upkeep of the child involved.

The most recent case was *Thake v Maurice* (*The Times* April 10, 1984; [1984] 2 All ER 513). There the wife of a man who had had a vasectomy operation had later become pregnant. The couple were delighted with the child, but the reason for the operation was that they already had five children and could not afford the financial cost of another child. Mr Justice Peter Pain found no public policy objections to their claim for damages.

Of policy consideration, Lord Scarman said in *McLoughlin v O'Brian* ([1983] 1 AC 410, 430): "the court's function is to adjudicate according to principle, leaving policy curtailment to the judgment of Parliament... If principle leads to results which are thought to be socially unacceptable, Parliament can legislate to draw a line or map out a new policy."

The courts should not be too ready to lay down the lines of public policy and the argument based on it should be rejected.

The judge awarded the plaintiff £1,500 damages in respect of two matters only: the period of pregnancy before the plaintiff discovered she was pregnant, and a further sterilization operation in 1981. The appeal against that award would be allowed.

On the assumption that the plaintiff's claim was wholly successful, the judge assessed her damages as: £7,000 (future loss of earnings), £1,736 (cost of maintaining the child from birth to trial), £4,056 (cost of maintaining the child after trial), £3,000 (pain and suffering of normal birth and subsequent sterilization), £248 (layette) and £10,000 (pain, suffering and loss of amenities by reason of need to care for the child) – a total of £26,040.

There were no grounds for interfering with those figures and the plaintiff would be awarded damages in that sum plus interest.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, agreeing, said that it was clear that financial loss suffered by the plaintiff as a result of the defendants' negligence was the loss arising directly from the pregnancy and the subsequent birth. The avoidance of the pregnancy and birth was the object of the operations she underwent.

As the judge said: "She was put into a position in which she was forced to decide between allowing the pregnancy to continue and consulting a doctor with a view to ... termination of pregnancy operation."

The only reason for the failure to consult about an abortion was that she was afraid to have one, but the judge did not accept that evidence.

The judge might have been a little harsh on her because of his conclusion that she was unreliable.

His Lordship would approach the case on the same basis as the judge, namely that the plaintiff on discovering the pregnancy decided to keep the child.

The judge said her conduct in refusing the abortion interfered with the chain of causation. He referred to a statement in *Clerk & Lindsell on Torts* 15th edition (1982), p 561: "Although *novus actus* is generally regarded as the act of a third party, the act of the plaintiff himself will be sufficient . . . Where the *novus actus* is that of the plaintiff himself the same considerations apply as [discussed] above, principally whether his act is so unreasonable as to eclipse the defendant's wrongdoing."

Echoing that guidance, the judge held that the plaintiff's act in failing to obtain an abortion was so unreasonable as to eclipse the defendant's wrongdoing. His Lordship was in profound disagreement with that criticism.

The hospital performed the operation which was to render the plaintiff incapable of pregnancy. She discovered her pregnancy when it was 17 to 20 weeks old. By then the foetus had considerably grown and an operation would have involved three days in hospital and would not be free of risks.

Even assuming that the plaintiff made a conscious decision not to terminate the pregnancy that was not so unreasonable as to eclipse the defendants' breach of duty.

The defendants ought to have foreseen that she might well decide to keep the child if she became pregnant.

The court should never have to declare that a woman in the position of the plaintiff ought to have an abortion.

It was impossible to accept the further propositions that the plaintiff's conduct amounted to a failure to mitigate her damage, and that, apart from the cost of the subsequent sterilization, she had suffered no damage.

As to public policy, if a woman wished to be sterilized, there was no reason of public policy why she should not recover damages for the negligent failure to perform the necessary operation, whether or not the child to which she gave birth thereafter was healthy.

Lord Justice Purchas delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Jack Bernstein & Co., Kilburn; Radcliffes & Co.

Limits to use of late evidence rule

Cousins v Dzosens

Although under Order 59, rule 10 (2) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal had power to receive further evidence "as to matters which have occurred after the date of the trial", the change in position must substantially affect a basic assumption made at the trial.

The court on July 23 dismissed an appeal by a plaintiff from an order of Mr John Waite, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Chancery Division on December 9, 1981 (*The Times* December 12, 1981) that a house in the defendant's name in which the parties had lived together for 21 years be sold and the proceeds held in shares of two-thirds for the defendant and one-third for the plaintiff.

Before the hearing of the appeal the plaintiff was given leave to adduce evidence as to her ability to purchase the defendant's interest in the proceeds of sale of the house.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, with whom Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice May agreed, said that it was only in exceptional circumstances that the court would take account of subsequent changes in what had been considered at the trial as the likely course of events.

His Lordship would accept the statement in *The Supreme Court Practice 1982* p944 (59/10/8): "But, in order not to disturb the principle that there should be finality in litigation, the change must substantially affect a basic assumption made at the trial: the matter is one of degree (*Murphy v Stone Wallwork (Charlton) Ltd* ([1969] 1 WLR 1023); *Mulholland v Mitchell* ([1971] A C 666))".

Copy of lost will valid

In re Dickson (Deceased)

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Balcombe) on July 18 held, allowing an appeal by the widow from an order of Mr Justice Goulding, that the presumption that a missing will had been destroyed *animo revocandi* by the testator was rebutted if the only reasonable inference from declarations by the testator and other evidence was that he had intended that missing will to be effective and had intended to benefit the beneficiary thereunder. Accordingly the court pronounced for the missing will and granted probate of a photocopy of it.

THE ARTS

Theatre

A misplaced piece of old-fashioned fun

The Happiest Days of Your Life
Barbican

It is all too easy for a reviewer to laugh his head off at some fine old farce at the National or the RSC and then declare that subsidized companies have no business in putting on this sort of thing.

With one crippling disadvantage (of which more later) John Dighton's 1948 laugh-riot stands up pretty well in Clifford Williams's revival. The play was written when the old farcical taboos still had some life in them; and, if Mr Dighton's powers of comic invention were immeasurably superior to his dialogue, you could say the same of his master, Ben Travers.

My objection is that London now has a company, the Theatre of Comedy, specializing in this area of the repertory; and capable (as in the Shaftesbury production of *See How They Run*) of competing on equal terms with any subsidized show. Few enough new productions get into the RSC's main London house for it to ignore the cause of world drama and new writers for the sake of a harmless bit of yesterday's fun for which there is a ready platform elsewhere.

Should any reader have missed the film version or the innumerable amateur revivals, *The Happiest Day of Your Life* concerns the billeting of a girls' school on a boys' school in the shaky first days of postwar Britain. This happy notion gave Mr Dighton the chance to make hay at the expense of bureaucracy, closed institutions and sexual embarrassment: three trusty farcical themes rolled into one expert display of controlled anarchy.

To get this writer's farcical measure you need only look at his handling of props. As on Travers's stage, inanimate objects take on a life of their own, and generally get transformed into sticks of dynamite. A confiscated stick of Ilfracombe rock passes from the hand of one master to another, and then falls under the all-seeing eye of the invading headmistress – a sure sign that the place is going to the dogs as it has been sucked at both ends.

A pair of knickers, produced by the needlework class, arouses the wrath of a boy's parent, before surreptitiously winding up in the handbag of his queenly wife (a superb monosyllabic performance by Sheila Ballantine). The misogynistic senior master, groaning under the attention of four aunts, uses their photographs to repel an admirer as his dead wives. As for the headmistress – a role in which Peggy Mount even dispels the shade of Margaret Rutherford – when did you last see a battleaxe making her final entry actually clutching an axe?

Donald Cooper

Peggy Mount, dispelling even the shade of Margaret Rutherford

Mr Williams has encased his production in the facetious framework of a school open day, complete with brass band and a terminal mobilization on Carl Toms's battlements to drive off the next invasion. I do not see much point in this, but you have to give it the benefit of the doubt in view of Tuesday night's events.

Briefly, Paul Greenwood, as the junior master, suffered the actor's nightmare with a memory loss on the grand scale. He fought back gallantly and wittily through the first act, but in Act II even the text turned against him. "Are you on the staff here", inquired a lordly parent. "I wish I wasn't." "Couldn't they get anyone else?", a question that had Mr Greenwood doubled up with his head in his hands, before having to rise and introduce the gowned headmaster as an actor rehearsing the school play who "has to start very early learning his lines".

From what there was of it, Mr Greenwood's was a good performance, and he had the full sympathy of the house. But, once full confidence in a farcical machine is undermined, it is apt to splinter into a wreck of spinning cogwheels. There is some expert comic playing in the company; but for once it makes sense to itemize it player by player rather than by moments of shared timing.

The isolated pleasures of Tuesday night include Maria Aitken outdoing Joyce Grenfell as a lunging, country-suited Amazon, even going into a gym-slip to practice judo throws on the man of her choice. As he is played by Richard O'Callaghan, spitting rat-like defiance through a permanently clenched pipe, there is at least one notable comic relationship to recall. John Cater as the headmaster dwindles deliciously from high status urbanity into panic-stricken frenzy; and it is good to see Griffith Jones, as the mutinous groundsman, at last released from his seraphic beard.

Irving Wardle

Claude
Old Red Lion

This elaborate joke, which must have seemed very funny in rehearsal, is the brainchild of Paul and George, a new company led by the writer-director duo Paul Waite and George Yiasoumi. It requires an African beach hut, an endless supply of cocktails and epigrams, and a cast of five, one of whom gets an entrance laugh by arriving with dark glasses and a white stick. The stereotypes of plot and dialogue are more or less divided between 1940s Hollywood psychodrama and Noel Coward.

Claude, their host, is a madly glamorous playwright who, though spoken to and praised for his conversation, never appears. Since, as we presently discover, he died at the age of seven, that is possibly not surprising but it still leaves the question of why the blind man has been able to see for 15 years, why a chiropodist is masquerading as a psychiatrist ("What about those three people you committed in Vienna?", someone ominously asks), why the voluptuous Stevie (Shelley Pielou) keeps poisoning her lover's cocktail, and why the lighting man is wearing full evening dress and flippers. All these questions, except the last, are answered in a ludicrous denouement which is the funniest thing in the evening.

The in-jokes themselves vary in quality. Some sharply satirize the absurdities of glamour: this set dab perfume on their cigarettes, blow drinks into each other's mouths and rise from bed with the girls wearing the tops of the boys' silk pyjamas. But it is so easy that it needs to be done better: talk of marvellous parties (Coward wins that one), ordering dinner at the Ivy and stylishly leaving the lot (Waugh did that better), or simple Coward references like asking who the yacht in the bay belongs to and naming Claude's last play *Love's Whirlpool*.

The cast underplay coolly, though without quite dismissing the impression of a poorish Coward audition for provincial rep. As the group's wallflower turned medium, Lisa Harmer carries off a silly seance scene with full-throated bravura, and Jo Caulfield (suddenly donning heavy specs) supplies the psychological print-out with just the right ponderous anxiety.

Anthony Masters

Opera

Covent Garden beware

The King Goes Forth to France
Savonlinna

Savonlinna must be the most democratic of opera festivals (the competition, after all, is not so very hot). Cast away together on a castellated island rising from the lakes of eastern Finland, diplomats and international businessmen share the courtyard of the fortress of Olavinlinna with nursing mothers and young children, making a crowd of over 2,000 gathered for July nights under the barely setting sun. This is opera in the raw. It is touching comedy *(The Magic Flute)*; it is pageant *(Don Carlos)*; and it is melodrama *(The Flying Dutchman)*: all of these are Savonlinna specialities.

The subtler and rarer flavours come from the festival's equal concern with new Finnish opera. This is of long standing. In 1912 the festival was founded by the Finnish soprano Aino Ackté exclusively as a platform for native opera, and more recently the repertory has included the first two operas of Aulis Sallinen and the single one by Joonas Kokkonen – three works which have caused many to speak of some operatic renaissance in Finland.

This year, with the first performance of Sallinen's third opera, *The King Goes Forth to France*, the superlatives have again been in full flow, not least in the English press. English enthusiasm for Sallinen has already involved Covent Garden in making this a joint commission with Savonlinna; now there is the cry that it would be scandalous if the Royal Opera did not carry out a plan to stage *The King* in the spring of 1987. However, there is no good reason why Savonlinna's present undoubted triumph should be repeated in London, and there are plenty of reasons why it might well not be.

In the first place, *The King* is a very Finnish piece: a brutal saga done with a kind of innocent fancifulness. Paavo Haavikko's libretto, developed from his own radio play, is about the doings of a king of England at some future time when the ice begins once more to descend. Faced with this chilly prospect, the king, with his prime minister in tow, embarks on an invasion of France. There the far future and the past stare at each other through the present. The battle of Crécy and the siege of Calais are re-enacted, and we are nudged to note contemporary relevance in sayings about the Irish question (the authors seem to have been aware too of another ice-bound British military campaign occurring during the time the opera was in progress).

Magnificent megalomaniac: Jorma Hynninen

The king is accompanied on his journeyings not only by his prime minister but also by a nubile quartet of princesses rejoicing in such names as The Nice Caroline, though he marries a fifth lady. His history is partly presented to us by a chronicler, Froissart, who remains ironically detached from a tale of increasing bloodiness, cruelty and insanity. Then at the end it is the king who detaches himself from history, asking Froissart to forget him and just write a pretty story.

Sallinen's music meanwhile is boldly colourful, and boldest in its borrowings. Indeed, one reels amazed from a score which can go straight to Orff's *Carmina Burana* for its opening and often repeated material. Elsewhere the references range from the hollowness of late Shostakovich to the ripe melody of Puccini, and from incisive figures reminiscent of Janáček to sombre ostinatos out of Sibelius. All these are taken into a style which depends overwhelmingly on the repetition of small groups of notes, and on much frank recapitulation. Long lines are as rare as counterpoint or development: the music is effectively scored, with a good deal of tuned percussion, but in substance it is quite plain.

One great virtue of the score lies in the splendid roles it offers to two of Finland's outstanding singers. Jorma Hynninen, a forceful and tenacious Posa in the *Don Carlos*, was magnificent as the megalomaniac monarch: a Richard III in dark, deadly and purposeless earnest. And Jaakko Ryhanen, after a sublimely authoritative Sarastro, cleverly infiltrated weakness into his voice to give a telling portrait of the time-serving Prime Minister. I would guess, though, that these strong characterizations were more imposed on the music than helped by it.

The other great strength of the evening was in Kalle Holmberg's spectacular production, using the whole of the epic stage provided by the castle's architecture, and even more so in the designs by Ralf Forsström. His costumes, in a mixture of samurai, space age and medieval, were perfectly adapted to the dislocated world of *The King*, and it is on his door that any opera house should be knocking first. Thanks to his designs, to superb central performances and to a thoroughly committed production conducted by Okko Kamu, *The King* is in Savonlinna a huge success, and deservedly so. A Covent Garden production, though, will have to work exceedingly hard in order to make the opera live in an international ambience and seem more worthy of revival than anything else composed beyond these shores in the last three decades.

Paul Griffiths



Dance

Party Game
Covent Garden

The Royal Ballet on Tuesday gave the first showing of a decor by Patrick Caulfield: his first theatrical design, and absolutely stunning. The stage is completely boxed in by walls painted to resemble an outsize version of Covent Garden's red striped wallpaper, except that the painted rays from giant painted lampshades turn the lighter red stripes black and the darker ones white, with a yellow pool where the imaginary beam lands. The whole thing is brilliantly colourful, stylish and witty.

Uniquely among the painters who have turned lately to the theatre, Caulfield is equally successful with the costumes worn by the dancers who inhabit this space. The two men look chic and confident, the three women ravishingly pretty.

The one possible complaint might be that the smart, classical style has little in common with Stravinsky's Concerto in D for strings, which is played while the designs are exhibited (played rather well, too, under Ashley Lawrence's direction, bringing out to the full its romantic qualities of gloomy humour). However, that lack of connexion is true also of the dances arranged by Michael Corder.

These suggest a party. At first, Stephen Sheriff and Guy Niblett are both trying to attract Bryony Brind's attention. When she proves unresponsive, they turn to Deirdre Eyden and Ravenna Tucker instead, which offends Brind further, then decide they prefer each other, which unites the women under Brind's leadership. But Corder has nothing to tell us about these people. Having established a situation, his only resource is to sidestep any development by wheeling on an enormous pouffe for some desultory further romps, and finally to echo Caulfield's joke about the theatre by having Eyden produce and study a Covent Garden programme.

Perhaps the ballet is best understood as a gay parody of Robbins's *The Cage*, to the same score, with the male victims uniting and overcoming the insect-queen who would have killed them, mantis-like, during copulation. Corder seems to suggest this by quoting Robbins in the voracious stride with which Brind rallies her troops.

There are some amusing touches, notably when the pouffe is stood on its edge like a wheel and two women are rolled over it. But most of the movement is fidgety and contrived, banging away at the beat of the music and missing its point. However, cast and setting look marvellous, and the whole thing lasts only 12 minutes 18 seconds – followed, of course, by a 25-minute intermission.

The programme notes, incidentally, remind us that the Royal Ballet once had a much better ballet to this music, by Hans van Manen. Perhaps *Party Game* will provoke someone into reviving *Tilt*. That would be another merit to set beside that of providing a wonderful illustration for future histories of ballet design.

This programme also includes MacMillan's spine-chilling *My Brother, My Sisters* (in which relationships really do develop) and *Raymonda Act III*, joyfully led on Tuesday by Antoinette Sibley and David Wall. I hope to write more about those works later.

John Percival

Onegin
Dominion

Marcia Haydée, the original heroine of John Cranko's ballet, danced the opening performance of *Onegin* in Festival Ballet's season at the Dominion. Tuesday brought the opportunity of seeing one the company's own casts as Tatiana, the young Italian Renata Calderini. She starts with several advantages: her pale skin and dark hair and eyes suit the character of Pushkin's heroine, and in the early scenes she has the shy, withdrawn air he ascribes to her, a young girl with her head full of romances.

She acts not only with her expressive face and eyes but also with her dancing, her lovely line and *ports de bras* conveying her shifting emotions. Her transformation into the grande dame of Moscow society is also well accomplished, and she manages to bring out the implication in Cranko's choreography for her duet with Prince Gremin that her feelings for her husband are based on duty and affection rather than passion.

Michael Pink makes the small role of Gremin into a sympathetic and totally believable character, without any over-emphasis. Mark Silver is as dashing and romantic a Lensky as one might wish in the absence of the unforgettable original, Egon Madsen. Alexander Sombert danced the title role with considerable elegance, but without any noticeable sense of character. The corps de ballet seem to be settling happily into the most positive addition to the company's repertory for some time.

Judith Cruickshank

Rock

Rubber Rodeo
Mean Fiddler, Harlesden

July has proved to be a fruitful time for visiting American bands. London audiences, eager to show their tolerance, flocked to see the talents of the Violent Femmes and Jason and the Scorchers, both idiosyncratic outfits with heavy leanings towards a mutant updated country music. Rubber Rodeo, out of Rhode Island via Missouri, would seem by their name to fit this vogue for eccentric rock 'n' roll, but are really a more traditional group with a dense sound that does not always benefit from a bar-room setting.

A six-piece, Rubber Rodeo combine the guiding elements of sophisticated art rock after the Roxy Music manner with some atmospheric interpretations of Nashville standards drawn from the repertoires of Patsy Cline, Dolly Parton and Glen Campbell. It is an intriguing mixture that does not always work. The singers and writers, Bob Holmes and Trish Milliken, swapped vocals and harmonized with precision but a lack of panache that may have been due to nerves.

There is a slight imbalance in Rubber Rodeo's make-up. Mark Tolmie's pedal steel, undoubtedly their most evocative instrumental trump card, is obscured by an over-reliance on dual keyboards. The lush synthesized textures that enhance the group's excellent *Scenic Views* album are often superfluous live. When Tolmie took a free rein the effect was inspired.

Indeed, Rubber Rodeo have a wealth of good songs. The recent singles "Anywhere With You" and "The Hardest Thing" are packed with mournful melody while the combined vibrato of Holmes and Milliken would give Bryan Ferry a run for his money. When Rubber Rodeo resolve the dilemma between a mainstream or more estoric approach they should find a stage presence to match their image.

Max Bell

Television

The soul of wit

Tom McGrath's **Blowout**, on BBC1 last night, third in BBC Scotland's *End of the Line* series about life in a Scottish new town, maintained the promise of its predecessors. On the strength of these plays it seems we may be able to look to Scotland, in addition to Ulster, for stirrings in BBC drama.

The theme of the plays is unemployment but they are neither morose not polemical. Humour is a relieving factor and Tom Kinninmont's productions convince, without straining, that this is how it really is.

Blowout again features Martin Muchan as Pete, leading the resistance to a factory closure in the previous play, now coming to terms with having time on his hands and incoming bills to point his impotence.

Mr McGrath skilfully introduced sub-themes into his plot to emphasize that this is a time not only of economic depression but of changing relationships. Pete here, though having lost his role as breadwinner, has not forfeited his belief that it is a male prerogative not to be usurped, even in times of stress, by his wife.

This play deals with his re-education, brought about partly through a chance meeting with a middle-class girl, a single parent, whose candour, lack of embarrassment and independence stick an elbow into his preconceptions of the male-female order. One suspects that, had she been less attractive, his notions might have remained undisturbed, but it was a fair subterfuge.

Mr Muchan again gave a good portrayal of Pete going through a whole process of re-orientation in the space of a day: from the morning spats of irritation and helplessness to a boozy, funny climax in the sobering waters of the harbour.

David Maloney's direction was sure, maintaining the sense of action in a play that depended not on the strength of its plot but on close observation. The cast responded well. Phyllis Logan was excellent as Pete's wife Rose, Joseph Marcell provided an engaging cameo as the new town's uninhibited and only Negro; Mr McGrath's script demonstrated a good ear for dialogue and his play that great length is not essential to television drama. Let us hope that point will be taken.

Dennis Hackett

Promenade Concert

BBCPO/Leppard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Programming Delius, Maw and Bax, all three at their most lush and intuitive, leaves the head feeling rather as if it has been subjected overlong to the echoes and lights of a subterranean swimming pool, sunk somewhere between heaven and hell. Echoes indeed bounce off all three, and not necessarily to each other's advantage. For Nicholas Maw's sake alone, one could have wished for some keener off-setting.

The work at stake was Maw's *Scenes and Arias*, first heard at the Proms in 1962 and revised in 1966. It was, in Maw's words, the potential of a "hypothetical dramatic – or more precisely operatic – situation" behind a pair of anonymous early fifteenth-century love lyrics that fired his imagination to produce a heady suite for three female voices and large orchestra, to which he later added an orchestral interlude, separating love-letter and reply.

The intermezzo picks up and intensifies the alarming repeated woodwind notes which earlier bore their way through the ecstasy of voice and orchestra, setting them now against the violins' long aria and lashing them to readiness for the Responcio's rage and rejoicing. The remaining four stanzas gain increasing structural and expressive strength, the voices' long melismas tugging in tied note and triplet across the passacaglia which urges on their expiration.

The work as it now stands is potent, but, like much of Szymanowski, with the potency of voyeurism: Maw's setting is so far removed in sensibility from the terse, word-echoing medieval Franglais that its drama is drawn down into meditation on rather than expression of its experience. The voices of Alison Hargan, Eilene Hannan and Linda Finnie were pungently matched.

Arnold Bax, no less, and self-confessedly, a "brazen Romantic", enjoyed the encouragement of the Proms too; and, having already shown warm affection to Delius in his Paridise Garden, Raymond Leppard and the BBC Philharmonic gobbled up Bax's 1934 Fifth Symphony with voracious enthusiasm. Yet still the ear was engaged more by resemblances than by revelation, more by sequence than by consequence, and more by notational than expressive expansion.

Hilary Finch

THE TIMES

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11	GEC	
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14	Eurotherm	
15	Racal Elect	
16	Crystalate	
17	Ward & Goldstone	
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19	Ferranti	
20	BSR	
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26	AAH	
27	Brown & Tawse	
28	Boots	
29	AIM	
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	FOODS	
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33	Tesco	
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THE TIMES

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	132	Grindlays	264		6.3	2.4	16.5
66	45	Guinness Peat	45		0.9	1.9	16.5
163	121	Hambros	121		8.3	6.9	12.7
16	9	Do (50p)	£10	+1	82.9	8.3	19.5
330	236	Hill Samuel	241	+5	15.0	6.2	6.6
78	48½	HK Shanghai	48	−½	4.3	8.6	..
187	75	Jessel Toynbee Gill	89	..	8.0	8.1	12.8
313	243	Joseph (Leopold)	243	−5	16.1	6.6	12.8
164	124	King & Shaxson	140		11.8	8.4	11.9
480	362	Kleinwort Benson	365	..	17.1	4.8	8.0
532	422	Lloyds	437	+6	33.9	7.8	3.7
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	50	..	3.8	7.6	9.7
42	27	Manson	29	+1	1.4	4.9	..
625	473	Mercury Secs	483	..	16.4	3.5	9.8
429	277	Midland	327	+5	36.4	11.1	5.4
165	110	Minster Assets	154	..	7.1	4.6	14.1
226	198	National Comm	205	..	..	..	..
772	544	Nat West	597	+6	40.1	6.7	3.6
65½	57	Ottoman	£58½	..	450	7.7	8.9
182	144	Provident	145	+1	12.9	8.9	6.2
95	73	Rea Bros	73	..	1.8	2.5	22.6
20⅝	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£14¼	..	..	..	7.3
244	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	206	+2	11.0	5.3	10.8
909	645	Schroders	645	−20	23.6	3.7	9.6
370	260	Secombe M	290	+5	28.5	9.9	5.0
71	48	Smith St Aubyn	55	+1	6.4	11.7	6.2
579	442	Stand Chart	447	−2	40.0	6.9	10.3
783	628	Union	628	..	48.6	7.7	11.4
67	42	Wagon	42	..	3.6	8.5	..
23⅝	23⅛	Wells Fargo	£23⅞	−⅛	..	..	..
256	195	Wintrust	220	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	155	Aberdeen Constr	158	..	9.3	5.9	8.0
249	165	Allied	193	+1	14.3	7.4	7.9
78	50	Amcliffe	52	..	3.8	7.3	8.0
338	233	BPB Industries	248	+5	10.0	4.0	8.9
162	132	Baggeridge Brick	143	..	8.0	5.6	7.9
188	82	Barratt Devs	86	+4	10.9	12.7	4.3
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	35	..	2.3	6.5	8.0
..	..	Beechwood	..	..	..	..	..
164	116	Bellway	126	..	10.0	7.9	7.2
73	57	Benford Concrete	58	−1	5.4	9.2	13.2
64	43	Bett Bros	59	..	4.1	6.9	15.5
545	350	Blockleys	520	−10	22.1	4.3	13.2
450	358	Blue Circle	360	−1	27.1	7.5	6.0
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ELECTRICALS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
83	79	Dale Elec	81		6.1	7.8	8.2
59	52½	Dowding & Mills	54	..	3.2	5.9	11.7
164	132	Dubilier	148	+2	3.0	2.1	26.3
266	233	Electrocomponents	245	+2	5.7	2.3	19.4
56	34	Electronic Mach	38				0.1
63	38	Electronic Rentals	39	+1	4.6	11.8	8.8
285	238	Emess Lighting	273	..	11.9	4.4	11.3
48	32½	Energy Serv	41	..	1.6	3.9	21.4
293	220	Eurotherm	238	+8	5.0	2.1	25.1
223	155	Farnell Elect	158	..	2.1	1.4	24.4
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14½	9	Central & Sheer	10	..	0.4	4.3	30.0
60	39	Centreway Ind	40		3.4	8.6	0.1
45½	27	CH Ind	35½		2.7	7.6	6.1
92	61	Chamberlain Ph	77½		5.1	6.6	6.5
55	48	Chamberlin & Hill	49		4.4	9.0	6.1
605	500	Chemring	500	−10	11.6	2.3	16.2
46	31	Christie Tyler	41½		2.1	5.2	3.1
418	265	Christies Int	392	+2	12.1	3.1	18.3
42	28	Christy Bros	29	..	..	..	4.0
182	141	Chubb & Sons	164	+5	8.6	5.2	11.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

E – K

L – R

S – Z

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge
83	50	Spear (JW)	70	..
172	152	Spear & Jackson	159	[illegible]
44	28	Spencer Clark	35	[illegible]
202	166	Spirax-Sarco	179	[illegible]
98	61	Stalls Potteries	65	
112	75	Stag Furniture	75	
148	108	Standard Fireworks	139	
250	120	Star Comp	130	
266	228	Staveley	242	[illegible]
267	228	Steetley	231	[illegible]
101	55	Sterling Ind	65	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
		East Mid Press 'A'	79		3.2	4.7	18.1
90	65	Fleet	172	+4	4.6	2.7	12.8
196	135	Gordon & Gotch	115		10.7	9.3	10.9
125	110	Haynes Publishing	170		15.7	9.2	14.5
220	170	Home Counties	119		7.1	6.5	17.8
131	110	Independent	166		12.0	7.2	..
170	150	Int Thomson	407	−2	14.0	3.4	15.1
458	390	Link House	423		20.6	4.9	14.7
500	410	Liverpool	184		15.4	8.8	8.1
242	193	News International	445		9.6	2.2	9.7
485	380	Octopus	610		12.9	2.1	24.5
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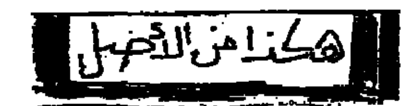
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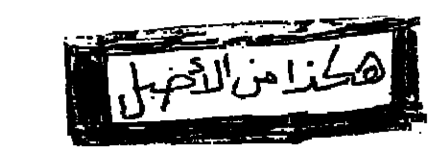
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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Nasty taste in the clearers' honeypot

Over the next week the clearing banks will publish their interim figures, starting with the Midland today. They do so in very peculiar circumstances. Banks have enjoyed one of the fastest compoune growth rates of any sector of the economy for about 15 years, and this season's pretax profits are expected to continue the trend. But banks' stock market rating reflects a shoal of uncertainties.

Since 1969, when the clearers first revealed their true profits, dividends have advanced by 13 per cent a year while profits have gone up by almost 16 per cent annually, both ahead of the average inflation rate. Indeed, so con:spicuous has their profitablility seemed that even Tory chancellors have been unable to resist dipping their hands into the honeypot.

There is, moreover, a remarkable consistency of analysts' opinion about what the next week will bring. Pretax profits overall for the big four clearers will rise by aout 8 per cent. Even more important, given the apparently hostile environment, is the feeling that the increase for the full year could be three times as much, thanks to higher interest rates.

Although base rates were a little lower than in the second six months of 1983 average spreads probably widened. This, combined with a rise of perhaps 5 per cent in sterling advances and with higher commissions, should show through on the bottom line.

The only substantial joker in the clearing bank pack is the level of bad debts incurred domestically. It now appears that the tide of company closures is not going out as fast as expected.

There are also telling differences between the individual banks. Crocker National has taken its toll of Midland, whose pretax profits for the latest half year may consequently shrink by a half to about £60m. Barclays, by comparison, is expected in the City to produce an improvement of more than 20 per cent to about £320m.

In the middle come Lloyds, rising by about 17 per cent to £225m, and the Natwest, adding conceivably a fifth to about £230m. Only the Midland is likely just to hold its dividend. The others could celebrate their profit rises by giving shareholders 10 per cent more.

So, why are the clearers standing at a discount of 40 per cent to asset values and broadly underforming the market by yielding some 70 per cent more than the average? In a phrase, the debt crisis. The exposure of the banks to Latin America (and in the recent quarter to Argentian especially) is not as severe as some other international banks and is cushioned by their dependence on retail deposits rather than the money markets. But the lesson of Continental Illinois is that an old-fashioned run on the bank can still happen. The market's confidence has been shaken.

Natwest has not helped by using a slight share recovery for the sector to slap in a big rights issue first. All the banks' capital adequacy is being rebuilt under the Bank of England's watchful eye. Midland might like a rights issue but would find it hard at the moment, making Barclays the most likely candidate. This too will need sorting out before profit growth can show through fully in bank shares.

PAYE cheer in the chip

Nigel Lawson has not had too much to smile about in recent weeks, so he could be forgiven his confident grin as he unveiled the plans for the computerization of the PAYE system yesterday.

The Government has defied the computer boffins' predictions that the timetable would slip by at least two years, and the cost of the project has even proved to be less than budgeted when it was first envisaged back in 1980.

The total cost of setting up the system, at 1984 prices, is £228m plus another £33m to extend it to cope with the self-employed. The Inland Revenue setimates that it will make a 13 per cent return on this investment, largely as a consequence of losing 6,000 jobs.

The taxpayer will also want to know what benefits he will see in tax-processing as a result. After computerization it should be possible at least to read coding notices and tax assessments but apart from this the impact will be much more obscure.

One of the main hopes for the Inland Revenue is that it will be able to reduce the number of errors it makes when assessing taxpayers. Many of these are due to simple arithmetic mistakes and oversights brought about by tedium.

More significantly, computerization will release more staff to tax the black economy which is currently estimated to be running at between 6 and 8 per cent of gross national product.

However, there is another twist to the computerization tale: self-assessment – the only subject the Chancellor specifically said he would not talk about.

There are no specific plans at the moment to introduce this system for taxpayers but it must be in the Government's mind. US experience suggests that it could work well since everbody must submit a return. Computerization of PAYE is not in itself enough to allow self-assessment to be introduced. However, without computerization the system could never be implemented, so at the very least the door has been opened.

'Fed' delays restraint on US growth until 1985

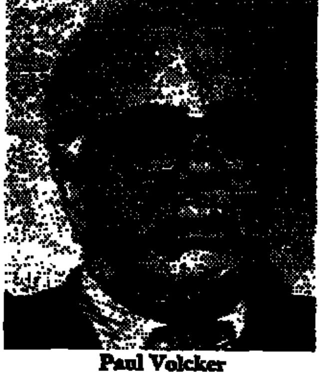
From Bailey Morris
Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board will not take steps to restrain the buoyant American economy for the remainder of the year, but has decided to slow growth early next year after the presidential election, when it said hard decisions must be taken.

Mr Paul Volcker, the Central Bank chairman, told Congress yesterday that the board had decided at a meeting last week to move cautiously this year despite its strong fears of signs in the economy which point to renewed inflation, continued high interest rates, spiralling budget deficits, and uneven mid term growth.

The decision not to take "additional restraining measures" virtually guarantees President Reagan a healthy economy on which to base his reelection campaign.

In his semi-annual report to Congress, Mr Volcker said that the board's projection showed that "for the near term, the prospects for continuing gains in economic activity are favourable".


Paul Volcker

Annual growth is now estimated at 6.5 per cent and unemployment, which averaged 7.5 per cent in the second quarter, is expected to continue to drop. Inflation is expected to rise somewhat from its current low level, but only to an estimated 4¼ per cent.

Over the mid to longer term, however, Mr Volcker painted a different, much less favourable picture of growth. "Warning signals are flashing", he told members of the senate banking committee.

"The risk in the inflationary outlook quite frankly relates to what happens to the dollar." He predicted that interest rates, now at high levels, would remain high and possibly move upwards, producing strains at home and throughout the world economy.

Both were related to "the unacceptably high federal budget deficit", which would not be reduced appreciably in 1985, and the years beyond, despite the modest down-payment of budget reductions recently signed by President Reagan, the board's projection showed.

Mr Volcker indicated that because of signs of some slowing of growth, and rising fears over the international debt crisis the board had decided against taking steps which would put additional upward pressure on interest rates now.

But early next year, the Central Bank has decided to reign in economic growth slightly, reducing its M1 and M2 targets for money and credit growth by 1 per cent and ½ per cent respectively.

The M3 target range, reflecting growth in domestic credit, would be left unchanged even though credit growth was expected to exceed significantly the top end of the target range this year.

The real economic test will come next year, when hard decisions must be taken to reduce federal budget deficits of about $200 billion which are keeping rates high, drawing in high levels of foreign capital, fuelling the upward spiral of the dollar, and resulting in record imports and trade imbalances.

"We're becoming a debtor nation. We are borrowing about $80 billion to $90 billion dollars abroad to finance these huge deficits", Mr Volcker said. That could go on "for one year or two, but not forever".

● President Reagan told a televised press conference he would not raise them, despite growing fears over the record federal budget deficit.

Mr Reagan's remarks were seen as a challenge to Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic candidate for President, who claims that the President has a secret plan to raise taxes. Mr Mondale said he himself would be forced to raise them if elected.

FTS raises £427,000

Future Technology Systems, the troubled microcomputer company based at Beith, Strathclyde, has concluded a £427,000 rights issue which should tide it over until the end of August. Shareholders will then be asked for more than £1m more. Only two of the 16 institutional shareholders did not subscribe for the recent issue, which was paid up on July 4.

Sir Monty Finniston, the chief executive said the order book is strong with 350 firm orders in hand and a further 350 anticipated. Production, now running at 170 computers a month, should increase to 250 a month by October.

Customers, who include Ferranti and Honeywell, continue to support the company, said Sir Monty. He hopes to be trading profitably again before the end of the year.

A stock market or USM quote, which was on the cards for 1985, could still happen by the end of the year, but is likely to be postponed.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 996.2 up 6.6 (high: 996.2; low: 983.8)
FT Index: 770.2 up 6.7
FT Gilts: 76.21 up 0.12
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16.484
Datastream USM Leaders N/A
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1084.03 down 2.54
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,800.11 up 61.15
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 758.48 up 3.73
Amsterdam: 146.9 down 0.1
Sydney: AO Index 671.9 up 0.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 917.7 down 8.5
Brussels: General Index 140.72 down 1.22
Paris: CAC Index 159.4 down 0.2
Zurich: SKA General 291.00 down 1.30

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3330 up 1 cent
Index 79.2 up 0.2
DM 3.8050 up 0.0050
FrF 11.6675 up 0.0100
Yen 327.00 up 1.25
Dollar
Index 136.7 down 0.8
DM 2.8515 down 0.0175
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3335
Dollar DM 2.8525
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.589937
SDR N/A

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 12
3 month interbank 12 5/16-12 1/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 3/16-11 1/16
3 month DM 5 13/16-5 11/16
3 month Fr F12 1/4-11 3/4
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11
Treasury long bond 102 1/8-102 3/8
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $337.50 pm $341.75
close $343.00 - 343.50 (£256.75 - 257.25)
New York (latest): $342.85
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$353.50 - 355.00 (£264.75 - 265.75)
Sovereigns* (new):
$80.50 - 81.50 (£60.25 - 61.00)
*Excludes VAT

More men take early retirement

By Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

The over-60s have been dropping out of the workforce rapidly during the 1980s, according to the first results of the 1983 Labour Force Survey. Preliminary figures published in the Department of Employment's July *Employment Gazette* show that men aged 60 to 64 who were "economically active" – either in a job or searching for work – declined from 69.6 per cent in 1981 to 59.6 per cent in 1983.

This dramatic fall shows a continued trend towards early retirement among men and a narrowing of the gap between male and female retirement ages. The survey also shows 21.6 per cent of women aged 60 to 64 were still "economically active".

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY AGE
1983 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
Percentage economically active*

Age	Male	Female	All
16-19	69.3	64.4	66.9
20-24	90.1	70.1	80.2
25-34	95.9	57.4	76.7
35-49	96.1	69.1	82.7
50-59	88.8	57.8	73.0
60-64	59.6	21.2	39.3
65+	8.7	3.8	5.8

*Those employed or looking for work as a percentage of the total age-group.

Overall, the proportion of men over school age who were "economically active" declined between 1981 and 1983, but the proportion of women marginally increased – particularly in the 25 to 34-year-old age group.

The survey also recorded a further swing from manufacturing to service industries. And, for the first time, more than half of Britain's employed are now in non-manual occupations: the proportion rose from 49.6 per cent in 1981 to 51.1 per cent.

The survey, based on interviews with 77,000 households, is used to revise and update the quarterly employment estimates prepared by the Government's statisticians. The overall figures caused the Department of Employment to raise its ectimate of employment in 1983 by 129,000.

But the July *Employment Gazette* contains new detailed estimates of the changes in employment in individual industries over the past year.

These contunue the swing from manufacturing to services, with the biggest increases being recorded in retail distribution, banking, finance and insurance, other services and hotels and catering. The biggest losses came in mechancial engineering, other transport equipment and energy.

Jaguar on sale next month for £297m

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Jaguar, the luxury saloon manufacturing subsidiary of BL, is to be sold to the public early next month at a price which values the business at £297m. The terms of the offer for sale – the latest step in the Government's privatization programme – were announced yesterday, along with profit figures showing that Jaguar continues to benefit from the strong dollar and booming sales in the United States.

Jaguar's entire share capital of 180 million shares is being sold at 165p a share, a relatively conservative price that is designed to take account of the recent weakness in the stock market and still leave some prospect for capital appreciation for those who invest. The £297m valuation of the company compares with recent brokers' estimates that it could be valued at between £300m and £350m.

The prospectus for the issue will be published on Monday and applications for shares have to be in by Friday, August 3. Dealings in the new shares will start shortly after that. The issue has been underwritten by five merchant banks led by Hill Samuel, the issuing houuse, and sub-underwriting by professional City investment institutions was completed yesterday afternoon.

Jaguar's 9,500 employees, other employees of the BL group and BL's surviving minority shareholders have been given preferential rights to apply for up to 15 per cent of the shares. This is in addition to the 2.12 million shares which Jaguar is paying for itself to distribute to its employees as a profit-sharing bonus.

The prospectus shows that Jaguar made and unaudited profit in the second quarter of this year of around £23m, making a total for the year so far of £43m. The comparable figure in the first half of last year was £25.

Jaguar says that it will be paying a single dividend for this year of 4.75p, though on full-year basis it would expect to pay out 7.75p a share, which would leave the shares yielding 6.7 per cent. The shares are being sold on a multiple of 6.9 times pro forma earnings in the last 12 months.

Though the flotation is an integral part of the Government's privatization programme, the proceeds will go to BL, which has said it will use the money to pay off borrowings and invest in other parts of the group.

Although the stock market has been weak in the last few weeks, Jaguar has been widely seen in the City as one of the most potentially exciting companies to be sold from the Government's portfolio.

It has recovered dramatically from the brink of bankruptcy four years ago to its present position of profitability. Last year it make profits of £50m, and with half its sales in the United States, it continues to benefit from the weakness of the pound against the dollar.

The final prospectus confirms that a limit of 15 per cent has been placed on any individual sharesholding until the end of 1990, a move designed to guarantee Jaguar's independence for US first few years as a private sector company.

The prospectus says that sales volume is running at high levels with demand exceeding supply in all main markets. The directors say they are expecting the luxury car market to remain stable for the rest of this year.

The offer for sale is being confined to the London market, with foreign investors barred from dealing in the shares until 90 days after dealings start.

Jaguar's directors said yesterday that the price of the issue had been set at a level which struck a balance between market conditions and the potential value of the company.

£38m Minet offer to go ahead

By Alison Eadie

The £38.17m compensation offer made to Lloyd's names by Minet Holdings and Alexander & Alexander Services has gone unconditional. A total of 1,361 names on the former PCW syndicates, or 89 per cent, have accepted it. This represents 83 per cent of the value of the offer.

Minet and Alexander have indications that a further 40 names will accept, bringing the total to 92 per cent by number and 90 per cent by value. They are confident at lease a further 50 names with combined losses of only £15,000 will accept.

Their decision to go ahead with the offer with less than 100 per cent acceptances indicates their confidence in being able to fend off any legal challenge that may emerge from the disgruntled minority.

The steering committee of names set up to consider the offer meets today to re-form into a group, which will then consider taking legal action. Three members of the 14-man committee accepted the offer, but the remaining 11 reckon they can count on the support of up to 60 names.

Their outstanding grievances, other than the financial inadequacy of the offer and the lack of time given to consider it, are the danger of further losses from the open years, the danger of claims from pre-1979 PCW names, who are excluded from the offer, and the tax claims by the Inland Revenue.

Mr Graham White, managing director of Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies (formerly PCW), said the spectre of losses is not anticipated on the open years on two still syndicates. Mr Geoffrey Lawson, chairman of the steering committee, said that statemment should be warranted. Names should also be indemnified against claims by pre-1979 names, he said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Barclaycard rate rises

Interest rate rises have caught up with Barclaycard borrowers who will now have to pay an extra 0.25 per cent a month on outstanding balances. Barclaycard is raising its rate from 1.75 per cent to 2 per cent a month which will appear on statements from September 1. But debit balances during August will be charged the new rate retrospectively.

The rise will mean an annual interest rate of 23.1 per cent on purchases and 23.6 per cent on cash advances. From August 1, Barclayloan will go up from 17.3 to 19 per cent and overdraft rates on Cashplan, the secondary cheque account, will rise from 18.25 to 20.25 per cent. Interest on credit Cashplan accounts go up 2 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

● DEE CORPORATION reported pretax profits up from £16.9m to £28.3m on turnover which climbed from £901m to £1.3 billion. The total dividend for the year to the end of April is equivalent to 19p against 16p last time. The group also proposes a four-for-one scrip issue.

Tempus, page 17

● PHOENIX TIMBER GROUP, has reported a pretax profit of £936,000 for the year to March 31 against a loss last year of £995,000. Turnover also increased to £48m up from £43.6m. A final dividend of 2.5p makes 4p for the year. It is the first payment for three years.

Tempus, page 17

● FIRST HALF Pretax frofits of Thomas Jourdan, the consumer products group with a big share of Mary Quant fashion royalties, rose 33 per cent to £314,000 on sales a fifth higher at £3.6m. The interim dividend is being maintained at 1.75p. The company is pursuing further acquisitions which could include companies in electrical goods distribution and security products.

Harland diversifies into the electronic sector

By Our Correspondent

Harland and Woolf, the Belfast shipbuilders is diversifying into electronic simulators, with the Central Electricity Generating Board as its likely first customer for a range of mobile power station training simulators. A prototype of the simulators is now under construction in Belfast for use as a company-owned demonstrator in the spring of next year.

The diversification venture was launched without any announcement some months ago when design work began. The project is being assisted technically by the Northern Ireland Electricity Service which for eight years has been operating a training simulator designed and built by its own engineers.

Both generic and replica simulators are to be designed and built by the government-owned shipyard's engineering division which is responsible for all the shipyard's electrical work and has long experience in switchgear and complex control consoles. The design of electronic circuits, however, is a new skill it is having to dev.elop

Electricity Council urges capital restructure

Power industry on target

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The electricity industry, which next week is likely to follow the gas industry in reporting record profits, is heading for losses in the next few years despite contributing almost £1 billion a year to government income.

The Electricity Council is predicting that because of its capital structure the industry will hit its earnings target of a 2 per cent return on capital, will pay the Government £670m in taxation, £1,010m through the system of negative external finance limits and make a loss of £340m in 1986-87.

The figures, according to the Electricity Council, show that an urgent restructuring of the accounting procedures under which nationalized industries operate is required.

Figures issued by the Electricity Councilthe overall authority for the Central electricity Generating Board and the 12 area electricity boards in England and Wales, show that because of the financial structure it has now become liable for corporation tax payments and will move into the red in 1985-86 and remain there until the end of the decade.

During that period it will contribute on average £1 billion a year to the Government in the form of taxation or direct payment to the Treasury.

The industry had always been liable for corporation tax payments, but has in the past been able to take advantage of 100 per cent capital allowances on most of its new investment. However, changes in the last Budget and the present low level of planned investment mean that corporation tax will be payable from 1985-86 onwards.

Nevertheless the industry still plans to keep electricity price rises at levels no higher than the rate of inflation and to go ahead with plans for new power station building if the present Sizewell inquiry gives approval for a pressurised water-cooled reactor (PWR).

Mr Philip Jones, the Electricity Council chairman, said: "Our aim is to provide customers with a reliable supply of electricity at as low a price as possible.

"The signs are encouraging. We expect that over the next seven years the industry will achieve further improvements in efficiency, hold prices to no more than the rate of inflation, improve our competitive position within the energy sector and build on the upturn in electricity sales

The industry's medium-term plan also shows its continuing commitment to coal as a major fuel.

Electricity Supply Industry medium-term forecasts (£millions)

	1984-5	85-6	86-7	87-8	88-9	89-90	90-1
Taxation	-	175	620	705	710	690	630
Profit-loss	+75	-5	-340	-360	-278	-195	-98
Direct contribution to Government	1746	900	1010	690	655	486	242

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● CAFFYNS: The chairman, Mr Alan M Caffyn, says the improvement of last year has been continued into present year. Turnover for first three months is up by £2.19m (11 per cent) and the company estimates that it has made a small profit as opposed to a loss of nearly £200,000 for the same three months in 1983.

● CHUBB AND SONS: Chubb is negotiating the sale of its fire vehicles business based in Feltham, Middlesex to Gloster Saro, a Hawker Siddeley subsidiary. The considerations for the main part of Chubb Fire Security's fire crash tender business is about £2m cash.

● BP-KALDAIR: Kaldair, one of the BP ventures group, companies, has acquired Thurley international, a company specializing in combustion technology. Thurley's turnover for the past five years has averaged £2m.

● LCP HOLDIING: The chairman, Mr David Read says the group has made an encouraging start to the new year. Unaudited results for the three months to June 30, indicate a pretax profit of £2.2m (£1.5m for the same three months in 1983). The increase in profit has arisen predominantly through Whitlock in the United States and vehicle distribution in Britain.

● BRASWAY: Final 12.5 per cent (nil) making 20 per cent (10 per cent) for 52 weeks to April 28. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,085 (16,324). Pretax profit 422 (loss 389). Tax 119 (CDT 60), extraordinary debt 165 (credit 59), earnings a share 6.54p (loss 7.08p). Shares unchanged at 45.

● LEDA INVESTMENT TRUST: Six months to June 30. First interim dividend 2.1p (2.03p) per income share payable on August 31. Figures in £000. Gross revenue 228 (220). Expenses 24 (28). Per interest 13 (13). Tax 59 (60). Earnings per income share 2.66p (2.42p).

● SWITHLAND: The offer of Swithland Leisure for the whole issued share capital of Midsummer Inns has been accepted in respect of 134,400 Midsummer shares. This together with 224,425 shares already owned by Swithland, represents about 41.02 per cent of Midsummer's issued share capital.

The offer will remain open until August 10.

After the Green Paper . . . Richard Thomson investigates

New foundations for building societies

The building societies Green Paper, published on Monday, has been seen mainly as a box *of delights giving the societies a* whole range of new functions. But equally significant is the fact that – in the words of Mr Ian Stewart, the Treasury economic secretary – "it is the first complete review of building society legislation for more than 100 years".

The proposals examine the societies' whole way of functioning in the light of the Government's general attitudes to the savings market. Broadly, the Government wanted to encourage more competition while giving investors a commensurate degree of protection.

To some extent, this review is merely catching up with the reality of the widening range of activities of the few big societies, mainly in their continuing attempts to compete with the banks for deposits in a pool which is overcrowded with large fish and, more recently, to compete with banks on mortgages.

These marketing-induced changes had already pushed leading societies to the extremities of their legal powers. And several were casting their eyes ambitiously on the wider world beyond.

The Treasury proposals make no attempt to push the clock back but they are by no means a carte blanche for building societies to rush into new fields of operation.

The primary, though no longer the sole, purpose of building societies is still to raise funds from individual members and to lend these as mortgages on residential property, says the report. To reflect this, at least 90 per cent of building society assets must be in ordinary mortgage lending, or "Class 1" assets.

Class 2 assets would cover other types of secured lending, including second mortgages and loans above the value of the property if secured by a local authority indemnity. Equity mortgages – where the lender has a stake in the value of the house in return for a lower mortgage rate – are also allowed. But this type of lending would not be permitted to rise above 10 per cent of total assets.

Unsecured loans, property ownership and equity investment in associated companies are to be allowed as Class 3 investments. Unsecured loans are limited to £5,000 for house redecoration and consumer credit, mainly intended as a logical extension of the societies' role in the housing market.

The proposals also go along with the Abbey National's pioneering efforts in urban renewal, but strictly as a sideline. Property ownership and development, though not speculation, are to be permitted. But because property investment can be so volatile, a prudential maximum of 2 per cent of assets is set on this type of investment.

Equity investment in subsidiaries and associate companies is allowed, as long as these will not have heavy contingent liabilities. And, in a move that limits any society's ambition to be a financial conglomerate, insurance underwriting and indirect consumer credit through subsidiaries are still to be prohibited.

Recognizing that Class 3 assets add a greater risk to building society operations, the proposals limit their total to 5 per cent of a building society's assets. Moreover, only societies with free reserves of more than £3m could indulge in Class 3 activities. Although only 56 societies qualify for this, they represent 95 per cent of total building society assets.

The total amount of unsecured lending by building societies could, as a result, be very large in comparison to current bank lending to individuals. But the Government envisages a very gradual building up of such lending by the societies, so that the balance would not be upset.

On the other hand, the Green Paper envisages doubling the amount the societies can borrow on the money market, from 10 to 20 per cent of liabilities.

The paper becomes most tentative on the subject of new functions for building societies. The allowance for unsecured lending should enable the societies to offer cheque guarantee cards. So far, they have not been able to and that has severely restricted the usefulness of their cheque service. To be able to do so will give a big fillip to their investment accounts and allow real competition with banks in their area. They may also be allowed to guarantee some payments up to £1,500.

On integrated house buying services, such as conveyancing, structural surveys, and estate agency, the document is vague.

STRUCTURE OF THE BUILDING SOCIETY MOVEMENT 1983

Society	Assets £m	% share of total	Branches	Advances in year £m
Group A (share 10% plus)				
Halifax	16,782	19.54	634	3,731
Abbey National	14,312	16.57	676	3,242
		36.21		
Group B (1-10% share)				
Nationwide	7,348	8.56	517	1,511
Leeds Permanent	4,823	5.62	459	1,129
Woolwich Equitable	4,542	5.29	380	1,052
National & Provincial	3,918	4.56	337	804
Anglia	3,202	3.73	376	751
Alliance	2,791	3.25	203	666
Bradford & Bingley	2,687	3.13	230	531
Leicester	2,447	2.88	243	526
Britannia	2,376	2.77	239	460
Cheltenham & Gloucs	2,042	2.38	135	596
Bristol & West	1,574	1.83	158	287
Yorkshire	1,214	1.41	151	262
Gateway	1,138	1.33	144	236
Northern Rock	1,064	1.24	124	232
		84.19		
Group C (assets £86m-£859m) 42 societies	10,753	12.52	1,389	2,656
Group D (assets £8.6m-£86m) 78 societies	2,675	3.11	268	641
Group E (assets £0.9m-£8.6m) 31 societies	144	0.17	9	32
Group F (less than £0.9m) 39 societies	7	0.01	–	1
	85,869	100	6,672	19,346

Source: Registry of Friendly Societies

It sees the possibility of significant conflicts of interest arising, particularly over estate agency.

If these problems prove insurmountable, it will put paid to building society hopes of offering a total housebuying service. But, since Lloyds Bank is able to run an estate agency operation as well as mortgage lending, it seems likely that a workable solution for building societies can be found.

Certainly, if societies did offer the full range of these services, they could not make their use by a borrower a precondition of granting a loan.

The convenience of the societies' wide branch network is recognized as a reason for allowing them to undertake agency activities, like collecting rates, telephone and gas bills. And the paper recognizes implicitly the societies' freedom to go into insurance broking, which they already do with endowment mortgages.

The Government is clearly in favour of societies offering wider financial services, too. By offering stockbroking services, for instance, they would encourage the Government's policy of wider share ownership. The details, however, are not spelt out and further discussion is requested.

The Green Paper then outlines a number of proposals on constitution and accountability, requiring among other things, clearer information on society's activities to its members who in practice have no influence on how it is run. In an attempt to simplify the rights of shareholders, for example, the Treasury suggests that not all shareholders should be allowed to vote at annual meetings. Only those with a holding of more than £100 would be allowed to do so.

Once a society had gone well down the road allowed by these changes it might want to go further. There are provisions for societies to convert to company status if they felt it necessary for their development. In this case, they would be able to raise capital quickly on the stock market, but they would have to obtain a deposit taker's licence from the Bank of England and come under the Bank's supervision.

Other steps to equalize their position with the clearing banks include outlawing the societies' interest rate cartel so that there would not even be an advised mortgage rate. Taxing bank and building society deposits on the same basis is already being done in separate legislation.

The parallel with clearing banks is, finally, taken even further with the proposals for supervision and investor protection.

A statutory scheme guaranteeing 75 per cent depositors' money up to £10,000 would put the societies on a similar footing to the banks. They would be free to make this up to 90 per cent protection as at present on a voluntary basis. But there is serious doubt as to whether the larger societies would do this, since all they would be doing was making smaller societies as attractive as themselves to investors, and therefore as competitive.

The new powers given to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies also begin to look very much like the powers wielded by the Bank of England over clearing banks. "If the societies are to have wider powers, it follows that his (the Registrar's) functions will need to be extended", says the paper.

The Registrar would have stronger powers to revoke authorization or oblige societies to convert to company status if he thought it necessary. One of his first tasks will be to issue detailed discussion papers on prudential arrangements.

The Green Paper could lead the building society movement in one of at least two different directions. The proposals do not appear to benefit the small societies which will not have the muscle to take on wider functions and may well be taken over by larger societies. The paper itself in some ways foresees this by making mergers easier to achieve. Though many societies require a three-quarters' majority of investors to support a merger, this could be reduced by statute to 60 per cent.

Alternatively, large societies may eventually choose company status with the incentive of breaking free of all building society restrictions and competing with banks directly.

Either way, the trend, supported in the Green Paper, appears to be towards a far smaller number of societies.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Brooke Bond shares jump to record on counter bid talk

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares of **Brooke Bond**, the PG Tips to Oxo cubes food group, raced ahead 8p to a new high of 110p yesterday as the market continued to bubble with rumours of a counter bid.

On Monday Tate & Lyle, the Mr Cube sugar producer, made a cheeky offer of 98p a share valuing the entire group at £305m – some £90m more than Tate's own market capitalization.

The bid was immediately rejected by Sir John Cuckney, chairman of Brooke Bond, who described the bid as "wholly inadequate". At last night's close Brooke Bond's share price stood 12p above Tate's original offer amid gossip that a third party may be ready to move even before Tate lays its formal offer document on the table.

Brokers have been sealing down profit expectations of Nothern Engineering Industries, unchanged at 77p yesterday. A combination of the strong US dollar, the weak South African rand and the miners' strike has prompted them to pull extimates back from around £50m to between £45m and £46m.

Dealers estimate that more than 5 million shares changed hands yesterday with many of them finding their way into overseas accounts. The market believes one of our big brewers will be prepared to enter the arena in order to diversify even further.

This has already been accomplished by Allied, which acquired Brooke Bond's rival Tetley Tea when it bid for J. Lyons a few years back. Bass, or even Grand Metropolitan, are being tipped as the most likely contenders to offer up to 130p a share.

Last night Sir John told *The Times*: "Obviously, if we had received an approach we would have had to have made an announcement."

He said that he had nothing to add about the Tate bid until he had received the formal offer document.

Analysts reckon that Brooke Bond should be capable of producing a stout defence against Tate & Lyle at this level and could produce pretax profits of at least £80m in the present year against £48.2m. But dealers are fairly confident that a third party, if not a brewer, then Rowntree Mackintosh, will appear on the scene event if Tate & Lyle does decide to increase its offer.

Shares and gilts responded favourably to the comments of Mr Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The decision, not unexpected, to leave US monetary targets unchanged provided a late tonic.

Prices were lower for most of the session but shares perked up in the last few hours. The FT 30 share index, down 5.3 points at the first callover, was up 6.7 points at 770.2 points at the close. The FT-SE 100 ended 6.6 points higher but remains below the crucial 1,000 mark at 996.2 points.

Government stocks, too, recovered early falls with sterling stronger against the US dollar, and scored gains of up to £½. The Government broker sold the remainder of the 10¼ per cent Exchequer 1995 at £86½.

Bowater, continued to attract attention in its slimline form following its American demerger. The shares jumped 14p to 160p. ICI rose 2p to 540p ahead of today's results.

H. P. Palmer, the Strongbow and Woodpecker cider group which has been under pressure, perked up 8p to 148p. The company's shares have been weak since the year's results when Mr Esmond Bulmer, chairman, made cautious comments about present year's trading.

The shares have been as high as 233p this year and at one stage last year, ahead of a bonus issue of preference shares, were 330p.

But the market drew some comfort yesterday from the more encouraging comments by Bulmer's much smaller rival, Merrydown Wine Co. which seemed to indicate that Bulmer's shares, despite the higher tax drag on cider sales, were sadly oversold.

J H Fenner, the Hull engineering group fiercely resisting a near £42m take over bid from **Hawker Siddeley**, rose 1p to 137p, in line with the offer. Hawker was 8p higher at 415p.

The Hawker cash and shares offer closes today. It is likely to be extended but those hoping for better terms seem destined to be disappointed. Hawker already has 16 per cent of Fenner.

Shares of **London Pavilion**, a tight market, jumped almost £4 to £21½ following the agreed take over bid from Kennedy Brookes, the Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurant group. Kennedy, already controls the Trocadero restaurant complex, adjacent to the London Pavilion site which is held on a 150 year Greater London Council lease. The Pavilion site is being redeveloped at a cost of some £8m. The coompany plans to link the Trocadero operation with the Pavilion venture. It intends to retain the London share quote and wi hold 51 per cent of the shares - the same level it holds in Lennoxcourt, the company running the Troc.

A merger between London Pavilion and Lennoxcourt would seem a sensible move in the not too distant future.

Kennedy Brookes shares eased 2p to 263p. **Epicure Holdings**, which sold 3,800 London Pavilion shares to Kennedy and still has 26.1 per cent gained 2p to 32p.

Mr Christopher Baker, the former Tring Hall Securities director, is continuing the battle to revive troubled Tisbury Brewery, the small, loss-making Wiltshire business floated on a wave of City Optimism at the height of the real ale boon. A sale and leaseback deal involving the company's brewery has been completed; a rights issue is planned and a new holding company is being formed. Tisbury's shares, sold to investors at up to 110p, now languish at 8½p under the rule 163 facility.

Fleet Holdings, the Express newspaper group, advanced 5p to 173p on speculation that the Robert Maxwell 10 per cent shareholding is to be sold to Lonrho ahead of a full scale bid from the owners of *The Observer*.

House of Fraser shares, the Harrods group, rose 8p to 236p. Once again Lonrho was the influence behind the advance. This time, however, the rumours revolved around the possible sale of Lonrho's near 30 per cent shareholding in HoF.

There has been a shift in the shareholding of the **Edinburgh Investments Trust**. The UK Provident institution announces it has sold its entire stake of 26.2 million shares. Meanwhile, it appears most of the stake has been bought by Standard Life Assurance

This brings its total holding up to 34.7 million shares, or 12.13 per cent. EIT's share price appeared unaffected by the news hold steady at 90p.

Mr Swarj Paul's **Caparo Investments** has been buying more shares in Fidelity, the television and hi-fi group. Earlier this week it bought an extra 50,000 shares taking its total up to 3.05 million shares, or 27 per cent.

The news was worth an extra 1p on Fidelity at 111p adding fuel to the speculation Mr Paul may decide to bid for the lot.

Matherwood, a privately owned company, has been topping up its holding in **Harvey & Thompson**, the pawnbroker, with the purchase of 48,500 extra shares taking its total holding to 363,000 or 11.54 per cent.

Shares of **Glossop**, the public works contractor, were suspended at 65p. The group recently announced it had received an approach from an unamed suitor and at the suspension price is valued at £4.6m.

Shares of Floyd Oil Participations – known as "Flops" in the market – fell 3p to 83p yesterday, just a copper from the year's low. Yet the company should soon issue encouraging reports on its East Midlands drilling exercise, where it is in partnership with such heavyweights as British Petroleum, British Gas and Trafalgar House. Success there could have a dramatic impact on "Flops" shares.

TEMPUS

Doleful challenge to old rule of thumb for gilts

Index-linked stocks had an uncertain day yesterday. Marked down ⅜ point at the off, the sector subsequently recovered with the rest of the market, but still finished the session underperforming.

This doleful showing perhaps stems from investors' perceptions that any upturn in US inflation should hang fire at least until after the November election. But it fails simultaneously to light a buyers' fire under conventional gilts. Thus the market's old rule of thumb, whereby index-linked stocks became in some sense the flip side to conventional gilts, appears to be in danger of breaking down.

But index-linked stocks are giving off signals, albeit blurred, provided they are assessed in conjunction with conventionals. And the net message looks to be a steep increase in real yields.

A gilt yield probabaly incorporates a real yield, plus an inflation expectation, plus a risk premium which according to Stephen Lewis of Phillips and Drew is fairly constant. Hence, the difference between a conventional and an index-yield gives the market's inflation expectations.

Equally, the change in the conventional/index-linked yield difference over a set period shows the change in inflation expections. Between the end of April and the end of July, the market appears to have experienced a complete sea change in its view of inflation and real yields.

Between the end of April and the end of May, conventional short yields, measured by Exchequer 10½ per cent 1988, rose by 128 basis points from 10.56 per cent to 11.84 per cent. Yields on the comparable index-linked stock, Treasury 2 per cent 1988, increased some 50 basis points. Hence the yield difference between the two stocks jumped by 80 basis points from 6.11 to 6.91.

Some two-thirds of the yield rise can be treated as signifying a downturn in inflation expectations.

The change in inflation expectations coincided with a period when the authorities were holding interest rates down, to the detriment of the exchange rate.

From the end of May until the end of this month, however, the picture changed. Yields still rose, but not only did the inflationary component dwindle sharply, most of the pressure was concentrated at the short end.

But yields nevertheless have risen. If inflationary fears are lower, then real yields by definition must have risen. The market may have discovered a new reason for suspending belief in current yields.

Dee Corporation

Dee Corporation, the former Linfood supermarket, hypermarket and cash and carry group, powers on, under the right rein of Mr Alec Monk. The company is trying to convince civil servants that its £230m takeover bid for Booker McConnell would not act against the public interset.

In November, a decision will be known. Even if permission is granted, it will be market conditions and the price demanded which will determine whether Dee bids again.

Had the Monopolies Commission not intervened, Booker would have been Dee's third important acquisition in less than a year, costing a total £316.6m.

For the £66.6m spent already on Keymarkets and Wellworth, Dee bought £12.5m pretax profits for the 52 weeks to April 28. The rest of the businesses, mainly the smaller supermarket chain, Gateway, chipped in the £15.8m which gave Dee a 66 per cent profit rise last year.

The key to future growth lies somewhere more than usual on the expertise and drive of Mr Monk and a small management team. He says that compound growth of 26 per cent a year is not beyond reach.

Things have never been more promising from the Carrefour hypermarket side, and the continued integration of Gateway and Keymarkets is likely to be complemented with further acquisition, possibly before the year is out.

The one potential disaster area is cash and carry, the contribution from which over the period dropped two-thirds. But sales are picking up and, even from a low base, are 20 per cent ahead of this time last year.

On present prospects, Dee's price earnings ratio of 11.7 looks undemanding against the sector. The group proposes four for one scrip issue and is raising the total dividend by 18 per cent. In Mr Monk's present mood, there would appear only marginal downside risk.

Phoenix Timber

The name of Phoenix Timber suggests it is about to rise from the ashes. Yesterday's results support this with a pretax profit of £936,000 compared to a £995,000 loss last time. In addition, the directors have restored dividend payments and the 4p for the year is only a little below the 5p paid before distributions were stopped three years ago.

The payout is not an attempt to curry favour with shareholders since the dividend is covered 6.7 times, but an indication that management believes it is moving in the right direction.

Part of the new strategy is to move further away from the old timber importing business and concentrate instead on value added businesses such as manufacturing and machining.

The margins are better and there is also a more hopitable operating environment, reflected in the improved volumes recorded this year.

Borrowings remain uncomfortably high, however. Repayment of the Investors in Industry loan may not begin until 1997 but it still accounts for interest payments of more than £500,000 a year – nearly a third of the total interest bill. A main target for the company must be to bring down gearing from its current 150 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Class lists at Oxford: Chemistry, Geography

CHEMISTRY

D – indicates candidate adjudged worthy of Distinction in the supplementary subject. The other letters indicate candidate who has satisfied the examiners on the supplementary subjects as follows: –
A – Anthropology
B – Biochemistry
H – History and Philosophy of Science
I – Molecular Biophysics
M – Mineralogy
P – Chemical Pharmacology
Q – Quantum Chemistry
S – Structure and Properties of Materials

Class I: M – J. P. Attfield, Magd, Durham Johnston S; QD – Nicola M. Berry, Univ, Oaklands RC Comp S; A – D. J. Birch, Trin, Stockport GS; Philippa E. Bowen-Jenkins, Som, Tasker-Milward S, Haverfordwest; S. T. Bramwell, Or, King Edward VI S, Southampton; H – N. J. Clarke, Ex, Cardinal Heenan HS, Leeds; QD – G. Cooper, St Cath, Chesterfield S; SD – A. P. Craven, Pemb, Bradford GS; Q – Penelope J Curtis, Jesus, Queenswood S, Hatfield; Barbara P. Domayne-Hayman, Magd, St Paul's Girls' S; P. L. Evans, Pemb, Rendcomb C, Cirencester; PD – J. M. Gear, St J, Yeovil C; QD – P. R. Gellert, Pemb, High Wycombe RGS; HD – M. F. Giles, Mert, Farnborough VI Form C; Katherine S. Holland, Magd, Thomas Tallis Comp S; QD – C. B Hovenden, Univ, Radley; QD – P. J. Maddox, Pemb, Gravesend GS; S. C. Ng, St Cath, Hwa Chong Jr C, Singapore; P. W. Smith, St Cath, Rivington and Blackrod HS; N. A. Smoot, Mert, Solihull S; Q – D. G. Stevens, St Anne, Poole GS; BD – J. D. Sutherland, Linc, King Edward VII S, Sheffield; Q – A. J. N. Tansley, St J, Tonbridge S; S – J. M. C. Taylor, St J, Epsom C; J. C. Walker, Keble, Solihull VI Form C; Q – L. L. Wong, St Cath, Acland Burghley S, London; QD – J. Wood, Linc, Bexhill C.

Class II: P – S G Alcock, St J, Blue Coat S, Liverpool; B – N W J Avery, Ex, Bristol GS; Q – Janet S Ayres, St Farringdon S; [illegible]

[illegible]

H A Phillips, Or, Olchfa Comp, Swansea; M R Phillips, St P, King's S, Macclesfield; Dawn M Podmore, St Hugh, Bodmin S; Melinda J Prescott, Mansf, Richard Taunton SFC, Southampton; Elizabeth R Quick, St Ed H, Strood Girls HS; Nicola C Ray, St Hild, Abbey S, Reading.

A M Robinson, Keble, Q Elizabeth GS, Wakefield; Sarah Le M Scott, St Hugh, Roedean S; Catherine J Stewart, St Hugh, Bryanston S; Sarah E Street, St Hugh, Cheadle Hulme S; Mary E Tamplin, St J, Maynard S, Exeter; S K Thethy, Hertf, Broadway Comp, Birmingham; N R Thomas, Jesus, Cardigan Co S; J B Thomson, Keble, Collyers GS; M J Tucker, St Cath, Devonport Boys HS; M Turner, Mansf, Rossall; T M Vaughan, Hertf, Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical S; Hilary J Veness, St Hugh, Bristol GS; J F Vernon, Ball, Newcastle RGS; A W Welch, Keble, Mill Hill S; Gillian M Yates, Jesus, St John Fisher HS, Stoke-on-Trent.

Class III: D J Humphreys, St Anne, Eton; D P Hurley, New, Winchester; Karen E Platt, St Anne, Ralph Thoresby HS, Leeds; Nicola J Sailor, St Hugh, Ludlow SFC; Susan Sanwo, St Hild, Stratford-on-Avon Girls GS; Jennifer J Tonge, St Ed H, Q Elizabeth's GS.

Correction

In the Oxford Class list for Metallurgy, Economics and Management published on July 19, the school of D. A. Reid should have been given as Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen.

● **UNILOCK HOLDINGS:** Final 0.5p making 0.925p (0.7p net) for year to April 1. Figures in £000. Turnover 14,423 (14,935). Cost of sales 11,655 (12,354). Operating expenses 2,320 (2,238). Profit before tax 448 (343). Tax 124 (103). Earnings per share 2.06p (1.53p).

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **LONDON INVESTMENT TRUST:** Final 0.658p making 1.064p (0.98p) for year to March 31. Figures in £000. Group turnover 15,100 (10,973). Pretax profit 2,042 (2,440). Tax 718 (1033). Earnings per share 1.74p (2.79p). Shares 26 up 1.

● **PHOENIX TIMBER GROUP:** Final 2.5p making 4p (nil) for year to March 31. Figures in £000. Tunrover 47,999 (43,586). Pretax profit 936 (loss 995) after interest payable 1,822 (1,852). Tax 133 (1). Earnings per share 26.3p (loss 33.5p).

● **JOHNSON MATTHEY:** The Chairman Mr H R Hewitt, told the annual meeting that in the United States Chrysler corporation had awarded an agreement for Johnson Matthey Inc to supply the whole of their requirements for exhaust emission control catalysts beginning with the 1985 model year.

● **NEW COURT NATURAL RESOURCES:** Dividend 1.5p (1.2p) for year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 4,179 (2,697). Pretax profit 1,758 (1,293). Tax 398 (470). Earnings per share 4.08p (2.47p).

● **PROPERTY PARTNERSHIPS:** The chairman, Mr Paul Raymond King, told the annual meeting that the company's property investment portfolio had performed well and he expected it to continue so to do. At the Hotel Nelson and the Hotel Norwich, in Norwich, business was encouraging. Shares 305 up 5.

● **MITCHELL COTTS** has acquired certain of the assets of the United Kingdom based Spurr Group of companies including Norton Harty Colliery Engineering craven systems and controls, Spurr Contractors, Spurr Instruments and Spurr Fabrication.

● **DE LA RUE:** The chairman says the present year has started well. All divisions are busy with a few relatively minor exceptions the order book is healthy. De La Rue in general, and its Crosfield business in particular, has however benefited greatly from the buoyant conditions which continue in the United States. Shares 577 up 2.

● **BESPAK:** Results for year to April 27. Final 2.25p making 3.75p (2p for part of year). Figures in £000. Turnover 10,253 (8,696). Profit before tax 2,108 (1,802).

● **HILL SAMUEL GROUP'S** insurance subsidiary Lowndes Lambert Group has agreed in principle to buy P W Kininmonth (Holdings), and associated companies abroad. The purchase includes the Lloyd's broker P W Kininmonth.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings †	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co *	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 9½%, £50,000 and over, 10%.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 25 (day's range)	July 25 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3233-1.3362	$1.3325-1.3335	0.08-0.03c prem	0.08-0.03c prem
Montreal	$1.7455-1.7585	$1.7500-1.7510	0.06 disc-0.02c	0.34-0.32c disc
Amsterdam	4.2833-4.3025fl	4.2900-4.3000fl	2¾-2c prem	6¾-5¾c prem
Brussels	76.67-77.18f	76.70-76.80f	10-12c prem	18-8c prem
Copenhagen	13.8500-13.8900k	13.8800-13.8900k	2-1ore prem	2½-1½ore prem
Frankfurt	3.7942-3.8100m	3.8000-3.8100m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	196.51-203.77e	197.80-203.90e	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	213.70-214.85p	213.70-213.90p	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	2327.90-2339.60lr	2329.00-2331.00lr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	10.9450-11.0000k	10.9775-10.9875k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	11.6440-11.6910f	11.6525-11.6625f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	11.0300-11.0898k	11.0675-11.0675k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	325.42-327.75y	326.75-327.25y	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	26.63-26.77sch	26.67-26.72sch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich	3.2390-3.2500f	3.2390-3.2450f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	1.2330-1.2378p	1.2340-1.2350p	[illegible]	[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was up at 79.2.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11½-10⅝; seven days, 11⅞-10⅝; one month, 11½-11¼; three months, 11⅞-11¾; six months, 12⅛-12⅛.

The dollar ran into profit – taking in the wake of yesterday's statement in Washington by Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The US currency eased back over a broad front in moderately active trading conditions.

Sterling made useful headway against the dollar, finishing one cent ahead at 1.3330 and also improved slightly at the expense of the Deutschemark at 3.8025 (3.7990).

The pound's trade-weighted index moved up to 79.2 at the final calculation compared with 79.0 on Tuesday.

Dealers interpreted Mr Volcker's Senate testimony as implying a slightly more relaxed US monetary stance, although his warning of continuing US economic growth which was widely expected in the market, remained a stabilizing influence for the dollar.

The Deutschemark made useful headway after moderate Bundesbank support yesterday morning.

The Deutschemark rate ended at 2.8515 (2.8690) against the dollar while Swiss francs improved at 2.4280 (2.4390) in dollar terms.

There were gains too, for the French franc, at 8.7550 (8.7975), and for the yen at 245.40 (246.05).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium (Comm), Hong Kong, Portugal, Spain, Austria

OTHER STERLING RATES

Australia, Bahrain, Finland, Greece, Hongkong, Iran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Applied Holographics	144–1
Berkeley	96+2
Britannia	71
Bush Radio	77–1
Clogau Gold	22–½
Essex Inl	26
Enterprise	96
Entertainment	49
Evans 10p	109+1
Gee/Rosen	324+1
Global Gp	72
Holden	116
Hunter S	140+2
Lon & C	88
Mayfair	113+3
Northern	143
Petrolex	69
Piccadilly	22½
President	11¼
Reuters	223+3
Spectra	54
Spectrum	133
TDS Circ	390
Telecomp	200
Trencher	146
Tusker R	30

Issue price in parentheses. * Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div pence	Yld %
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

The Bank of England surprised the money markets for the second day in succession with a forecast of much smaller shortage than traders had expected.

The Bank said the credit gap would be about £100m and it adhered to that view throughout the session.

The discount houses had been talking of the likelihood of a shortage upwards from £300m.

Discount houses took balances at 12 per cent in the morning but later were able to drop their bids to about 11¾ per cent. In the afternoon, they consistently found money in the area between 10 per cent and 11 per cent.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 10
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅛	2 months	11½
3 months	11⅛	3 months	11⅛

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	11²⁵⁄₃₂-11²³⁄₃₂	1 month	12⅜
2 months	11²⁵⁄₃₂-11²³⁄₃₂	2 months	12⁵⁄₃₂
3 months	11²³⁄₃₂-11⅝	3 months	12⅛
6 months	11½-11⅜	6 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	12¼-12⅛	7 months	12¼-11⅞
2 months	12¼-12⅛	8 months	12¼-11⅞
3 months	12⅜-12¼	9 months	12¼-11⅞
4 months	12⅜-12	10 months	12¼-11⅞
5 months	12⅜-12	11 months	12¼-11⅞
6 months	12⅛-11⅞	12 months	12¼-11⅞

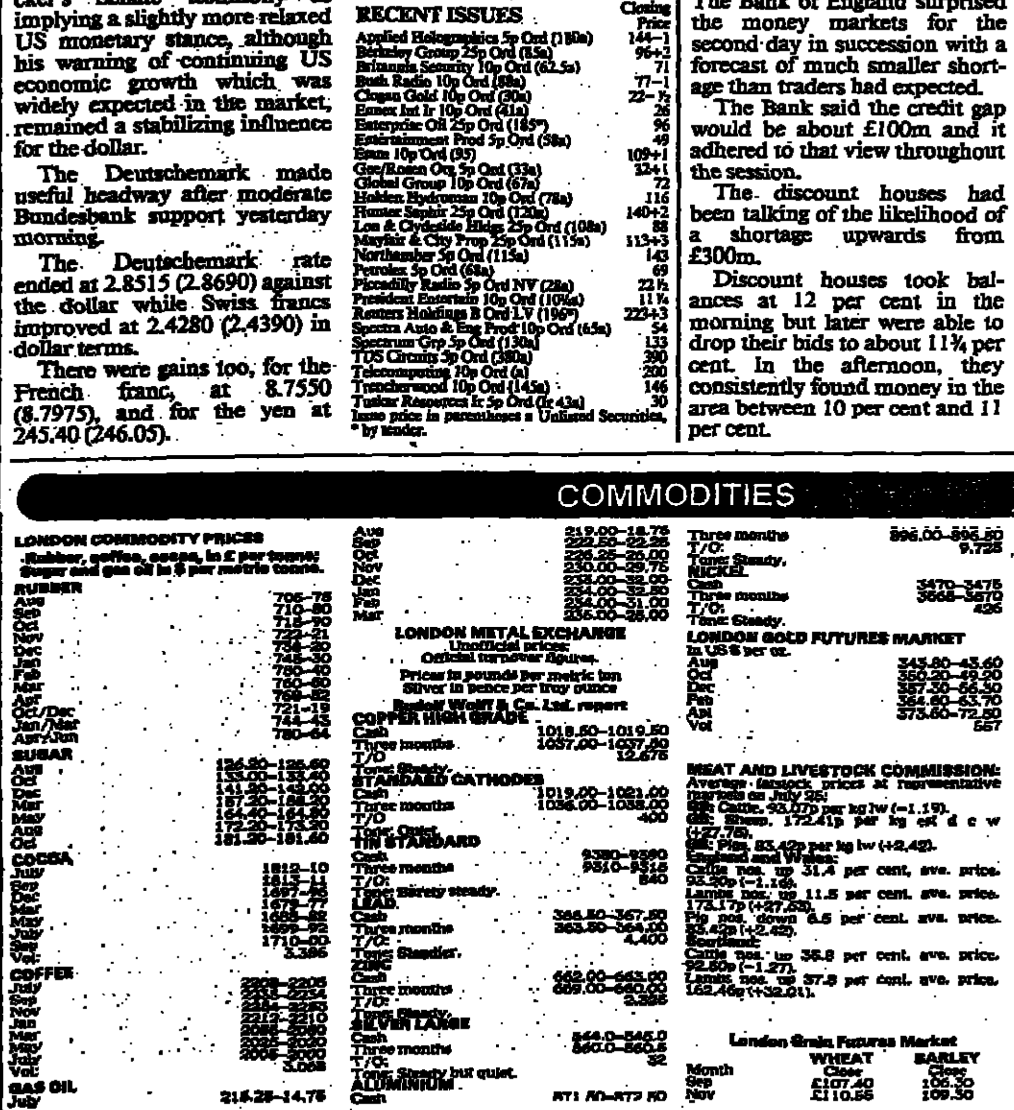
Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 12¼-11¾ Close 11

1 week	12⅛-12⅛	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆
1 month	12⅛-12⅛	9 months	12⅛-11¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	12¼-12⅛	12 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12⅛ 6 months 12⅛

Finance House Base Rate 9½%

COMMODITIES


LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in £ per tonne; Sugar and gas oil in $ per metric tonne.

RUBBER	
Aug	705–75
Sep	710–80
Oct	715–90
Nov	722–21
Dec	734–30
Jan	745–30
Feb	750–40
Mar	760–60
Apr	769–82
Oct/Dec	721–19
Jan/Mar	744–45
Apr/Jun	780–64

SUGAR	
Aug	126.20–125.60
Oct	133.00–133.40
Dec	141.20–142.00
Mar	157.20–158.20
May	164.40–164.80
Aug	172.20–173.20
Oct	181.20–181.40

COCOA	
July	1812–10
Sep	1813–11
Dec	1697–95
Mar	1679–77
May	1685–82
July	1699–92
Sep	1710–00
Vol	3,396

COFFEE: July 2208–2205; Sep 2231–2234; Nov 2234–2233; Jan 2212–2210; Mar 2085–2080; May [illegible]

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
COPPER HIGH GRADE; STANDARD CATHODES; TIN STANDARD; LEAD; ZINC; SILVER; ALUMINIUM [prices illegible]

NICKEL: Three months 896.00–896.50; T/O: 9,725; Tone: Steady. Cash 3470–3475; Three months 3568–3570; T/O: 426; Tone: Steady.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Aug	345.80–45.60
Oct	350.20–49.20
Dec	357.30–56.50
Feb	364.60–63.70
Apl	373.60–72.50
Vol	567

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION:
Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 25:
GB: Cattle, 93.07p per kg lw (–1.15).
GB: Sheep, 172.41p per kg est d c w (+27.76).
GB: Pigs, 85.42p per kg lw (+2.42).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 31.4 per cent, ave. price, 93.20p (–1.16).
Lambs nos. up 11.5 per cent, ave. price, 173.17p (+27.52).
Pig nos. down 6.5 per cent, ave. price, 85.42p (+2.42).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 36.8 per cent, ave. price, 92.80p (–1.27).
Lambs nos. up 37.8 per cent, ave. price, 162.46p (+32.01).

London Grain Futures Market

	WHEAT	BARLEY
Jan	£114.10	112.30
Mar	£117.00	115.15
May	£120.00	117.65

Total lots traded
Wheat: 196
Barley: 62

● **UPDOWN INVESTMENT COMPANY:** Half year to June 30. Income - franked £100,354 (96,779) and unfranked £50,641 (£32,615). Expenses £16,153 (£15,883). Tax £43,495 (£34,458). Available for ordinary £85,047 (£72,753).

● **FRANK HORSELL GROUP:** Final 4.8p per preferred ordinary making 6.7p (6.1p) for year to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 17,603 (14,443). Profit before taxation 2,479 (1,909). Tax 834 (305). Earnings per share 24.1p (23.9p).

● **WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED:** Six months to March 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 432 (575). Pretax loss 94 (loss 25) being the company's 148 (90) and associate companies' profit 54 (65). Tax 29 (31). Minorities 8 (9). Loss per share 7.1p (3.5p).

APPOINTMENTS

Price Waterhouse: New partners are: London – Mr Malcolm Bailey, Mr Nigel Candelot, Mr Clark Eustace, Mr Martin Foley, Mr John Harley, Mr Richard Jones, Mr Martin Macdonald, Mr John Whiting, Miss Moira Black, Mr Kevin Casey, Mr Howard Evans, Mr Jonathan Grant, Mr Howard Hyman, Mr Tichard Kilsby, and Mr Stephen Pack; Nottingham – Mr Nigel Crockford and Mr Chris Downes; Windsor – Mr Paul Fairweather and Mr Richard Vincent; Birmingham – Mr Peter Millward; Cardiff – Mr Michael Davies; Edinburgh – Mr Neil Woodcock; Leicester – Mr John Liquorish; Middlesborough – Mrs Pamela Taylor Mr J H Hewitt (Nottingham) and Mr P J Pullin (London) have retired.

UK Provident: Mr N H McLean has joined the board.

Francis Industries: Mr Don Crosby, Managing director of F Francis & Sons, has been elected to the board of Francis Industries, and Mr D M Saunders has resigned from the board.

Fidelity: Mr J T Wiltshire has joined the board as part-time executive chairman. Mr Steven Dickman, former chairman, remains as managing director.

Rowe & Maw: Mr Richard Ireland has joined the partnership.

British Gas: Mr M. C. Carnall has been appointed assistant director of the research and development division's on-line inspection centre.

James Hallam: Mr S. D. Wilks has been appointed regional director with special responsibility for export business.

Winchester Bowring: Mr R. G. Ratty and Mr J. E. Sparkes have become directors. Mr M. W. Gallafent, Mr R. A. Lay, and Mr M. B. White assistant directors.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares turned downward in early trading after the blue chips led a weak rally attempt.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 3.75 points at 1082.71 and the Transportation average was down 4.73 points.

Declines were about 3-to-2 ahead of advances. Trading was active.

General Motors was down ⅛ at 64½; International Business Machines was up ⅛ at 105⅞; General Electric was unchanged at 48½; Teledyne was up ¾ to 247½; Digital Equipment was down 1 at 77½; Merck was up ⅛ at 80; Texas Instruments was down 1⅞ at 113¼; and Dupont was up ⅛ at 43⅞.

AMR was down 1; Delta Airlines was 28⅛, up ¼; Atlantic Richfield was 43, down ⅛; AVCO was 30⅞, up ⅞.

	July 24	July 25
AMF Inc, AMR, Allied, Allied Stores, Allis Chalmers, Alcoa, Amax Inc, Amerada Hess, Am Brands … Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



CRICKET: SPINNERS SET TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OLD TRAFFORD PITCH

Test fortunes may be on the turn

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

No-one seems to be in much doubt that well before the end of the fourth Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, starting at Old Trafford today, the ball will be turning. In the one-day international, played on the same ground eight weeks ago, it did so well before lunch. Should that happen again, West Indies may have to work harder than they are accustomed to, to assert their superiority.

In several Championship matches at Old Trafford this season, the spinners have been bowling in the first hour, and the ground is now very dry. I hardly think that the England selectors would have included two specialist spinners in the party had they not been advis— that the Test pitch is likely to behave in much the same way.

It looks white, against the emerald green of the rest of the square. A "slow turner" is to be expected, and if Cowans plays on one of those, rather than Ellison with his greater accuracy and better batting, it will only be for fear of disappointing him again.

Unfortunately, spinners' reputations are as often marred as made at Old Trafford. Even Tony Lock's might have been marred on a famous occasion in 19566, but by then he was established as a considerable bowler. While Laker was taking 19 Australian wickets for 90 runs on a turning pitch, Lock was having to be satisfied with one for 106 in 69 overs. In a way, Lock's figures were barely less remarkable than Laker's.

Cook, England's orthodox left-arm spinner, today is at a disadvantage in that since full covering was introduced into all first-class cricket in 1981, turning pitches have been scarcer than they were. Much of Cook's time, nowadays, is spent bowling to contain, in one-day cricket, rather than to attack. If the ball really does turn in the next few days, West Indies may have reason to be relieved that Underwood may now play only for Kent.

Pocock has more experience than Cook of knowing how and where to bowl when the ball *turns. It was at Old Trafford* though, in 1968, that his six for 79 in Australia's second innings led to his being dropped by the then selectors (D J Insole, A V Bedser, D Kenyon and P B H May). It was held against him that he should have returned better figures, which in fact be looked like doing until Jarman got after him. In the last day or two, Pocock's friends will have been urging him not to be too ambitious – to make every ball count, in fact.

After what happened at Headingley, England will have been taking with a pinch of salt the news that Marshall may not be playing. He will have a specialist's examination on his injured thumb before play today, and a decision on his participation will then be made. "We realize the dangers" said Jackie Hendriks, West Indies' manager. "It's a calculated risk and we are deciding whether it is worth taking."

Yesterday it was still being said that Davis might be in the West Indies side instead of him. A very tall St Vincentian, Winston Davies has been serving his apprenticeship with Glamorgan. His omission from the original party for the West Indian tour was a surprise. If he plays today, *he will* ask some awkward questions. If not as searching as Marshall's.

More than once in the last week I have been asked whether England are bothering any more. Could it be, people wonder, that lose, win or draw, the team get their money anyway, and that the incentive, therefore, is missing? The way they shelled their catches on the last day of the last Test Match was certainly alarming, and, although I am sure they think they are trying, there is one fairly gruesome story that is doing the rounds.

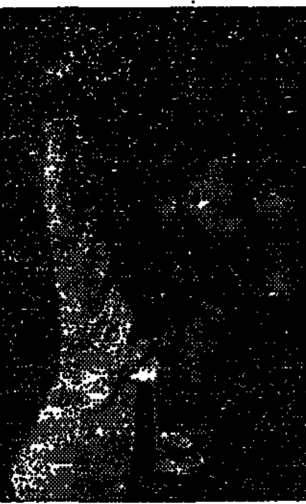
It tells of how, before the Lord's Test, West Indies practised hard from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while England, due at three o'clock, arrived late and were soon gone. Clive Lloyd insisted that Garner, against his wishes, should have a proper bat, helmet and all, in case he should "have to go in with 10 to win". If, as I believe it to be, the scenario is even remotely accurate, it is bad news.

Yesterday, in lovely weather, England practised hard, and needed to. Since the end of the third Test Match at Headingley 10 days ago, none of them has *played in a first-class game.* Indeed, between the start of the third Test match on July 12 and Saturday, August 4, the only first-class cricket they will have had the chance to play will have been Test matches here and at Headingley. In many ways, a team on tour have an advantage over the home side, at least in the cricket that is regularly available to them. In the last week alone, for example, Haynes, Richards, Payne and Greenidge have all made hundreds.

ENGLAND (from): D I Gower (captain), P J W Allott, I T Botham, B C Broad, N G B Cook, N G Cowans, P R Downton, R M Ellison, G Fowler, A J Lamb, P I Pocock, V P Terry.

WEST INDIES (from): C H Lloyd (captain), E A E Baptiste, W W Davis, P J Dujon, J Garner, H A Gomes, C G Greenidge, R A Harper, D L Haynes, M A Holding, M D Marshall, I V A Richards.

UMPIRES: H D Bird, D O Oslear.



Pocock: experienced

OLYMPIC GAMES: THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE MEDAL

Not so much a rip-off show as a festival of good will

From David Miller, Los Angeles



It could have been a Sunday festival in an Alpine village as a group of Austrians, in formal grey blazers, stood for their anthem and the raising of their flag in a tree-surrounded glade decorated with lush flower beds.

The Olympic village at California University (UCLA) one of two villages for the Games, was welcoming another of the 62 teams and 4,500 competitors who will reside in the luxurious, smog-free surroundings of Westwood, just west of opulent Berverly Hills in aptly named Bel Air. It may be a different matter in the Coliseum at downtown LA, where the 10-lane freeways have electonic signs warning of smog buildup, but over the last few days, with breezes blowing, Los Angeles has been intimidating no one.

It is a travesty of the truth to label these the rip-off Games. Some hotel prices are high and there is retail comercial exploitation; but as yet in the intrinsic Olypic context, I have found nothing but outstanding good will in this maligned and violent city of concrete, glass, motor cars and money. If the next two and a half weeks are as benevolent towards sport it will be an excellent occasion.

Peter Ueberroth, president of the Organizing Committee, may have persuaded corporate business to cough up millions in sponsorship to finance the show, and we know that Carl Lewis, Ed Moses and a few others will ensure that their gold keeps flowing long after we have gone hoem; but what Ueberroth has also done is to embrace tens of thousands of volunteers to help make the Games memorable. The Botswana team, for instance, are at this moment still living as guests in private homes because they cannot afford more than a fortnight in the village.

If you should need an emergency eye operation, or break your ankle, you will be attended free by volunteer surgeons in the expensively equipped medical complex of UCLA, which is probably the best appointed Olympic village there has ever been.

The training facilities for track and field, in rolling, relaxing grassland, and for gymnastics are superb; the huge weight-training gym, a positive torture chamber of elaborate modern gadgetry, is superior to anything I have seen and testimony to the unparalleled finances of American university sport.

There is international criticism that LA has had to create two villages, the other being the less favoured Southern California University (USC); but what else was possible with a record attendance of almost 8,000 competitors, even with a boycott, if there was not to be vast additional expense on the ratepayers?

There is some overcrowding in the use of baths but the Olympics are supposed to be communal rather than a bargain break at the Hilton. UCLA's environment is more pleasant than Moscow, Montreal or Munich.

You could not find a truer illustratiion of the Olympic spirit than the optimistic, Catholic-Irish boxers from West Belfast, Thomas Corr, Sam Storey and Gerry Hawking, seen sharing a joke, as they say in the *The Tatler*, with Sebastian Coe at the training track yesterday.

Boxing, like rugby, is one of the all-Ireland sports, so in the Olympics they represent Ireland and not Britain; whereas in the Commonwealth Games they box for Northern Ireland. The anomaly is that they can happily box at home anywhere, north or south, yet they would have to think twice about going to watch football at Protestant Windsor Park, even if the Northern Ireland captain, O'Neill, is a Catholic.

Sport does unite people, as Juan Samaranch, the IOC president, was at pains to stress in his speech at the opening ceremony of the IOC session on Tuesday, in which he attacked by implication the boycotts of the Soviet Union, the Americans and the Africans at the last three Olympics. The athletes, for whom the Games are intended, are the sufferers, Samaranch said.

"If it was suddenly necessary for governments to repay all those people who have freely and generously given their time to sport", he added "very few states would be in a position to do so.

The session is to discuss means of penalizing boycotting countries, though that is almost impossible, because sporting competition is by definition voluntary. Perhaps there should be an entry-date deadline one year beforehand, with fines proportional to the size of a country's usual contingent.

The threat of an African/Caribbean boycott of the 1986 Commonwealth Games continues, though Nigeria's attempt to get England banned at today's meeting of the Commonwealth Association will fail on procedural protocol and they must call a subsequent extraordinary meeting in pursuit of their aim.

The Caribbeans are unlikely to be in Edinburgh because the Games coincide with the Caribbean Games; but at least the Scottish Commonwealth Games Council have changed their minds about abstaining on any vote to exclude England and will half-heartedly support their neighbours.

Dutch Courage, ridden by Jennie Loriston Clarke, will not be going to the Olympic Games to compete in the British Dressage team (A Special Correspondent writes). The 15-year-old horse has been suffering from a mild virus infection, which has stiffened its joints. Jennie Loriston will now ride Prince Consort the reserve horse.

Christopher Bartle and his sister Jane Bartle-Wilson will represent Britain in the team, and the third member will be chosen from Jennie Loriston and Prince Consort and Tanya Larrigan and Salute, the present reserve. The riders and their horses leave for Los Angeles this weekend.

Nowhere to hide for Yorkshire

By Peter Ball

SCARBOROUGH: Worcestershire, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 39 runs behind Yorkshire.

The Yorkshire revival is beginning to lose momentum. Yesterday, not even another David Bairstow performance, in his favourite role as Captain Courageous, could hide them as Worcestershire had much the better of an enthralling day under a blazing Scarborough sun.

Inchmore, who at one stage had the almost unreal figures of 7.5-4-5-3, and Kapil Dev took the early applause as Moxon's first championship innings for a month ended with the first ball of the day and Sharp, Hartley, Boycott, and Robinson quickly followed.

The middle of the day belonged to Bairstow as he put a stop to the rot, but even he was powerless as the bowling strayed and Neale and Patel cut and drove their way to unbeaten 50s.

Yorkshire are to ban the sale of alcohol at their Scarborough ground until 4.30 pm during the John Player League match against Warwickshire on August 12. This action has been taken after unpleasant scenes at the John Player League match against Gloucestershire at Scarborough on July 8.

The Yorkshire club had to apologise to Gloucestershire for the behaviour of an element of the crowd and particularly for abuse directed at Gloucester's two black players, Lawrence and Shepherd.

Sid Fielden, chairman of Yorkshire's public relations committee, emphasised that the closure is an experiment and that the reduction in drinking hours could mean a loss of up to £1,000 in bar takings.

Bairstow was still feeling the blow in the head received from Cowans eight days ago and only decided to play yesterday morning, dropping himself down the order as a precaution. When he saw his early batsmen surrender to Inchmore and Kapil Dev he may well have pondered his decision, but coming in at 26 for five he responded with typical pugnacity, and his 94 saw Yorkshire to the relative prosperity of 188.

Facing his first ball since his injury, Bairstow's reaction was typical, a slog over cover for four off Kapil Dev.

YORKSHIRE: First innings

M D Moxon c d'Oliveira b Kapil Dev	0
H Boycott c Kapil Dev b Inchmore	6
K Sharp c Curtis b Kapil Dev	4
S N Hartley lbw b Inchmore	1
P E Robinson c Humphries b Kapil Dev	13
P Carrick b Inchmore	2
†D L Bairstow lbw b Illingworth	94
P A Booth c Banks b Patel	26
C Shaw run out	17
P W Jarvis lbw b Inchmore	10
S J Dennis not out	0
Extras (lb 14, w 1)	15
Total (54.2 overs)	188

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–6, 3–7, 4–14, 5–26, 6–30, 7–127, 8–164, 9–188, 10–188.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 17-2-48-3, Inchmore 18-5-37-4; Warner 9-0-50-0, Patel 14-3-32-1; Illingworth 6.2-2-61-1.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M S A McEvoy l-b-w b Jarvis	8
T S Curtis l-b-w b Jarvis	22
*P A Neale not out	62
D N Patel not out	52
Extras (b3, l-b2)	5
Total (2wkts, 49 overs)	149

D B d'Oliveira, D A Banks, Kapil Dev, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore and A E Warner to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–9, 2–59.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 1, Worcestershire 4

Umpires: W E Alley and P J Eele.

Warwickshire's quick recovery

Warwickshire put their Benson and Hedges Cup Final diappointment behind them with a hard hitting 101 by Geoff Humpage which helped them to their highest total of the season against Hampshire at Edgbaston. Humpage struck 16 fours and a six in 192 minutes, hitting his second 50 in 62 minutes as Warwicks reached 472. Paul Smith had to retire with a lifter which struck him on the helmet but he returned after tea before being caught at short leg off Reifer for 69.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

R I H B Dyer l–b–w b Connor	0
P A Smith c Maru b Reifer	69
A I Kallicharran b Reifer	64
D L Amiss c Maru b Reifer	23
†G W Humpage b Tremlett	101
A M Ferreira c Cowley b Connor	54
C Lethbridge c Smith b Maru	17
C M Old b Maru	31
G C Small not out	41
S Wall l–b–w b Jesty	1
*N Gifford b Jesty	4
Extras (b 7, l–b 30, w 1, n–b 9)	47
Total	

Score at 100 overs: 400 for 7

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–184, 3–189, 4–286, 5–305, 6–356, 7–400, 8–421, 9–436, 10–472.

BOWLING: Connor 22-2-97-2; Reifer 28-5-104-3; Tremlett 30-5-105-1; Jesty 19-3-68-2; Cowley 4-0-18-0; Maru 8-3-33-2.

HAMPSHIRE: M C J Nicholas, C L Smith, D R Turner, *T E Jesty, J J E Hardy, N G Cowley, T M Tremlett, †R J Parks, R J Maru, E L Reifer, C A Connor.

Bonus points (to date): Warwickshire 4, Hampshire 3.

Umpires: R Julian and R A White.

Not his day: Knight, despite his late cut, made an early exit. (Photograph: Chris Cole).

Sri Lankans bowled over by food

By Richard Streeton

CLEETHORPES: The Sri Lankans, with all their first innings wickets in hand, are 301 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

This was hardly a day on which to pass serious judgment on the Sri Lankans who arrived at this pleasant club ground on the sea front with exactly enough players to put out a side. Many English cricketers, similarly afflicted in the early days of a tour in Asia, will smile wryly to learn that six of the Sri Lankans fell victim to food poisoning after a meal in Grimsby on Tuesday evening.

The 10 fittest in the touring team played together with Mendis, the captain, who returned to their hotel to rest after the toss in which he called wrongly. Remembering that pre-tour preparations were hampered by the monsoon season, and that since arriving in London at the weekend, they have had one day's work out, the Sri Lankans, I felt, had a satisfactory day. There was much keenness in the field; the bowlers refused to be discouraged by some post-lunch punishment; and only a tardy over rate could be criticized.

Nottinghamshire, who, predictably, were without Rice and Hadlee, took advantage of a trustworthy pitch and fast outfield to average four runs an over until late afternoon. It was carefree cricket in relaxed mood for everyone, and after an overcast morning, even the sun emerged from a sky whose blueness could not have been surpassed in Colombo. Hassan was leg before to John's first ball, which kept low, but after this, Randall, Johnson, and Birch, in particular, were all able to play numerous and attractive strokes.

De Mel, slimmer than when he played in Sri Lanka's inaugural Test match against England in February, 1982, had to put in lengthy stints for a time as John, built like a heavyweight boxer, was among those still trying to overcome stomach problems. Ratnayeke, tall and slim, looked as if he might prove a useful stock bowler when fit, and then there were the spinners.

D S De Silva, well-known in these parts after playing for Lincolnshire and Scunthorpe, bowled leg breaks with guile and got his googly, used plentifully, to bounce; Yusuf, an off spinner, took some punishment.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings

B Hassan l–b–w b John	1
R T Robinson c de Alwis b Ratnayeke	38
D W Randall c Silva b De Silva	52
P Johnson c De Mel b John	80
*J D Birch b John	80
K Evans c de Alwis b De Mel	3
†B N French run out	9
F E Hemmings not out	9
R A Pick c Silva b De Mel	1
K E Cooper not out	11
Extras (b 1, l–b–w 4, w 4, n–b 18)	27
Total (8 wkts dec)	311

P M Such did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–100, 3–110, 4–214, 5–226, 6–285, 7–288, 8–296.

BOWLING: De Mel 19-3-51-2; John 18-2-66-3; Ratnayeke 11-1-40-1; De Silva 26-5-71-1; Yusuf 11-2-56-0.

SRI LANKA: First innings

S Wettimuny not out	2
M D Von Hagt not out	3
Extras (l-b4 n–b 1)	5
Total (no wkt)	10

S A R Silva, R L Dias, *L R D Mendis, A L F De Mel, †R G de Alwis, D S De Silva, J R Ratnayeke, M M Yusuf and V B John to bat.

Umpires: P B Wight and R Palmer.

Appreciable lift for the Oval

By Ivo Tennant

Surrey, whom Kent invited to bat on a green pitch, eked out 52 runs for the loss of their captain and former captain in the 27 overs possible. Because of persistent rain play did not get under way until 4.30 and ended early owing to bad light.

The Oval's transformation continues apace. The old wooden benches overlooking Harleyford Road, which West Indian spectators made their own at Test match time, were being ripped out. In their place will be more of the violently coloured, yet comfortable, seating which has spring up round the ground.

The workmen were not distracted by Clinton, who is as permanent as the gasometer. He enjoys batting against his old county, mostly because he often makes runs off them. He was, though, dropped at slip yesterday off Penn, who has taken Ellison's place for the nest few days. Penn is almost the double of Ellison, big and strong, a left-handed batsman and medium-pacer.

There was appreciable lift for the bowlers. Knight went to one that jumped, caught behind off a glove; Howath fell to Alderman, who was paticularly accurate, jabbing at a straight ball; Clinton, however, was immovable.

SURREY: First innings

*G P Howarth b Alderman	11
G S Clinton not out	26
R D V Knight c Knott b Jarvis	11
G Monkhouse not out	0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 2)	4
Total (2 wkts, 27 overs)	52

A R Butcher, M A Lynch, A J Stewart, K Medlycott, †C J Richards, S T Clarke and M A Feltham to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–26, 2–52.

KENT: N R Taylor, M R Benson, *C J Tavaré, D G Aslett, C S Cowdrey, S G Hinks, †A P E Knott, C Penn, T M Alderman, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis.

Bonus points (to date): Surrey 0, Kent 0.

Umpires: D J Constant and A G T Whitehead.

Making hwyl while the rain falls

By Alan Gibson

It was a grey, damp day at Taunton. The only happy people were the farmers and market gardeners who kept looking out of the Stragglers' Bar at lunchtime to make sure the rain was still falling. But the rain, though it stopped play for an hour after lunch, was never heavy enough to do much for the harvest, while it permitted the cricket to continue spasmodically.

Glamorgan won the toss and batted. The pitch was uncertain in bounce, but there was little wind to help the bowlers to swing the ball. Hopkins and A L Jones made a good, brisk start, and Somerset bowling was erratic. When Crowe came on, he caught and bowled Hopkins, for 28.

Holmes came in next and was smartly caught at short leg, also off Crowe, at 92. Miandad and Jones, though batting in poor light and drizzle, continued in the afternoon as joyfully as though it was the Bethesda Eisteddfod where my father-in-law once won the Bardic chair in pouring rain.

Alan Lewis Jones has made a considerable advance recently. It may be that he is no longer confronted with the formidable figure of Alan Jones at the other end, and has risen to the new responsibility thrust upon him. He scored an admirable hundred, with a wide range of strokes. He was caught and bowled by Marks just before tea, the score 206 for three. Miandad, unusually, had been overshadowed. The sky was still grey, but the rain had stopped.

After tea, however, Miandad began to flower, and with Ontong quietly budding at the other end, and even the steadfast Marks coming in for punishment, and Dredge in one of his less demonic moods, Glamorgan's command increased. At 249, Dredge had Ontong caught at the wicket.

From that time, Glamorgan wavered, hardly explicably. Miandad was caught at the wicket, and so was Morris, with the score 270. Marks recovered his steadiness. The pitch gave hints of turn. Derrick and Steele took the score to 299, when Steele was remarkably caught on the boundary by Davis in the 99th over.

GLAMORGAN: First innings

J A Hopkins c and b Crowe	28
A L Jones c and b Marks	100
G C Holmes c Popplewell b Crowe	18
Javed Miandad c Turner b Davis	83
*R C Ontong c Turner b Davis	63
H Morris c Turner b Marks	3
J F Steele c Davis b Dredge	16
J Derrick not out	13
†T Davies not out	8
Extras (b3, l-b10, w1, n-b10)	24
Total (7wkts)	309

J G Thomas and S R Barwick to bat.

Score at 100 overs: 305 for 7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–64, 2–92, 3–201, 4–249, 5–270, 6–270, 7–299.

SOMERSET: P M Roebuck, N A Felton, N F M Popplewell, M D Crowe, B C Rose, *V J Marks, J W Lloyds, G V Palmer, †S J Turner, C H Dredge, M R Davis.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 3, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: J A Jameson and B J Meyer

Northants v Middlesex

AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

*G Cook run out	71
W Larkins c Metson b Edmonds	31
R J Boyd-Moss run out	3
D J Capel c Gatting b Edmonds	49
R G Williams c Slack b Emburey	10
R J Bailey c Gatting b Hughes	95
D S Steele c Miller b Daniel	36
†D Ripley b Hughes	21
N A Mallender run out	8
R W Hanley l-b-w B Edmonds	0
B J Griffiths not out	0
Extras (b 4, l-b7, n-b3)	14
Total	338

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–65, 2–78, 3–154, 4–176, 5–178, 6–259, 7–319, 8–334, 9–338, 10–338.

Score at 100 overs: 338 for 8.

BOWLING: Williams 6–0–38–0; Daniel 10–0–49–1; Hughes 10.3–0–54–2; Emburey 36–7–89–1; Edmonds 38–13–93–3; Gatting 1–0–1–0.

MIDDLESEX: first innings

W N Slack, b Hanley	4
A J T Miller, c Steele, b Mallender	3
*M W Gatting, not out	25
C T Radley, not out	6
Extras (w 3, n-b 3)	6
Total (2 Wkts, 15 overs)	44

R O Butcher, P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, † C P Metson, N F Williams, S P Hughes, W W Daniel to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 4, Middlesex 3.

Umpires: P B Wight and R Palmer.

Leicestershire v Gloucs

AT BRISTOL

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings

I P Butcher c Graveney b Shepherd	28
J C Balderstone l-b-w b Shepherd	83
J J Whitaker l-b-w b Sainsbury	8
*P Willey c Bainbridge b Shepherd	57
T J Boon c Bainbridge b Graveney	32
N E Briers l-b-w b Shepherd	0
†M A Garnham not out	49
P B Clift c Athey b Graveney	11
G J Parsons not out	16
Extras (b 5, l-b 10, w 2)	17
Total (7 wkts dec, 100 overs)	301

J P Agnew and I Carmichael did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–55, 2–64, 3–190, 4–191, 5–191, 6–247, 7–275.

BOWLING: Lawrence 14-2-47-0; Sainsbury 21-7-45-1; Shepherd 31-8-75-4; Bainbridge 15-2-75-0; Graveney 19-6-42-2.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings

A V Stovold not out	18
P W Romaines b Agnew	0
C W J Athey retired hurt	12
†R C Russell not out	5
Extras (w 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (1 wkt, 8 overs)	38

Zaheer Abbas, P Bainbridge, A J Wright, J N Shepherd, *D A Graveney, D V Lawrence and G E Sainsbury to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 3, Leicestershire 4.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and B Leadbeater

Derbyshire v Lancashire

AT BUXTON

LANCASHIRE: First innings

J A Ormrod c Hampshire b Miller	9
D W Varey l–b–w b Finney	3
S J O'Shaughnessy c Taylor b Finney	9
N H Fairbrother l–b–w b Miller	36
D P Hughes b Miller	3
*J Abrahams b Miller	11
M Watkinson c Moir b Finney	7
J Simmons c Fowler b Miller	58
N V Radford c Miller b Finney	38
I Folley not out	22
†J Stanworth c Barnett b Miller	5
Extras (l–b 9, n–b 3)	12
Total (76.2 overs)	211

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–20, 3–44, 4–54, 5–67, 6–74, 7–140, 8–151, 9–197, 10–211.

BOWLING: Finney 24–7–57–4; Roberts 5–3–9–0; Miller 32.2–8–84–6; Moir 14–3–49–0.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

*K J Barnett c Simmons b Folley	59
J G Wright c Stanworth b Folley	56
D G Moir not out	6
A Hill not out	0
Extras (l-b 6)	6
Total (wkts, 45 overs)	127

J E Morris, J H Hampshire, G Miller, W P Fowler, B Robers, R J Finney and †R W Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–113, 2–127.

Bonus points (to date): Derbyshire 4, Lancashire 2.

Umpires: J H Harris and A Jepson.

GOLF: GREAT BRITAIN LEADS AMERICA: EUROPE FOLLOWS US

British have the eagle in a flap

By John Hennessy

Great Britain and Ireland gained a lead of two points over the United States on the first day of the PGA Cup match for club professionals, sponsored by Bell's Scotch Whisky at Turnberry yesterday. After a clear sweep by the British (no Irish player was selected) in the morning, the United States won two of the afternoon four-balls and lost the third by the minimum possible margin.

Both the gold offered by the Ailsa course and any kind of foursomes format are alien to the Americans and they may well feel satisfied with the final turn of events.

Certainly Keith Hockey, the home captain, expressed some disappointment. The most competitive match was the second of the four balls for it destroyed the prospect of Britain going to dinner with a four point lead. It was the only contest where the nine hole position was reversed.

David Vaughan and David Butler, for Britain, had led Larry Webb and Bob Wynn byn one hole to supplement the two-hole lead of Craig Defoy and Denis Durnian over David Glenz and Dan Murphy. But Wynn, the dominant character in the match, both of game and voice, won the tenth with a birdie and then went on to win the match almost single-handed until his partner made a telling thrust at the 17th.

Wynn holed from the edge of the 12th green for another birdie and the British pair were never thereafter able to get on terms. Webb, a massive man of over 19-st, has a game to correspond, long off the tee but lacking subtle touch near the green. When, however, Wynn at last fell from grace, leaving his ball in sand at the 17th (500 yards), Webb hit a one iron into a greenside bunker and belied his reputation, admittedly founded on one-day's play with a shot to six feet

Dernian, the British Club professional champion, was appropriately the only player to secure two points. With David Ingram he came home with five fours to hold off Glenz and John Elliott, and in the afternoon, with Defoy as partner, he beat Glenz again, and Murphy on the last green.

With ten scores to count out of 18 his was marginally the bigger share of the British effort,

FIRST SERIES FOURSOMES: (British and Irish first): P Butler and D Hulsh bt L Webb and T Florence, 2 and 1; J Chillas and B Cameron bt D Padgett and T Collins, 2 and 1; D Durnian and D Ingram bt D Glenz and J Elliott Jnr, 1 hole.

FIRST SERIES FOUR BALLS: (British and Irish first): D Vaughan and D Butler lost to Webb and B Wynn, 2 and 1; Hulsh and Chillas lost to Padgett and B Ford, 4 and 3; C Defoy and Durnian bt Glenz and D Murphy, 1 hole.

European tour based on list

By John Hennessy

The Professional Golfers Association European tour, following the example of the United States this year, is dispensing with weekly prequalifying golf competitions. From next year the field for each tournament will be drawn from a ranking list, based principally on the top 125 in this season's order of merit.

Fifteen more places will emerge from a 72-hole qualifying competition at La Manga, Cartagena, in November, and a variety of exemptions, led by Open champions over the last 10 years, will bring the list to about 240.

A satellite tour, again as in the United States, is to be set up for the benefit of the under-privileged, with weekly prize money of about £25,000. The present arrangement whereby professional can win a players' card by way of free access to three tournaments and the acquisition of £1,500 prize money has been abandoned.

It was partly by this means that Philip Parkin, last year's Amateur champion and a rising star of British golf, gained his credentials, for his prize money in the Open championship at St Andrews last week was nearly £2,600.

Schoolboy breaks Locke record

Adam Eisner, aged 17, from Solihull, scored a remarkable 62 at Moor Park yesterday to break a course record set 32 years ago by Bobby Locke. Yet the schoolboy international had visions of a score in the 90s when he put his opening tee-shot into the trees.

Eisner was competing on the par 69 West Course in the first round of the 72-hole Carris Trophy boys championship and his seven birdies put him clear of the field. He said: I've been playing terribly lately. I hit 200 balls at a driving range last night, but after my first shot this morning I thought I was going to have another disastrous day."

He spent around four minutes before finding his ball, had to back out and then holed from 15ft to save his par four. Another 15ft putt at the second gave him his first birdie and he fimmediately drove the green at the par four third to pick up another shot.

A nine-iron to three feet at the eighth meant he reached the turn in 29 and further birdies follow at the 10th and the final three holes, his chip to within a foot of the 18th flag ensuring that he broke the record.

The South African Locke scored his 63 in 1952 and Arthur Lees, Ernie Whitcombe, Bernard Gallacher and Christy O'Connor junior have all equalled it since then.

Eisner did not have long to savour his feat. He crashed to an eight-over-par 80 in the second round. In front at the start of today's final 36-holes is the defending champion, Peter Baker, from Lilleshall, with whom Eisner is sharing a room this week.

BOWLS

Bryant and Wood win close games

By Gordon Allan

All four leading contenders in the world championship singles won their matches in the sunshine at Westburn Park Aberdeen, yesterday. The closest game was given the loudest ovation at the end when the man all Scots are pinning their hopes on, Willie Wood, beat David Corkill (Ireland), 21-20.

David Bryant (England), the defending champion, beat Ronnie Jones (Canada) 21-18, Peter Belliss (New Zealand) beat Mike Nicolle (Guernsey) 21-15, and Ken Williams (Australia) beat John Jones (Jersey) 21-16. Since each man has two matches left today shots differential may still enter the calculations. At the moment, Wood leads Bryant by 17 points in section A and Belliss leads Williams by 18 in Section B.

Wood did not take the lead until the twenty-second end. That was 16-15. At 20-18, in Wood's favour, Corkill drew two shots to a long jack, and at the next end Wood planted a bowl on top of the jack, which was unanswerable. It was the kind of match that, in fairness, should have ended in draw – were such a thing possible in singles.

SINGLES: Section A: C Bransky (ISR) 21, S Patton (Fiji) 4; J Haggerty (Ken) 21, D Thomson (Swaz) 12; W Wood (Scot) 21, D Corkill (Ire) 20; D Bryant (Eng) 21, R Jones (Can) 18; N McInnes (USA) 21, J Kakakis (Botswana) 12; Bransky 21, Thomson 7. Section B: P Belliss (NZ) 21, M Nicolle (Guer) 15; K Williams (Aus) 21, J Jones (Jer) 16; D Coetzee (Zam) 21, G Beare (Zim) 7; f Petana (W Sam) 21, J Dannavig (Arg) 11; B Gaining (Mal) 21, G Croft (PNG) 13.

FOURS: section A: Guernsey 23, Kenya 17; Israel 15, Swaziland 17; Ireland 19, New Zealand 15; United States 15, Hongkong 18; Papua New Guinea 22, Zimbabwe 15. Section B: Zambia 17, Botswana 23; Jersey 21, Argentina 14; Malawi 18, Western Samoa 22; Canada 18, Australia 26; Fiji 21, Scotland 32.

RUGBY UNION

McBride to continue as selector

Willie John McBride, who earlier this week was removed as coach to the Irish side, will continue as a selector. There had been speculation that McBride, manager of the 1983 British Lions in New Zealand, would resign from the selection committee after the selectors voted 3-2 in favour of Michael Doyle taking over as coach.

The IRFU president, Michael Carroll, yesterday issued a statement saying it would be most unfair to attribute lack of success of the Irish side to deficiencies in the coaching. "The team was in a transitional phase and Ireland's limited pool of top class players had been diminished through injury and illness."

McBride said "I welcome the statement which does much to explain the position exactly as it was. It goes a long way to easing the disappointment I felt."

CANBERRA, (AFP) – All Black teams visiting Australia may in the future refuse to play representative sides who *do* not field leading players, New Zealand's manager, Dick Littlejohn, warned yesterday. He said that by supporting the action of eight Sydney international players who withdrew from the Sydney-All Blacks match on Saturday the Australian RFU had effectively altered the format of the tour.

● Australian Capitol Territory 18, New Zealanders 40. SCORERS ACT: Try: Vest. Penalty goals: Vest (3) Dropped goal: Campese. New Zealanders: Tries: Clamp (3), Reid (2), Shelford, conversions: Deans (5) Penalty goals: Deans (2).

BUENOS AIRES, (Reuter) – The French team will make a seven-match tour of Argentina in mid-1985. The visit, originally scheduled for 1986, had been moved forward because Ireland cancelled their tour.

POWERBOATING

Buzzi rounds off a great race

Fabio Buzzi, of Italy, patched up a badly damaged boat and stormed to victory in the Everest Double Glazing Round Britain powerboat race which finished in Portsmouth yesterday. He completed the final 118-miles of the gruelling 10-day event at an average speed of 60.25 mph after working all night to repair hull and engine damage caused when his eight-ton, 43-foot White Iveco fell from a quayside crane in Ramsgate on Tuesday.

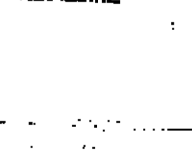
Two hours behind Buzzi, on overall elapsed time was *Renato* Della Valle, a fellow Italian, the 1982 world champion. He pushed Buzzi long and hard throughout the 1,472-miles, but never once managed to steal a stage victory.

Colin Gervase-Brazier in the Jaguar-powered Legends, did, however, take three wins on the Isle of Man and Scottish legs, but mechanical problems relegated him to a final position of 10th overall.

Peter and Jan Armstrong, the husband and wife team from Brighton, with Steve Baker, their designer, finished third in Brut, a 32-foot phantom monohull. The Countess of Arran, at 66, was the oldest competitor, drove magnificently to achieve ninth place overall.

RESULTS: Final Leg (Ramsgate to Portsmouth): 1, White Iveco, F Buzzi (It) 2hr 13min 8sec (60.25mph); 2, The Legend, C Gervaise-Brazier (Guer) 2:21:40; 3, Ego Lamborghini R Della Valle (It) 2:33:42; 4, Brut P Armstrong (Brighton) 2:47:32; 5, OCL Suzuki P Ash (Exeter) 2:48:07; 6, Disprin The Fast One C Stewart (Prestwood) 2:51:59.

OVERALL: 1, White Iveco 27:27:57; 2, Ego Lamborghini 29:40:31; 3, Brut 38:7:20; 4, Disprin The Fast One 39:38:23; 5, Minster Heatwave D Fairchild (Poole) 40:17:10; 6, OCL Suzuki 42:21:12.



TODAY'S FIXTURES

Fourth Test

OLD TRAFFORD: England v West Indies (11.0-6.0)

Tour match

CLEETHORPES: Nottinghamshire v Sri Lanka (11.30-6.30)

County championship (11.0)

BUXTON: Derbyshire v Lancashire

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Middlesex

TAUNTON: Somerset v Glamorgan

THE OVAL: Surrey v Kent

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Hampshire

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Worcestershire

SECOND XI: Southend: Essex v Northamptonshire. Gorseinon: Glamorgan v Yorkshire. Leicestershire: Leicestershire v Derbyshire. Harrow: Middlesex v Warwickshire. Norbury: Surrey v Lancashire. Worcester: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire.

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Peterborough: Cambridgeshire v Northumberland. Exeter: Devon v Shropshire. Bradfield College: Berkshire v Oxfordshire.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Hull: ESCA v President's XI

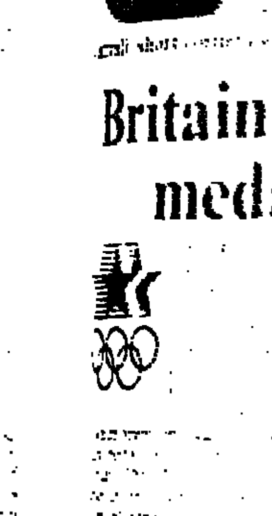
Bowls: World championships (Aberdeen)

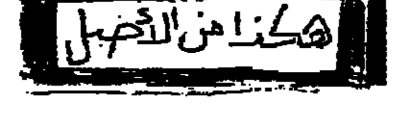
Croquet: Cheltenham tournament

Golf: Bell's Scotch PGA cup match (Turnberry GC, nr Ayr)

Tennis: Prudential county cup grass court championships – group one (Devonshire Park, Eastbourne)

Yachting: Prince of Wales cup week (Tynemouth)





OLYMPIC GAMES: PREVIEW OF THE HOCKEY AND ROWING EVENTS

Britain short of attacking personalities to turn promise into achievement

Thirty two years have passed since Britain won an Olympic medal, a bronze, for hockey. That was at Helsinki in 1952. The summons to Los Angeles after the withdrawal of the Soviet Union has filled the 1984 team with new hope if they do not win a prize they intend to prove, by finishing in the first six; that the authorities were earlier wrong to leave them out.

The preparation over the last month has been encouraging: a 1-1 draw with the Netherlands, the European champions, and a 2-0 victory over Spain; and the Olympic schedule in group B looks favourable. Starting with a match against Kenya on Monday, Britain will go on to play Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Pakistan in that order.

There can be no complaint about the selection. The team is strong in defence and from this fortress emerge two of the best strikers of short corners; Cattrall and Barber. There is midfield talent in abundance, but the side falls short of authentic forwards, which explains why Duthie, for long a deep defender, is now operating at outside left. Batchelor, at outside right and Kerly, centre forward, are fast and resourceful.

After watching Britain's recent performances in Barcelona, however, Horst Wein, of West Germany, until recently the Spanish coach, summed up the team's weakness with a pointed question: "Where are the personalities?" He was thinking of the linchpins of other teams such as Heiner Dopp (West Germany), Ties Kruize (Netherlands), Richard Charlesworth (Australia) – men who could turn the fortunes of a game in a matter of minutes.

The British side could well do with a player of the class of Mike Corby, Richard Oliver or Tony Ekins who led the team at Munich in 1972. Without equivalent creative flair so necessary in building attacks Britain will be handicapped against the stronger sides in the tournament.

Form suggests that Pakistan, the world champions, and the Netherlands shoul qualify from group B for the semi-finals. The competition in group A involving Australia, India (the Olympic champions), West Germany, Spain, Malaysia and the United States wil be much fiercer. The three strongest sides, here are Australia, India and West Germany and it is a disquieting thought that one of them will go home empty-handed.

The all-conquering Australians have won five gold medals in international tournaments starting at Melbourne in December 1982 and ending in West Berlin a couple of months ago. They are the favourites for the gold medal in Los Angeles but of their group rivals they fear India the most, remembering that in the Champions Trophy tournament at Karachi last October India who were 1-3 down came back to level at 3-3.

Australia, silver medal winners in 1968 and 1972 will, as the best prepared side, be the hardest to beat. The Asian challenge, however, cannot be discounted. If there is a meeting between India and Pakistan, either in the semi-finals or the final, the East Los Angeles College Stadium at Monterey Park with seating accommodation for 20,000 and a splendid artificial turf pitch, should be filled.

As world champions, the Netherlands must be favourites for the women's event although they were beaten twice recently by West Germany. The six teams, Netherlands, West Germany, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States will play round-robin and a finish in that order will not be surprising.

Sydney Friskin

Cattrall: short corners expert

Duthie: change of position

Westcott captain

David Westcott, a London barrister, has been chosen to captain Britain's hockey team for the Olympics. Norman Hughes, from Wakefield, the England captain, is the vice-captain.

Westcott, of Southgate club, has represented Britain 25 times and is a former Oxford University captain. His chances of playing in the Olympics looked bleak when a hamstring injury prevented his appearing in a tour of Spain.

The Britain team manager, Roger Self, said he had thought long and hard over which man to choose



Leading German is out of 5,000m

INGELHEIM, West Germany (Reuter) – Thomas Wessinghage, who was one of the main threats to David Moorcroft in the 5,000 metres in Los Angeles, has pulled out of the Olympics with a broken foot, thereby dealing another blow to West Germany's medal hopes.

Wessinghage, aged 32, a former European 5,000 metres champion who compete in the 1972 and 1976 Olympics, had been in pain for some weeks, but doctors could not find out why. It emerged this week that his foot was broken.

I'm disappointed that eight years of training have virtually gone down the drain, but I'm relieved about the diagnosis because I had doubts about my abilities during training when everybody said my foot was okay", he said.

Two other leading West German middle distance runners, Willi Wulbeck and Patriz Ilg, world champions in the 800 metres and 3,000 metres steeplechase respectively, had previously withdrawn

● John Walker, the 1976 Olympic 1,500 metres champion, has criticized the Los Angeles track programme which prevents him from doubling in his gold medal event and the 5,000 metres. "Three rounds of the 5,000 metres is really stupid," he said. "The first round is just eliminating people who should not be there anyway."

Both events will be run over the same four days and he is as yet undecided which event to choose. The New Zealander added: "It's a tough decision but it is one I will have to make."

Marking is worrying US coach

Los Angeles (Reuter) – Don Peters, the American coach, pleaded yesterday for consistent marking from the gymnastics judges during his team's showdown with China and the favourites, Romania.

Peters said he was concerned by the draw for next Tuesday's women's team competition compulsory exercises, which decreed the Americans take the stage before the Chinese and the Romanians.

He told reporters: "There is a very definite advantage to being in the final session. When the judges score the Romanians and the Chinese six hours behind us, I hope they keep in mind what we did". And he added: "We are concerned over the draw. The judges may be tight on us because they don't know what is coming."

Peters' fears over possible harsh marking comes after speculation that his team are in contention for the United States' first gold medal in the event.

Britain have one banker for a medal in the coxed four

Having proclaimed an elitist policy in the formation of their crews, Britain's rowing selectors must be hoping for good results in the Olympic regatta, which opens on Lake Casitas, 80 miles north of Los Angeles, on Monday. They have at least one banker in the coxed four, who have beaten all their likely rivals this season, with the exception of New Zealand; last year's world champions.

New Zealand are reported to have switched the men who took the coxed four gold medal last year to the coxless fours, so they must be regarded as an unknown quantity. But at least a silver or a bronze must be Britian's objective in the coxed event.

The justification of the selection policy arguably depends more on the performance of the eight than of the coxed four. Medals in the Men's eights will be hard to come by. New Zealand are likely favourites, with the United States possible silver medallists. If that assessment is correct then Australia, bronze medallists in 1983, Canada, who won well on the first day of Lucerne regatta this year, and Britain are likely to be scrapping for the bronze.

Britain's other three men's crews, the coxless four and coxed and coxless pairs, cannot realistically be reckoned medal prospects and will be hoping for a kind draw to help them into the grand final. The international repêchage draw system can be kind, as well as unkind.

No British scullers have been nominated, for the first time since the modern Olympic regattas were inaugurated in 1980. In 16 Olympics since 1908 British scullers have won five gold medals, two silvers and one bronze, with three fourth places. There have been only three occasions on which Britain have not had a sculler in an Olympic grand final – from which one must surely conclude that this year's policy has been disastrous for British sculling.

Britain probably have the best ever women's eight. Romania, United States and Canada are the likely medalists, with Britain, and West Germany competing for the fourth place. The women's events will be more affected by the Eastern block boycott than the men's and Romania, who have resisted the boycott, can expect a bonanza, possibly with gold or silver medals in every event.

Richard Burnell

From the cradle to the bar

By Peter Aykroyd

The age of world-class gymnasts, which has dropped dramatically over the last decade, may drop further if the findings of a recent Soviet report on training are taken up widely by top coaches.

The report, by sports doctors at the Moscow School of Gymnastics, concludes that gymnastics training with elite performers in mind is not only possible but even necessary for children of five and six years of age if confined to body conditioning, suppling exercises and simple moves linked with the development of quick reaction.

Dr Frank Cramer, consultant to the British Amateur Gymnastics Association, however, adds a caution: "Six-year-olds can work on conditioning and suppling, but they should not be pushed beyond that as their bones are not yet formed."

It is widely accepted that children should not begin apparatus training below the age of eight because of stress to the epiphyses or growth centres at the ends of bones. The wrists, ankles, shoulders and lower back are thus potential problem areas and most gymnasts can expect injuries at these points at some stage in their careers.

This trend was exemplified recently at the European junior championships by 17-year-old Sergei Gusev of the Soviet Union, who won the overall crown. Gusav performed a unique vault – a twist and a piked forward somersault with a 540 degree turn – which to date has not been emulated. He may well be a future world champion, if he follows in the tradition of Yuri Korolev and Dmitri Belozerchev, the two previous junior championships, who both took the world title soon after.



Golden welcome: Nadia Comaneci, who swept all before her in the women's gymnastics at the Montreal Olympics in 1976, returns to the North American continent to help Romania's current gymnasts in their quest for medals at the Los Angeles Games. Eight years ago Miss Comanec, then aged 14, won three golds, one silver and a bronze, scoring a maximum 10 on two occasions. Romania are the only Eastern block country not to boycott the Los Angels Olympics, and as such are treated as heroes by the Americans.

The mystery sellout

Los Angeles (AFP) – Handball, not renowned for its crowd-pulling potential, is proving one of the surprise attractions of the Olympic Games. But it looks as if its new-found popularity is more the result of a popular misconception than of a widespread discovery of its intrinsic merits.

For it appears that the reason why the tournament, which starts on Tuesday, is a sell-out is that people believe they are going to be seeing something quite different from the spectacle which awaits them – namely that of a sport which combines the skills of football with the speed of basketball.

Basketball tickets have been selling comparatively slowly; but the 3,000 tickets for each handball game at the Fullerton Gymnasium have been snapped up, as have the 14,000 seats for the final in the forum.

The biggest misapprehension about handball is that it is a racket game, or two-wall handball. "I've heard it all," Mike Cavanaugh, the sport's rules and ethics director here, said. "Everyone claims they know team handball."

A Fullerton official said: "I'm certain a large number of people who bought tickets are thinking they are going to be seeing two- or four-man handball. They'll walk into the gym and think they're at the wrong venue."

A Forum official said: "I still haven't found anyone who has ever seen the sport. Some say they know it but most people I have talked to have never heard of it." Handball has been an Olympic sport only since Munich in 1972 for men and Montreal four years later for women.

Britain loses leading skier

By a Special Correspondent

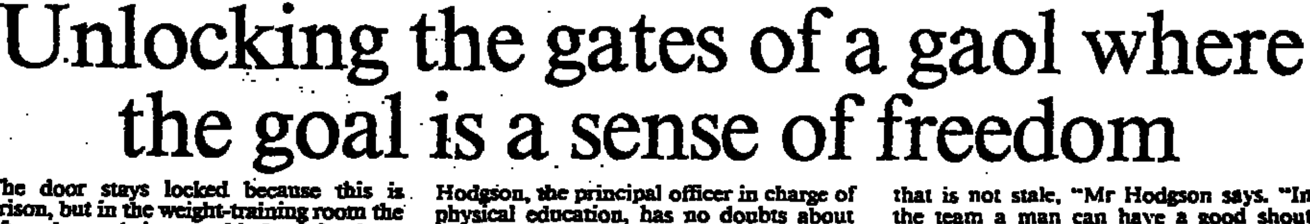
Britain's leading slalom skier, Nick Wilson, aged 24, has just left the British ski team to join the Canadians as their number two slalom coach. He had been upset about being relegated to the British squad's C team by the British Ski Federation (BSF) after achieving, in Sarajevo the best placing for a British male skier in Olympic history when he finished sixteenth in the slalom.

"The BSF have added insult to injury by asking me to pay £1,500 team fees. I feel on a par with the downhillers in the A team who are getting the maximum support available", he said before flying to Ottawa, where he will sign an eight-month contract today.

Brigadier Aubrey Fielder, general secretary of the BSF, said: "We would like to strive for full support to all disciplines, but because we have only a small budget we have to select our teams on merit. Wilson's achievements have been exceptional, but according to our criteria he wasn't good enough for the higher team."

How the inmates of Stafford play ball and beat the system

Walls have eyes . . . Behind the barred windows are the grandstand spectators at this home fixture in the handball league



Unlocking the gates of a gaol where the goal is a sense of freedom

The door stays locked because this is prison, but in the weight-training room the lifters have their own kind of freedom, alone with the challenge of their sport.

The small workshop is filled with men and lifting equipment. The over-powering smell is of sweat; limbs quiver and breath comes hissing through teeth with the sound of air brakes as the weights are pushed up towards the rafters, where the canoes are stored.

This is Stafford Prison, where space for sport is scarce: a small gymnasium, that weight-training room and three tarmac areas. Space is as fully utilized as it can be. Portable goals are propped against the wall of the old execution chamber while a handball match in the gym means that when you step through the door you are in the back of the net.

Stafford is a training prison, one of the country's largest, with an average daily population of 700 men, mostly young, all previously convicted. Sport is their safety valve. "An organized letting-off of steam is essential, "Colin Heald, the governor, says. "If you do not have an organized one, then you are liable to have a disorganized one".

On any normal day 200 prisoners cannot find a place in the workshops, making tubular furniture or sewing mailbags; but they can find an outlet in recreation, for exercise is compulsory; and for those who want it there is football, basketball, handball, volleyball, gymnastics and weight-training.

About 170 men go through the gym each day. With extra evening activities, an enthusiast could spend more time out of his cell doing sport than in it. Prison sport has come a long way since the turn of the century, when it was believed that gymnastics would undoubtedly lead to mass suicides.

Through sport, inmates nowadays can build not just fitness but also self-confidence. Last year more than 28,000 hours were spent on weight-training and George Hodgson, the principal officer in charge of physical education, has no doubts about its value. "People fear an inmate getting strong," he says. "Once a man has built himself up he becomes so concerned about his body and his fitness that it takes his mind off other things. His achievement is probably the thing that turns him away from crime."

The prison sports clubs have teams competing in local leagues – Midland League handball on the only outdoor court in the league, Mid Staffs League football on a hired pitch and West Midlands League basketball in the gym. The men chosen to play are screened, which means that some of the best players never get to away games. As Mr Hodgson says: "The people we take we trust not to try to escape. If an inmate ran away from sport his mates would not respect him for it. It is not manly. It would be cheating."

Those who do go are expected to behave. The handball team had an excellent disciplinary record until in three consecutive games they had a player sent off – twice for dissent and once for an attempted head butt. The head butter will not play for the team again.

The after-match drink is tea and the chat over biscuits is usually about sport. The inmates do not seem to want to talk about prison: perhaps it is too unpalatable. Occasionally, the players get baited by their opponents on court. When that happens Mr Hodgson has a word with the visiting captain. Usually, however, relations are cordial.

No title or cups has been won at Stafford but that is not the point. "Our job is social training."Mr Hodgson explains. "When a fellow plays football he is in a different world, not in prison. We get a glimpse of him as he is outside and from that we can often apply some remedial treatment."

Sport relieves the social strain in cramped, disciplined surroundings. "It is a chance to run around and breathe in air that is not stale, "Mr Hodgson says. "In the team a man can have a good shout without anybody bothering him. If he started screaming in his cell he'd be in trouble."

Shortage of space is the problem but there are plans for expansion. An area large enough for a football pitch is being incorporated into the prison and in about a year's time a grass pitch should be available, with an all-weather surface planned for the future. Longer term, and tied in with the redevelopment of the largely Victorian prison fabric, is a sports hall to provide badminton courts, a full-sized basketball court and indoor handball.

Its charges held secure within massive perimiter walls, Stafford Prison is an island in the town. Mr Heald wants to change that. "We are a public service and we have a lot of resources to offer the town," he says. Selected men near the end of their sentences go out into the community to help the disabled play sport.

Half a dozen inmates, anonymous for their own benefit, go in tracksuits to the town's sports centre each week under supervision and help the disabled.

There are visit to other centres for the disabled and sometimes the disabled visit the prison: Rose Brown, the secretary of the Cheslyn Hey Otters, a sports club for the disabled says: "The prisoners can give friendship and physical help to the disabled and the disabled can help them by making them feel wanted."

Peter, who was serving 16 months for a deception offence involving drugs, took up weight-training in prison. He gave his precious power-lifting certificates to John, a patient at a home for the severely disabled. "He's been an inspiration for me," Peter says. "It is the handicapped who are in the biggest prison, and they stay in for ever."

Paul Harrison

RUGBY LEAGUE

New club rising from the ashes of Blue Dragons

By Keith Macklin

Although the death knell of Cardiff's Blue Dragons appeared to be sounded yesterday, a Welsh team will play in the second division next season, subject to League approval and the proper formation of team and ground facilities.

The new venture, supported by a five-man consortium in South Wales, would be based at Bridgend football ground, which recently successfully staged a Universities international match between Wales and England.

Early yesterday afternoon Jack Leonard, chairman of Kenton Utilities, the company backing Cardiff City, pulled out, and placed the club in the hands of the liquidator, just as Fulham had done a week ago. Almost simultaneously the five-man consortium, with representatives from Barry, Cardiff and Abergavenny, started moves to take over the club.

Fulham's struggle for survival continues with the Maidenhead quantity surveyor, Roy Close maintaining discussions with the Craven Cottage club.

● Christchurch (Reuter) – Britain returned to the scene of last Sunday's defeat in the second international against New Zealand to stroll to a 36-14 win against South Island here, yesterday. The tourists ran in seven tries to two.

The British hooker, Kevin Beardmore, had a storming game which won him the man-of-the-match award. He scored three tries and helped Britain win the scrums two to one. The home side's scrum half, Glen Gibb, had a fine match and scored two tries. Britain's David Hobbs kicked four goals and Barry Edkins three for South Island.

FOOTBALL

Casuals to challenge Council decision

By Paul Newman

Corinthian-Casuals are to appeal against the refusal by Wandsworth Council's planning committee to grant the club permission to make essential improvements to their new ground in Wimbledon Park.

Casuals were planning to move into the ground, their first permanent home in their 102-year history, in time for the start of the forthcoming season. The Isthmian League are insisting that all their clubs should have their own grounds, which have to meet specific standards.

Casuals, who in the past have shared grounds with other clubs, applied for planning permission for floodlights, an extension to a stand and a car park. Half of the Wimbledon Park Stadium falls within the boundary of Merton Council, who granted the application, but Wandsworth Council, the adjoining authority, refused permission after protests from local residents.

The club are confident they can win their case on appeal, but it is unlikely they will be able to do so before their first home match on August 18. Their whole future now lies in the hands of the Isthmian League, for if they are forced to leave the league, it could mean the end of Casuals as a senior club.

Terry Stephens, the Casuals' secretary said yesterday: "We hope that as a temporary measure, the Isthmian League will allow us to either share another club's ground or, to get over the floodlights problem, to move our kick-off times forward by an hour."

Hibbitt signs for Coventry

Kenny Hibbitt, given a free transfer by Wolverhampton Wanderers, has signed a two-year contract with Coventry City. Hibbitt, aged 33, trained with the Coventry players yesterday, and will leave today for the club's six match tour of Sweden.

Phil Neal has been appointed the Liverpool club captain, in place of Graeme Souness.

Manchester City must pay £65,000 for the Plymouth Argyle player, Dave Phillips, plus an extra £15,000 after he makes 25 League appearances, a Football League tribunal in London has decided.

● Mark McGhee, the Scottish international, who joined Hamburg from Aberdeen for £295,000 during the close season, was sent off in a friendly against Tuspo Ziegenhain yesterday, and faces a possible eight-week ban.

● Mike Bamber resigned on Tuesday night after 11 years as chairman of Brighton and Hove Albion, following differences of opinion with three fellow directors. Brian Bedson has taken over.

TENNIS

Taking advantage of a rare chance to have the last word

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Are umpires and line-judges really necessary? That mischievously flippant question often comes to mind during the Prudential County Cup competition, which entails 54 doubles matches a day (weather permitting) without an umpire or line-judge in sight. The players make the calls themselves.

To be scrupulous, there is always an umpire in sight for Group One matches on the centre court at Eastbourne. But he does not umpire: he merely calls the score for the benefit of the public. This week, the job has been shared by Herbert Syndercombe, secretary of the British Tennis Umpires Association, and Arthur May.

We have had more than enough of John McEnroe and company voicing their appraisals of court officials. Why not ask the vastly experienced Syndercombe to appraise the efficiency of players doubling as line-judges? "When I've been calling the score on the centre court, there were no calls I disagreed with", he said yesterday. "But I was not so sure about what I saw when going around the outside court. The calling was not very good.

"A number of times I thought they should have been able to tell whether the ball was in or out – but they had to replay the point. My experience as a player, though, is that players watch the ball whereas a line-judge watches the line. A stationary line-judge has a better chance of making an accurate call.

"The pro who can really see the line is the experienced line-judge who is looking along it. The umpire has quite a good view of a lot of lines, but the angle from which he is looking precludes him from having an accurate view of all of them.

"In singles, a player receiving service has the ball coming towards him and it often masks the line. In those cases he cannot tell whether the service is in or out and tends to give his opponent the benefit of the doubt. An experiment at Torquay, many years ago, suggested that rather then letting the players call all the lines, it was much more successful to have an umpire and a service line-judge."

There was plenty of time, yesterday, to enjoy the fruits of Syndercombe's acquired wisdom. Even when the rain stopped, the grasscourts – already a sorry sight after months of wear and tear – had to be given time to dry out thoroughly. The head groundsman, Jim Cook, was understandably concerned about the prospect of further damage. So there was no play. The championship groups of both sexes were arrested in full flight.

After two days, the only unbeaten counties were the Essex and Middlesex men and the Kent women. Only two pairs, both from Kent, had achieved the maximum of six wins: Virginia Wade and Debbie Parker and Michele Tyler and Anthea Stewart. Three counties, the Surrey and Warwickshire men and the Norfolk women, had yet to win.

That goes some way towards sorting out the championship contenders and the counties flirting with relegation.

Tuesday's results

MEN: [illegible] Group three (Cheltenham): Sussex bt Hereford and Worcester 8-1; Hampshire bt Bedfordshire, 8-1; Nottinghamshire bt Cambridgeshire, 6-3. Group four (Exmouth): Oxfordshire bt Somerset, 6-3; Derbyshire bt Berkshire, 6-3; Avon bt Hertfordshire, 6-3. Group five (Worthing): North of Scotland bt Suffolk, 5-4; Staffordshire bt South Wales 9-0; Leicestershire bt West of Scotland, 7-2. Group six (Poole): Dorset bt Northamptonshire, 6-3; East of Scotland bt Shropshire, 5-4; North Wales bt Durham and Cleveland, 6-3. Group seven (Malvern): Cornwall bt Wiltshire, 8-1; Gloucestershire bt Cumbria, 9-0; Northumberland bt South of Scotland, 7-2.

Desert princes depart in style

From Michael Seely, Keeneland

The Maktoum family of Dubai emerged triumphant from the final session of the Keeneland selected sale on Tuesday. Bidding under the name of Darley Management Company, Shaikh Mohammed and his brothers acquired 29 yearlings for a total of $41,545,000. They were the largest purchasers at the sale, Robert Sangster's (England) having bought 15 horses for $24,650,000 and the BBA (Ireland) eight lots for a total of $10,970,000.

During the two days, 323 yearlings were sold for a total of $175,932,000, which represents an average of $544,681. These final figures represented an 8.6 per cent increase on last year's record total of $150,950,000 and an average of $501,495.

The departure of the princes of the desert was as sudden as it was dramatic. Half an hour before the session ended with the sale of a Key To Content filly for $260,000, John Leat led a procession of Shaikhs and trainers, including Dick Hern, John Dunlop and Peter Walwyn, swiftly from the hall. The white-haired principal adviser to Shaikh Mohammed then stood at the head of a fleet of waiting limousines as they piled in and said: "I've really enjoyed myself. I always have a fantastic time at Keeneland."

It must indeed have been a stimulating experience to have been in keen competition for such a collection of equine aristocrats. The cars then left on the mile journey to Keeneland airport, where Shaikh Mohammed's "Flying Carpet", in the shape of a Boeing 707, was waiting to transport the group to Heathrow.

Before his departure Shaikh Mohammed explained their operations. "It is a team effort by our specialist advisers and trainers. Of course, my family and I make the final decision."

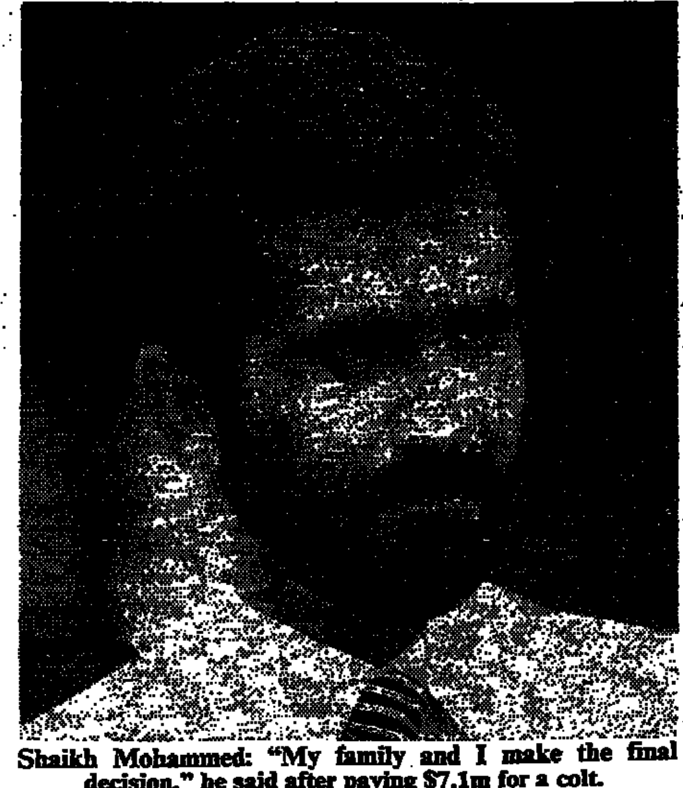
Michael Goodbody, Shaikh Maktoum's adviser, elaborated: "We have been bidding under the Darley management umbrella to help to streamline things. However, the main decisions are mostly taken beforehand. The $6.5 colt by Seattle Slew and the Northern Dancer colt out of Little Bonny will both be owned by Shaikh Maktoum Al-Maktoum."

The adrenalin released by the supercharged atmosphere of the auction caused controversy over the sale of lot number 300, a filly by Northern Dancer out of Kittiwake. The Newstead farm yearling was expected to top the record fully price of $3.75m. However the bidding stopped at $3.1m.

Col Dick Warden, one of Shaikh Mohammed's party and the man who bought Snaafi Dancer for a record $10.2m last year, denied having made the final bid after the Shaikh had left in the middle of the proceedings. Tom Caldwell, the auctioneer in charge, ordered the bidding to start again at $2m. There were no further offers and the yearling was knocked down to Lion Crest Stable at that price.

Afterwards confusion reigned. "The Shaikh thought he was being run up", said Mr Leat. "He thought a man on the left side of the pavilion was watching us and bidding in response to our offers. So he stopped and left."

Afterwards Ryan Mayhan, the bid-spotter who was relaying the bids to the rostrum, said: "It was my mistake. I thought the Colonel was bidding and he wasn't. He's very discreet in what he does and I got it wrong. I mis-read at least two bids." Col Warden confirmed this. "I never bid at all," he said before he left for England.



Shaikh Mohammed: "My family and I make the final decision," he said after paying $7.1m for a colt.

The highly-experienced Tom Caldwell then explained: "My son Chris Caldwell normally watches that area. He knows the Colonel well, but he was taking an hour's break and Ryan was acting for him. You must realise that there's a lot f heat out there. It's very competitive and the atmosphere gets like a big football game. Communication is done by eye contact. Ryan thought he had made this contact and the colonel probably nodded two or three times after that."

Later in the session there was another incident when the Northern Dancer colt out of Solar was thought to have been sold to Cot Campbell of Dogwood Farm, Atlanta, for $1m. But the spotter concerned had missed a bid from Tom Jones, who was acting for Shaikh Hamdan Al-Maktoum, and the bidding had to be reopened. The hammer fell to Jone's bid of $1.2m.

Mr Campbell is a colourful character who is wellknown on British tracks. "It's all wrong. That was very Mickey Mouse. No, I'm not going to have the signed contract framed. I can think of somewhere more imaginative to put it."

However, the breeder from Georgia was out of order. Keeneland's rules state clearly that the bidding can be reopened if a spotter admits his mistake.

Provideo poised to equal record total

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

In the absence of Chantaco, who was withdrawn overnight, Provideo now has an excellent chance of winning the Star Stakes at Sandown Park today and thus equalling the record number of 13 wins by a two-year-old in a season this century, currently held jointly by Nagwa (1975) and Spindrifter (1980).

If he succeeds, Provideo is then likely to try to establish a new record by winning his fourteenth race from only 18 starts at Redcar next Tuesday.

On all known form, Provideo should certainly take care of Abuthai, Indiana Pencil and Jackie Blair this afternoon but a big danger will be Pettingale, who has won his last two races, at Salisbury and Bath, with ease.

However, I expect the tenacity for which Provideo is now justly reknowned will see him home once again and enable his trainer, *Bill O'Gorman*, and jockey Tony Ives, to also win this particular prize for the second year in succession.

If Pat Eddery is thwarted on Pettingale, Dancing Affair (4.20) should provide swift consolation by winning the next race, the Fox Warren Handicap. Although beaten at Newbury last Friday, Dancing Affair was far from disgraced as she was trying to concede Kurosawa 16lb.

Eddery also has a good chance of winning the Bow Street Handicap on Feydan, but I just prefer Al Bayan, who has won over today's course and distance already this season. Recently Al Bayan ran well at Newmarket to finish third behind Glen Na Smole who then looked unfortunate not to score at Newbury last Saturday.

Liffey Lass, a well bred and well named filly by Irish River, is expected to give Steve Cauthen a good ride in the Raynes Park two-year-olds Maiden Fillies Stakes while later in the afternoon Nile Empress, a stable companion from Barry Hills' yard, is fancied to follow up her recent emphatic victory at Kempton with another in the July Handicap.

Falklands Ruler (4.50) at Sandown and **Maazi** (5.00) at Catterick look like two more winners for Paul Cole's in-form *stable.*

As for the day's best bet, I'm looking to **Bright Domino (nap)** to deliver the goods in the Tunstall Stakes on the Yorkshire course. With King of California, Smiler and Tickled Trout also standing their ground, this promise to be a keenly contested sprint. On balance, Bright Domino appears to have the best form overall and, more important, the greater scope

Swinburn glides by

Glide By earned a crack at the Sweet Solera Stakes at Newmarket next month by winning the Cotman Maiden Fillies Stakes at Yarmouth yesterday. The win by Ron Boss's filly gave another boost to the Queen's Silver Dollar, who beat her on her debut at Ascot last month. Four of the five fillies that have run since from that race have now won.

Glide By, ridden by Walter Swinburn, tracked the 11-10 on favourite, Little Deep Water, and after a struggle got on top in the last hundred yards to win by half a length. Ron Boss, who has now had seven winners this season, said: "She's a quick tempered filly, but she'll improve for that, because I have not been hard on her."

SHOOTING

Territorial Army find their range

By Our Shooting Correspondent

The Territorial Army, helped by a team which included seven university OTC marksmen, won the Interservices Long Range Challenge Cup, at Bisley, breaking a seven-year run of RAF successes.

The TA, runners-up the past two years, scored 1,093 points out of a possible 1,200, with teams of 12 firing at 900 and 1,0090 yards, to finish two points in front of the RAF.

The regular Army and the UK cadets both had a next best 1,078, with the Canadian Forces a further eight points behind.

Leslie King (Colchester), winner of last year's grand aggregate – the overall championship of the meeting – won the Elkington Aggregate Cup with 146 points out of a possible 150 in three of the long-range events fired earlier

The Donegall Challenge Cup, which had produced a tie at the weekend, went to Frank Bird, of New Zealand, and the Alexandra Challenge Cup was won by John Bloomfield (North London RC) in another tie shoot.

RESULTS: Elkington Aggregate Cup (Long range): 1, L King (Colchester) 146pts; 2, A Moller (Pretoria) 144; 3, S Penrose (CURA) 144. Donegall Challenge Cup (Tie-shoot): 1, F Bird (NZ) 24; 2, J Geach (RAFTRC) 23; 3, A Chown (Lloyd's Bank) 22. Belgian Challenge Cup: 1, Manydown 587; 2, Twickenham 584; 3, Army TRC 582. Garry Jones Challenge Cup: 1, Greshams 771; 2, Wellington 755; 3, Uppingham 747. Alexandra Challenge Cup (Tie-shoot): 1, J Bloomfield (Notts) 50/25/25/14; 2, K Dyer (Midlands) 50/25/25/13; 3, J G Bennett (King Charles School) 50/25/24. Inter-services Long Range: 1, Territorial Army 1093; 2, RAF 1091; 3, Army 1078. New Zealand Aggregate Cup (Short range): 1, Lt-Col H J Orpen-Smellie (late Para) 198; 2, M Wong Shui (Can) 198; 3, D Richards (Manydown) 198.

YACHTING

Fingers are crossed for the big one

By John Nicholls

For the third day in succession, Will Henderson and his crew, Bruce Grant, finished at the head of the fleet when the International 14ft dinghies sailed their fourth points race at Tynemouth yesterday. They are very much the form crew of the moment, and will be hoping their luck does not run out today, when the race for the Prince of Wales Cup will be held.

This, one of the oldest dinghy trophies in the world, is still the one most helsmen want to win. In the opinion of some class stalwarts, all the preceding races are merely practice for the big one.

All 46 entries will be hoping for true and fair conditions, which may not occur if the north-east coast's present bout of tropical weather continues. It took a long time yesterday for a steady sea breeze to gain ascendency over the prevailing wind, but when it did the long-delayed race turned out to have been worth the wait.

It was never dramatic, but places could be, and were, gained by concentration and determination. Henderson was second to Mark Struckett at the first windward mark, and leading before they rounded the next mark of the course. Both Roger Yeoman and the Kidd brothers from Canada later passed Struckett, with the Kidds finally finishing second, keeping alive their hopes of retaining the week's points trophy.

ISLAND AND PARKSTON TROPHIES: 1, Wild Things Ran Fast (W Henderson and B Grant, Oxford and Cambridge SS); 2, Bruce (J and H Kidd, Canada); 3, William (R Yeoman and M Ross, Grantchester Flash); 4, Fortissimo (M Struckett and C Hyatt, Itchenor SC); 5, The QEII (K Goulborn and R Clark, London Corinthian SC); 6, Sorcerer (H Stevenson and A Holdsworth, Tynemouth SC).

FOR THE RECORD

BADMINTON

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia 0, Britain and Denmark 5 (GB and Denmark first): M Frost bt Haji Sidek 15-9, 15-3; S Baddeley bt Ong Beng Teong 15-9, 15-11; S Fladberg bt Soh Goon Chup 12-15, 15-2, 15-9; M Dew-Frost bt Misbun-Jailani Haji Sidek 15-12, 15-10, J Helrendle-Fladberg bt R Razif Haji Sidek-Beng Teong 15-11, 15-8.

BASEBALL

[illegible]



Hinault: Wins in Callac

FOOTBALL

[illegible]

TENNIS

[illegible]

RUGBY LEAGUE

[illegible]

RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

CYCLING

[illegible]

SANDOWN PARK

GOING: good to firm

Draw: 5f low, 7f over high numbers best

TOTE: double 3.20, 4.20; treble 2.45, 3.50, 4.50

2.15 RAYNES PARK TWO YR OLD MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (£2,775: 7f) (12 runners)

101		BEDSPRING (Lord Vestey) J Tree 8-11	S Raymont	3
102	0	BOURBON QUEEN (W Kelly) M Blanshard 8-11	R Cochrane	1
105	0	ENGLISH SPRING (P Mellon) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	8
107	00	FLYING SCARLET (D Hodges) P Makin 8-11	G Baxter	10
108	4	GLIDE BY (Mrs R Skepper) R Boss 8-11	NON-RUNNER	4
109	0	GREEN ROOM GAMBOLS (B Smeed) R Smyth 8-11	S Whitworth 5	5
110		LIFFEY LASS (Shaikh Mohammed) B Hills 8-11	S Cauthen	6
111	0	NORTHERN LOVE (J Hoyer) R Armstrong 8-11	L Piggott	11
112		PARK WALK (G Sangster) G Harwood 8-11	G Starkey	7
114	00	SALLY'S SMILE (A Bingley) J Old 8-11	J Reid	9
116		STONEYFORD (H Keswick) J Tree 8-11	Pat Eddery	12
117	0	TAME DUCHESS (C Blackwell) R Hannon 8-11	P Cook	2

1983: Aubretia 8-11 Pat Eddery (7-1) J Tree 16 ran.

9-4 Park Walk, 7-2 Liffey Lass, 4 English Spring, 5 Stoneyford, 8 Bourbon Queen, 10 Northern Love, 12 others.

FORM: BOURBON QUEEN (8-8) beaten over 4½l when 5th to Romantic Overture (8-8), with SALLY'S SMILE (8-8) last beaten over 7l at Windsor (6f, £1,832, good to firm, July 9, 12 ran). ENGLISH SPRING (8-11) 5th of 10, beaten over 4l by Consolation (8-11) at Sandown (7f, £3,506 good to firm, July 6). FLYING SCARLET (8-11) 11th of 15 beaten over 10l behind Fore Certain (8-11) at Lingfield (6f, £1,299, firm, June 30). GREEN ROOM GAMBOLS (8-8) beaten over 6½l when 5th of 10 behind High Bidder (8-11) unplaced over 13l behind Al Bahathri (8-11) at Newmarket (6f, £3,990, good to firm, July 11, 19 ran). NORTHERN DUCHESS (8-11) 9th beaten 12l behind Girl Lake (8-8) at Kempton (6f, £4,730, good to firm, July 18).

Selection: ENGLISH SPRING

Sandown selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Liffey Lass. 2.45 Al Bayan. 3.20 Nile Empress. 3.50 Provideo. 4.20 Dancing Affair. 4.50 Falklands Ruler.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Al Bayan. 3.20 Grand Unit. 3.50 Provideo. 4.20 Bassett Boy. 4.50 Flexible Lad.

2.45 BOW STREET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,213: 7f) (10)

203	22-041	CODA (D) (Lord Fairhaven) B Hobbs 9-7	G Baxter	6
204	403303	ANYTHING ELSE (D) (J Horgan) R Hannon 9-5	L Piggott	7
205	000-000	LADY PRETENDER (J Watson) M McCourt 8-2	R Cochrane	3
210	30-3013	AL BAYAN (C,D) (H Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 8-11	R Hills	2
211	000-003	ALCINOUS (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-11	P Robinson	4
213	[illegible]	FEYDAN (D) (M Mabaes) J Dunlop 8-10	Pat Eddery	5
216	0-10034	TOM FORRESTER (P Jubert) A Pitt 8-4	B Rouse	10
217	420004	GAUHAR (D) (H E Sheikh H Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 8-4	N Adams 7	8
218	0021	TREMBLANT (D) (K Abdulla) R Smyth 8-0 (4 ex)	S Whitworth 5	9
219	00-0134	TAMERTOWN LAD (D) (D Steele) C Horgan 7-12	A McGlone	1

1983: Balinese 8-7 S Whitworth (4-1) R Smyth 5 ran.

7-2 Feydan, 4 Al Bayan, 11-2 Tremblant, 6 Gauhar, Coda, 8 Anything Else, 10 Tom Forrester, 12 others.

FORM: CODA (8-8) beat Exuberine (8-8) by 2l at Kempton (7f, £2,004, good to firm, June 27, 12 ran). ANYTHING ELSE (8-8) 3rd of 7 beaten 4½l by Young Knight (7-7) at Chester (7f, £3,365), good, July 14). AL BAYAN (7f, £7,947, good, July 14). FEYDAN (9-7) all out to beat Foundry (8-11) by ½ at Folkestone (7f, £1,380, firm, July 3, 14 ran). TREMBLANT (8-4) pushed out to beat Falaise Prince (8-6) by 2½l with TOM FORRESTER (9-3) a further 2½l away in 4th at Folkestone (7f, £1,743, good to firm, July 17, 8 ran). GAUHAR (9-0) 4th of 11 beaten 8l by Minus Man (7-9) at Kempton (6f, £2,492, good to firm, July 19). TAMERTOWN LAD (7-10) 4th of 14 beaten just over 5l by Imperial Salute (9-1) at Salisbury (6f, £3,028, good, July 14).

Selection: TREMBLANT.

3.20 JULY HANDICAP (£2,836: 1m 2f) (7)

302	0-02010	GRAND UNIT (C,D) (E Eldin) E Eldin 6-9-12	E Guest 5	5
303	40-0401	NILE EMPRESS (D) (R Sangster) B Hills 3-9-3 (3 ex)	S Cauthen	2
304	1-30303	FOLLY HILL (C,D,S) (Mrs G Fane) J Bethell 4-8-11	J Matthias	1
305	400012	NO-U-TURN (D) (S Tindall) S Mellor 6-8-10	M Wigham	4
306	10-0200	KAYUS (K Al-Said) G Hunter 3-8-6	Pat Eddery	6
309	000140	NASHAAB (D) (H Ali) C Benstead 4-8-0	B Rouse	3
311	022404	SIR HUMPHREY (D,B) (Mrs S Khan) B Swift 4-7-7	R Fox	7

1983: Lion City 4-8-10 A McKay (2-1) E Eldin 4 ran.

5-2 Nile Empress, 3 No-U-Turn, 5 Grand Unit, Folly Hill, 8 Nashaab, Sir Humphrey, 12 Kayus.

FORM: GRAND UNIT (8-11) 12th of 13, beaten over 3½l behind Sikorsky (7-7) at Ascot (12f, £8,870, good to firm, June 20). NILE EMPRESS (9-3) driven out to beat Chaumiere (9-12) by 2½l at Kempton (10f, £5,228, good, July 18, 7 ran). FOLLY HILL (9-10) 3rd of 6 beaten just over 1l by Magic Mink (8-6) at Chepstow (10f, £2,155, hard, July 10). NO-U-TURN (8-0) neck 2nd to Hidden Destiny (8-9) at Lingfield (10f, £3,080, good to firm, July 13, 7 ran). KAYUS (8-2) last of 8 beaten over 23l behind Caballo (8-11) at Brighton (8f, £4,510, firm, June 25). NASHAAB (8-5) 7th of 8 beaten over 8l behind The Villain (8-6) at Leicester (10f, £4,968, good to firm, July 16). SIR HUMPHREY (7-9) 4th of 6 beaten over 8l behind Bassett Boy (8-7) at Brighton (12f, £2,892, firm, July 5).

Selection: NO-U-TURN.

3.50 STAR STAKES (2-y-o: £3,817: 5f) (5)

[illegible]

4.20 FOX WARREN HANDICAP (£2,993: 1m 6f) (9)

[illegible]

4.50 HEATH ROW MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £2,229: 1m) (10)

[illegible]

CATTERICK BRIDGE

GOING: firm

Draw: low numbers best

2.30 LEYBURN MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: c & g: £764: 5f) (5 runners)

1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	HENDERSON BLANKS (Henderson Steel) J Berry 9-0	K Darley	3
4	00	SMITHS BOY (S Reakes) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	2
5	4	SUMMER SALT (BF) (B Haggas) M Prescott 9-0	G Duffield	1

1983: African Image 9-0 S Perks (20-1) R Hollinshead 10 ran.

7-4 Summer Salt, 5-2 Bubsboy, 9-2 Bank Boy, 11-2 Henderson Blanks, 7 Smiths Boy.

Catterick selections

By Mandarin

2.30 Bank Boy. 3.0 Boldera. 3.30 Spoilt For Choice. 4.0 BRIGHT DOMINO (nap). 4.30 Jenny Wyllie. 5.0 Mazzi.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Summer Salt. 4.0 Smiler. 4.30 Strathconan. 5.0 Asswan.

3.0 COLBORN SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £996: 1m 4f 180d) (14)

2	400004	BELLEKINO (Mrs J Hughes) R Hollinshead 9-7	S Perks	9
3	000-000	MERRYWREN (G Morley) R Whitaker 9-7	H Brown 5	5
4	00-00	HARTBURN SARAH (Mrs W Upex) I Vickers 9-7	M Hindley 5	12
5	0000-0	TOCODESU (Rockhouse Stud) W G M Turner 9-5	W Ryan 3	11
6	40-0003	LILY OF LAGUNA (G Reed) C Thornton 9-5	J Bleasdale	10
7	3-000	BRULILAD (B) (Mrs E Watson) M H Easterby 9-4	M Birch	2
8	00-0030	BALLARD ROCKET (D Blacker) R Baker 9-3	G Duffield	1
9	012140	BOLDERA (E Stockdale) D Chapman 9-2	D Nicholls	14
10	0-03231	TRENGALE (B) (Mrs S Camacho) M Camacho 9-2 (4 ex)	N Connorton	7
12	00300-	RENO'S DREAM (V Love) W G M Turner 8-9	A Dicks 7	8
13	00000	ROYAL REFLECTIONS (G Hall) W Storey 8-8	O Gray	13
14	000-000	BLACK LABEL (Mrs D Lamb) I Vickers 8-7	P Griffiths 7	6
15	0000-00	BEECHWOOD SAILOR (B) (W Butner) K Stone 8-7	C Dwyer	4
16	00-0000	VALDAMOSA (E Rawson) T Kersey 8-7	–	3

1983: Just Gunner 9-0 J Lowe (5-2 fav) S Norton 8 ran.

9-4 Boldera, 7-2 Trengale, 5 Lily Of Laguna, 11-2 Brulilad, 7 Bellekino, 15-2 Ballard Rocket, 10 others.

3.30 BROUGH HANDICAP (£1,800: 7f) (13)

1	321400	PARABEMS (A Wilkinson) Denys Smith 5-9-12	M Fry	10
2	1-03301	MRS BUZBY (C,D) (T Hodgson) Miss S Hall -9-8	R Fahey 7	12

4.0 TUNSTALL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,266: 6f) (7)

[illegible]

4.30 GROVE STAKES (£684: 1m 4f) (5)

[illegible]

5.0 'A' ONE APPRENTICE STAKES (£748: 7f) (8)

[illegible]

Yarmouth results

[illegible]

Blinkered first time

[illegible]

Catterick Bridge

[illegible]

Ebor Handicap weights

TOTE-EBOR (HANDICAP) 1m 6f: Jupiter Island 5yrs 10st 0lb, Harly 4-8-12, Prince Of Peace 4-9-8, Castle Rising 4-8-6, Foward 5-9-2, Baynoun 3-9-0, Opale 4-8-13, The Miller 3-8-12, Spicy Story 3-8-12, Asir 4-8-12, Another Sam 7-8-12, Voracity 5-8-12, His Honour 4-8-12, Voyant 5-8-12, Braka 3-8-9, Van Dyke Brown 3-8-9, Wagoner 4-8-8, Bishops Ring 3-8-8, Feasibility Study 3-8-4, Prime Asset 3-8-4, Nagiba 4-8-3, Insular 4-8-2, General Concorde [illegible] Steel 6-7-12, Longboat 3-7-12, Crazy 3-7-11, Down Flight 4-7-10, Onmus 7-7-9, Leadburn 3-7-8, Centroline 6-7-8, Mubarak Of Kuwait 5-7-7, Keelby Kavalier 6-7-7, Rough Pearl 3-7-7, Ivoteatmyway 4-7-5, Aylesfield 4-7-5, Cama's Lake 3-7-5, Jerry Can 3-7-5, Lohengrin 6-7-4, Spigot Shaft 4-7-4, Afzal 4-7-4, Clanraffer 4-7-3, Diabolical Liberty 3-7-2, Bucklow Hill 7-7-2, Dancing Admiral 4-7-2, Rothko 3-7-2, Petrizzo 3-7-2, Trapeze Artist 3-7-1, Broadleaf 3-7-0, Insider 3-7-0, Lauries Panther 3-7-0, Shangoseer 3-6-12, Kurosawa 4-6-12, Pottstown 3-6-12, At Tarf 3-6-11, Rhusted 3-6-11, Stargaze 4-6-9, Malibu Beach 3-6-9, [illegible] 5, Spot The Patch 4-6-3, Turkoman 5-6-3, Mildren 3-6-2, Riberetto 6-6-0, Prince Santiago 5-6-13, Cavalier Servente 6-5-6, Almighty Zeus 7-5-5. To be run at York, August 22.

Course specialists

SANDOWN

TRAINERS: G Harwood 28 winners from 137 runners, 20.4%; R Armstrong 18 from 97, 18.6%; J Dunlop 15 from 137, 10.9%.

JOCKEYS: L Piggott 58 winners from 224 mounts, 25.9%; P Eddery 41 from 155, 16.1%; W Swinburn 20 from 124, 16.1%.

CATTERICK

TRAINERS: J Hindley 14 winners from 46 runners, 30.4%; M Prescott 18 from 61, 29.5%; E Weymes 9 from 87, 10.3%.

JOCKEYS: G Duffield 43 winners from 226 mounts, 19.0%; S Perks 12 from 98, 12.2%; J Lowe 13 from 175, 7.45%.

La crème de la crème

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£9,000

The dynamic MD of this international cosmetic company is looking for an executive secretary who can handle responsibility and take initiative at the highest level.
This position will involve you in all aspects of the company's business and requires the utmost confidentiality and discretion. As personal assistant you will liaise at management level and will be assigned to special projects and research.
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Speeds: 100/60. Age 25–35.

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Tel: 629 9686

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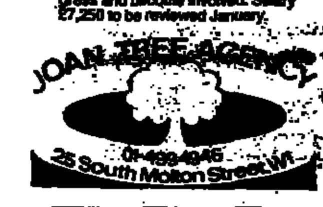
Use your French in the financial world. Young French banker working in the corporate finance division of an American investment bank is looking for a secretary with fluent spoken and written French and good skills (100/60 Eng s/h only). Banking experience is not necessary but your ability to hold the fort in his absence and remain in command will be highly prized. Chic offices near Liverpool Street, c £9,000 + benefits.

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Institute of Cancer Research
SECRETARY

Required for the Assistant Secretary of the Institute of Cancer Research. The post, which is based at the Institute's Administrative Offices, Sumner Place, SW7, is a particularly busy one calling for first class secretarial skills and a mature outlook (it is unlikely that anyone under the age of 25 would have the necessary experience). The principal duties will be running the Assistant Secretary's office and supervising a part-timr word processor operator. The Assistant Secretary is also the Institute's Finance Officer and the successful candidate will be responsible for the typing of the Financial Accounting Team and will be expected to provide secretarial cover for the Secretary of the Institute when necessary. Typing, Audio, and some shorthand required. Experience in the use of a word processor would be an advantage but training will be given. This is an interesting vacancy with plenty of scope for someone with good organising. A proven dedication to charitable work or cancer research would be a plus. Salary depending on age and experience, in scale £6,136 – £7,242 pa (under review).

Applications with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Institute of Cancer Research, 34 Sumner Place, London, SW7 3NU, quoting ref. 302/B/41.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS
Requires
Secretary to General Secretary/ Deputy General Secretary

An experienced secretary is required for the office of the General Secretary/Deputy General Secretary. The person appointed will provide secretarial and administrative support in the joint office, including the preparation of correspondence, and in particular will be responsible for instituting and maintaining a joint diary for the General Secretary and the Deputy General Secretary and making all the necessary arrangements for their engagements and commitments. The post will entail contact with staff of Union departments, members of the Union, and representatives of national and international organisations. Secretarial qualifications of a high standard and a good general level of education will be essential for this post.

Salary £6,684–£7,326 (including London Allowance). Appointment normally to commence on minimum of scale. £1.00 per day LV's, 4 weeks annual leave plus generous public holidays.

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required by young & growing marketing company in W1 for the administration of computer-based marketing programmes involving medium to large manufacturing clients with distributor networks.
Computer knowledge/experience not essential; the primary duties are to ensure that printing & other operational functions are satisfactorily carried out by sub-contracted organisations, & to answer & act on queries or requests from the clients' distributors. Attention to detail essential. The administratror will also carry out the associated secretarial duties.
Salary according to candidate's qualifications & experience.
Call 01-491 4507
or write for interview to:
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We are a busy but very friendly firm of Architects and we are looking for a pleasant confident Audio Secretary with a sense of humour to complete our Secretarial team. We are interested in a high standard of Secretarial skills as the job entails working for one of the partners as well as sharing other normal office duties: These include using our Apple II Word Processor for which experience would be helpful but not essential.

Salary £7,000 – £8,000 negotiable AAE

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Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
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23 College Hill London EC4 Telephone 01-236 3712

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Competence to handle day-to-day administration of the business, experience in handling couture merchandise and clients, ability to stimulate sales and motivate staff are essential qualifications.

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needs Secretary/Office Manager. £8,000 p.a. Small friendly creative team in mews offices.
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– near Skipton North Yorkshire

First class private secretary with excellent skills & ability to handle confidential work on own initiative required, driving licence and animal lover essential. 3 bedroomed cottage provided if required.
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Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

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to Managing Director
(Attractive Salary)

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★ who is 23 years plus with full range of secretarial skills;
★ with at least two years' experience in industry;
★ who is prepared to work in a manufacturing environment and not an ivory tower.

Please send full career details and required salary to

Mr M Newman,
SOUND CRAFT ELECTRONICS LTD,
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London, EC1.

Director's Secretary/PA
International Search and Selection

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The Director of our UK Search and Selection Division is currently looking for an outstanding Secretary who, besides impeccable shorthand and typing skills, possesses the ability to work under pressure and still maintain their cool. You will be meeting people at all levels, both clients and potential candidates, a smart appearance is obviously necessary, together with initiative, lots of energy and common sense. Experience of word processors is an added advantage. Age is immaterial, although it is not envisaged that anyone under 25 would have the necessary degree of work experience.
If you live up to these expectations, would like to earn a very good salary and an annual bonus and you'd be interested to find out more, phone me, Sharon Gibb or better still send me a CV at Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Limited, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel. 01- 631 4411.

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If you are afraid of hard work, responsibility, dedication over and above nomal hours on occasions, a rewarding opportunity and a good salary then DON'T go any further.
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£9,500+ negotiable — Central London

My clients are two, super, very successful Directors of a multi £m British company. They need a totally professional PA/Secretary to manage their small, friendly Central London office.
The job will involve you in lots of personal and telephone liaison; the office administration – arranging meetings etc; some bookkeeping – to trial balance; some typing/telex.
This is a responsible and varied position offering tremendous scope in an environment where initiative is encouraged and rewarded.
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To run group Headquarters office. Must be outstanding administrator with above average personal qualities and initiative. Good Salary, air conditioned accommodation and car.

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Would consider college leaver.
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TEAM – SELL AGENCY
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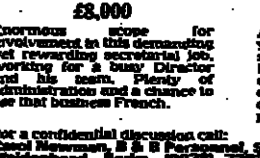
Today you could be interviewing a candidate, meeting a client, telephoning, either writing advertising copy, congratulating a candidate on being offered a job, arranging another interview, taking details of another job. Tomorrow may be very different. That's the job of one of our Recruitment Consultants – it could be yours. It is interesting, frustrating but never boring and there is the opportunity to earn a good basic salary and excellent bonus. Expansion has created new opportunities in the London area.

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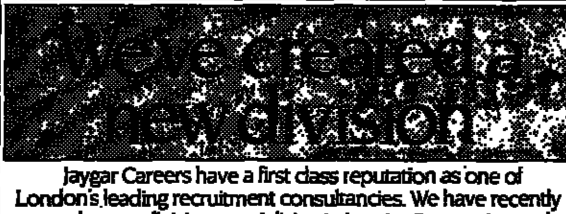


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A golden opportunity for a young person with 3-4 years' secretarial experience. Work in an international environment with a cosmopolitan crowd. An organising and methodical person with good French.

For a confidential discussion call:
Carol Newman, B & B Personnel, St Ives House, St Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berks. (0628) 72833. (Rec Cons). Interviews: Maidenhead.



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Australian National Gallery

HEAD OF CONSERVATION

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The Head of Conservation position involves co-ordinating the work of ten professional and four support staff as well as advising the Gallery on conservation policy, the management of budgets and related administrative duties. The position also plays an important role in the development of conservation practices and techniques.

The successful applicant will have completed professional tertiary training in conservation at a recognized institution and gained extensive work experience. A knowledge of current conservation practices and an interest in the analysis of works of art are desirable. Previous experience in the management of conservation activities would be an advantage.

The position is offered on contract for an initial period of three years which will be renewed subject to satisfactory performance. Terms and conditions of employment are similar to those in the Australian Public Service and include 4 weeks Annual Leave, cumulative Sick Leave and a comprehensive Superannuation Scheme.

Salary in the range of $A36,512-$A43,973 p.a. will be negotiated.

Further information including a job description and a conservation policy are available from the Director (Mr James Mollison) or the Administrator (Mr Greg Andrews) on 062 712 411 (reverse charge).

Applications setting out qualifications, experience and the names of three professional referees should be forwarded by August 31st, 1984 to:

The Administrator
Australian National Gallery
GPO Box 1150, Canberra City ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

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Working in a modern reception area duties include meeting visitors, which requires a pleasant personality and smart appearance and operating a moder electronic switchboard which calls for a good telephone manner.
Only applicants with first class reception/telephone experience need apply. Salary will be excellent and will be discussed at interview.
Apply to the Administration Department, Tosiba International Company Ltd, Audrey House, Ely Place, London EC1. Tel 01-242 7295.
(No Agencies Please)

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Gordon Yates Ltd,
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University Appointments

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SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN BIOLOGY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a Research Fellowship tenable within any of the fields represented in the School of Biological Sciences of the University. The Research Fellowship, which is available from 4 November 1984, is tenable initially for one year, but application maybe made for an extension of up to a further twelve months. Applicants should have completed a Ph.D degree prior to taking up the appointment, or have had equivalent research experience.

The appointment will be made according to qualifications and experience within the salary range A$20,991 – $24,047. Persons with a PH.D will normally be appointed on the third step A$22,215). A contribution will be made towards the travel costs of the Fellow and his/her dependents in taking up the Fellowship.

The School of Biological Sciences is an integrated school, without sub-divisions into separate departments. Research conducted in the School includes the following fields of study: Behavioural Biology (drug-tolerance, neuro-transmitters and sex differences); Biochemistry (regulation of growth, carcinogenesis, tumour promotion, control of DNA synthesis, chromatin sub-structure, cytokinins, phytochrome action, differentiation in slime moulds); Biophysics (proton and electron flow in photosynthesis, ion channels in plant membranes, electro-physiology of fast movement in plants, development of the marsupial brain and connections of sensory and motor areas); Developmental Biology (germ plasm in Anura, reproductive embryology, axis formation in amphibians); Genetics (population genetics, radiation and chemical mutagenesis, genetics of Drosophila compound chromosomes, Drosophila development); Immunology (mechanisms of self-tolerance, and of autoimmune disease); Microbiology (mechanisms of the anti-tumor action of interferon, viral pathogenesis, gene structure and genetic control of recombination in Neurospora); Animal Physiology (comparative cardio-respiratory physiology, physiological scaling, ecophysiology of marsupials); Plant Physiology (structural and functional relationships between the plant embryo and surrounding tissues, environmental physiology of alpine plants); Population Biology (ecological interactions of closely related species, population biology of smut fungi, plant-animal interactions); Vertebrate palaeontology (late pleistocene marsupials, environments and climatic change); Rangelands Ecology (sustained coexistence of marsupial herbivores and domestic stock in arid lands); Plant Systematics and Plant Breeding Systems.

Further details concerning the staff of the School and their fields of interest are obtainable from the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia 5042.

Applications, including full personal details, details of academic record and publications, a brief outline of research interests and names of at least two referees, should be lodged, in duplicate, with the Registrar by 15 September 1984. Each applicant should ask his or her referees to forward their reports directly to the Registrar before the closing date.

Public Appointments

KUWAIT

UNIVERSITY OF KUWAIT HEALTH SCIENCE CENTRE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the posts of Chief Technicians in the Departments outlined as follows: Candidates should have experience as a clinical laboratory technician and hold the F.I.M.L.S., or equivalent qualification, with fifteen years' experience including training. The successful candidate's duties will be of a multi-discipline nature and will be both in the laboratory and in the field.

Community Medicine and Behavioural Sciences – 1 Chief Technician
Pharmacology – 1 Chief Technician
Radiology and Nuclear Medicine – 1 Chief Technician
Diagnostic Radiology – 1 Chief Technician
Organ Transplantation – 1 Chief Technician
Pathology – 2 Chief Technicians

Salary will be in the range KD 450-512 per month (KD 1=£1.8, US $3.5 approx.). There is no income tax in Kuwait and currency is transferable without restriction. Free, furnished, air-conditioned accommodation is provided, and electricity and water supplied free of charge. Sixty days paid annual leave for each completed year of employment, and annual economy class return air tickets to the country of citizenship or permanent residence are provided for the appointee, spouse and three dependent children. Free medical treatment is available under the State Health Service.

Applications should be submitted to:
The Dean, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Kuwait Health Science Centre,
P.O. Box 24923,
Safat, Kuwait,
with detailed curriculum vitae in duplicate, recent passport photograph, and the names of three referees, to arrive no later than 30th October 1984.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

Appointment of Assistant Registrar

The College wishes to appoint as soon as possible an Assistant Registrar who will take charge of its finance and accounting functions. The person appointed will be responsible to the Registrar for all financial affairs of the College, personnel and establishment matters and other administrative duties.

An appropriate qualification such as membership of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators or of one of the recognised accountancy bodies is essential. The successful candidate will be appointed to an appropriate point in a salary scale which proceeds by increments from £13,649 to £17,906. Contributory pension scheme.

Further particulars from
THE REGISTRAR, ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS
32 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8QP.
Tel. No. 01-235 4971

Property Manager (Technical)

£24,400 – £26,250 (inclusive)

to manage the major technical division of our Housing Department which is responsible for the maintenance of 40,000 tenanted and leasehold properties with a capital improvements programme of £20 million and a revenue repairs budget of £11 million.

Your job title will be Assistant Director of Housing (Technical), reporting directly to the Director of Housing, and you will manage the activities of 170 staff engaged on major and minor works, projects and contracts and technical services. You will need to be professionally qualified and experienced and possess a good knowledge of the working requirements of a local authority particularly if you are now in the private sector.

The work involves regular contacts with Councillors, housing and other departmental managers, tenants and leaseholders representatives. Good written and verbal communication skills will be vital.

If you enjoy a high-activity environment and you consider that you have the necessary management ability and personal qualities for this task the application form and further details are available from the Director of Housing, Town Hall, London SW18 2PU. Telephone: 01-871 6794.
Closes: 13th August, 1984.

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LONDON AND SOUTH-EAST REGION

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Based at the Regional Office, Kennington, SE11

Salary: NJC spinal column points 31-36 (with performance bar at 33) + Inner London Weighting.
The region covers the whole of Greater London and the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; has 12 projects; an annual budget of £2 millions, and a staff establishment of 125.
As a member of the Regional Management Team, the Regional Administrative Officer is responsible for the administration, financial accounting and the statistical and record systems in the region. We are looking for somebody who will have imagination and proven skills in:
Administrative procedures and organisation
Accounting and budgeting
Staff supervisor
Servicing the administrative needs of senior managers.
The successful applicant will have an H.N.C. in Business Studies or the equivalent, and 5 years' experience in a senior administrative post, with good knowledge of modern business systems. A working knowledge of the application of micro computers to administration and financial accounting would be an advantage.
The society is a Christian organisation which seeks in staff a readiness to grow in Christian faith and life.
For an informal discussion please telephone Mr D. Lovell, Regional Director on 01-582 1340.
Application form/job description from: Church of England Children's Society, Regional Office, Sutton House, 363A Kennington Road, London SE11. (A4 S.A.E. appreciated).
Closing date: August 8, 1984.

The Children's Society

GREENPEACE

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ ASSISTANT WILDLIFE CAMPAIGNER

To join Greenpeace. Must, above all, be committed to Greenpeace campaigns and would work primarily on Fur Trade, exploitation of Whales, Dolphins, Seals, Antarctica and Kangaroo imports.
Typing and clean driving licence essential – shorthand an asset – as well as a willingness to become involved at all levels of Greenpeace work.
Closing date for completed applications:– 1st August 1984.
For the attention of Mark Glover, 36 Graham Street, London N1 8LL

FUNDRAISER/PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

£11,136-£13,278 inclusive

We are a National Charity operating in the field of alcohol and drug abuse.
This is a challenging post and suitable for a person experienced in both general fundraising and, particularly, the raising of grants from statutory bodies. A knowledge of the media would be an advantage. The salary is in accordance with National Joint Council scales.
Please write in the first instance enclosing c.v. to Brian Arbery, Chief Executive.



turning point,
CAP House,
9/12 Long Lane,
London EC1A 9HA.
Tel: 01-606 3947/9.
Closing date 10th August, 1984.
Turning Point is an equal opportunities employer.

General Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Norwich

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/ LECTURESHIP IN ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a senior lectureship or lectureship to be established from October 1984 in the expanding area of Electronic Systems Engineering in the School of Mathematics and Physics. Candidates will be expected to be professionally qualified engineers with a higher degree in electronic engineering or computer science and relevant industrial and/or research experience in one of the following areas (a) Signal processing and digital communications systems (b) Digital and computer systems design, including the development of CAD software tools. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to and initiate research in one of the above fields and participate in the undergraduate teaching programme for the BSc Honours in Electronic Systems Engineering.

Salary on the scale – Senior Lecturer: £13,515 to £16,925 per annum; Lecturer: £7,190 to £14,125 per annum, plus USS benefits (scales under review).

Applications (three copies) which should include a full curriculum vitae, including exact date of birth, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ (telephone 0603 56161 ext 2126), from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 25 August 1984. No forms of application are issued.

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01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

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178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411.
Ashley House, Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 2DW. Tel: 061-941 5707.

Selling to Retail Pharmacies

A career opportunity with Janssen Pharmaceuticals, part of the Johnson & Johnson group and one of the most successful and forward looking pharmaceutical companies.

As part of our expansion programme we have formed a new division within Janssen for the sale and marketing of our O.T.C. products to retail pharmacies and are now looking for experienced sales professionals or for bright degree calibre men and women wishing to progress their careers with an exciting and go ahead company in the following areas:– **North East, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, London, Kent and Avon.**

If you are aged 22-40, with the ability to promote our products to retail pharmacists and their staff, as well as ensuring prime sales positions, we would like to hear from you.

You will enjoy a competitive salary plus bonus with a choice of company car, full business expenses, life assurance, pension scheme and free BUPA. Career prospects are excellent for those with ability and ambition.

Phone Alan Hicks on Wantage 3352 or 3422 **Today** or **Tomorrow** between 9am and 7pm to convince him to give you an interview. Alternatively write with full CV to Sharon Lawther, Janssen Pharmaceutical Ltd, Grove, Wantage, Oxon OX12 0DQ.

Janssen Pharmaceutical Limited

The Ciba Foundation

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

The Ciba Foundation is an international, scientific and educational charity which organises scientific meetings, produces scientific books, runs an information service and library and provides a major international meeting place for scientists.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Director. This is a senior appointment. Candidates should be between the ages of 30 and 40 and have a PhD or MD (or other higher degree) and a successful record of post-doctoral research experience in biochemistry, organic chemistry, medicine or in the biological or agricultural sciences. The successful candidate will have a broad general interest in science and the ability to communicate with scientists at the highest level.

The appointee will play a major role in the organisation of the Foundation's scientific programme and will act as the Director's scientific deputy. The post will involve some travel in the UK and overseas.

The starting salary is negotiable, but will not be less than £16,000 pa. There are pension and life assurance schemes and a number of other benefits. Consideration will be given to assistance with relocation expenses.

The closing date for applications is Friday 14 September 1984. Applications, with a copy of the applicants curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent to:

The Director, The Ciba Foundation, 41 Portland Place, London W1N 4BN, UK

Further information available on request.

Be in charge of your own future

I believe the only limits to someone's achievements – and that means money as well as job satisfaction – are set by the person's own abilities.

This is the reason I am interested in talking to people who believe that given the opportunity they can really be genuinely successful. The answer isn't magic, it demands intensive training plus as much hard work as you have ever done.

Full initial residential and continuous training and support is available. Guaranteed income for target performance. If you are 27 + and seek a long term and potentially highly paid business opportunity, don't waste time.

Call Jane Boyce on: 01-937 1582

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

£15,000

A young Financial Controller required to take charge of all financial aspects of the UK division of an American computer software company based in the West End. The applicant will be responsible for all financial and management accounting as well as supervising the manufacturing process in the UK. As the company has a small management team with responsibilities for all European manufacturing the role will be fulfilling within our rapidly expanding company.

Call Phyllis Kline at

486 7588

Judy Farquharson Limited
47 New Bond Street,
London, W1Y 9HA.
01-493 8824

Sales Administrator

for division of international company trading world wide. Duties involve co-ordinating orders, stock control, purchasing, export documentation and customer liaison. Will also set up computer systems, keep books and deal with credit control. Candidates must combine proven related administrative skills with experience of bookkeeping and microcomputers. Age 30-35. Salary £12,000-£15,000, WC1.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SALES DIRECTOR

World famous jewellers, Van Cleef and Arpels, have a vacancy for a Sales Director to handle sale of high class jewellery to VIP clientele. Only candidates who are experienced in the jewellery trade and of immaculate appearance, preferably bilingual (French), need to apply. Salary and sales commission not less than £30,000 per annum.

Please apply with CV to:
153 New Bond Street,
London, W1.

CREW WANTED great opportunity to sail the Atlantic. Luxury 60ft Morgan Schooner leaving Mediterranean late September for Canaries. Leaving Canaries for Caribbean between 5th & 10th October and £50 per week for expenses. 0843 28882 10.00am – 10.00pm.

International Youth Exchange

UK National Programme Director

for well established, international, non-profit educational organisation. Main thrust initially is UK/US secondary school exchanges but innovatory exchanges for youths and students also in mind.
Ability to work with local authorities, schools, host families, volunteer groups throughout UK.
Graduate with some years relevant experience, expert communicator and motivator. Extensive travel UK. London based.
Starting salary £14,000, superannuation, expenses.
Detailed C.V., salary history, availabilities and telephone contact number to:
Mr James Platt
Director,
C.B.E.V.E.,
Seymour Mews House,
Seymour Mews,
London W1 H9PE
Interviews – early August

Consultant

Voluntary Services Unit

LONDON up to £16,656

The Unit's work relates to the Home Secretary's general responsibility for the encouragement of voluntary effort and the co-ordination of government policies in relation to the voluntary sector. There are grant making responsibilities.

The staff includes two consultants. One post is vacant. Applicants should have a degree and/or relevant professional qualifications, and have a wide knowledge of activities within the voluntary sector and experience of working with voluntary organisations or in parts of local government which deal with them. Willingness to travel is essential.

The appointment will be for 3 years in the first instance with the possibility of extensions up to a maximum of 5 years or possibly for a shorter period, eg, on secondment.

The salary will be within the range £12,399 to £16,656 plus £1250 London Weighting.

Requests for further information and applications (including a curriculum vitae and stating present salary) should be sent to Mrs H Dawson, Room 220, Home Office, Whittington House, 19-30 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EJ by 24th August 1984.

The Home Office is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

SALES TO EUROPE

Business Equipment
S. Wales c £15,000 pa

Percell Group makes clever electronic machines that count money silently and very fast. They are catching on with customers ranging from banks to bingo.
We seek a dynamic, multilingual export Sales & Marketing executive to train and motivate a network of distributors and keep them abreast of our developing technology. Graduate with over 3 years commercial experience preferred. The job is based in the Welsh countryside with frequent overseas travel.
Write please, to the:
Managing Director,
PERCELL GROUP LTD.,
Cardiff Workshops,
East Moors
Cardiff, CF1 5EG.

Sales and Marketing

AN EXCITING CAREER

SELLING: BMW
WE NEED: Two Salespeople, experience not essential, full training given
WE OFFER: A Salary & Commission package worth £20,000 + Company car and a superb working environment
WE ARE: First Front Garages Ltd., 289-299 Kennington Lane, London SE11 5QY Tel: 01-582 6000.
INTERESTED? WRITE TO: John Pearce, General Sales Manager

TOP PEOPLE buy their sofas and sofa-beds at The London Sofa Bed Centre, and 1 or 2 exceptional people are sought to join the highly motivated Sales Teams at both Chelsea and Tottenham Court Road branches. Personality, energy and dedication are essential, and are more important than experience. Earnings are in excess of £10,000 pa and prospects for those with management potential are excellent. If you think you've got the necessary qualities, please phone Elaine Gatzzine on 582 2870.

Dynamic Sales Manager to become

GENERAL MANAGER

of well established London based National Group, Marketing unique gift range with licence for International Fun character.
First task – London launch of new American product to retail trade.
Second task – Develop National sales force, and take general control of all commercial functions of the company.
Rewards – High earnings, initially £18 – 20K, including substantial basic, plus expenses. Profit sharing will bring earnings to £25K. Potential directorship. Background must include personal selling, administrative and operational control.
Phone Chairman B.L. group on private line up to 9pm on
01-627 1219

GROUP LEADERS WANTED for Christian tours to Israel, no previous experience needed. Please write to Mr Weiss, 35 Wykeham Hill, Wembley, Middlesex.

T.E.F.L. teachers required for adult business summer courses, North London. 2-3 weeks, 6 August 1984. Tel: 794 1604.

General Appointments

HIGH-TECH ELECTRONICS
Marketing Director Designate

Home Counties — **£25,000**

This new appointment is to head up the marketing thrust of an expanding, dynamic company in high-technology electronic components. The Company and its products are well founded and have the backing of a multi-national corporation.

The key task involves the formulation and profitable implementation of market strategies for the range of Company products in the U.K. and Europe. The successful candidate will achieve a full Board position after 12 months.

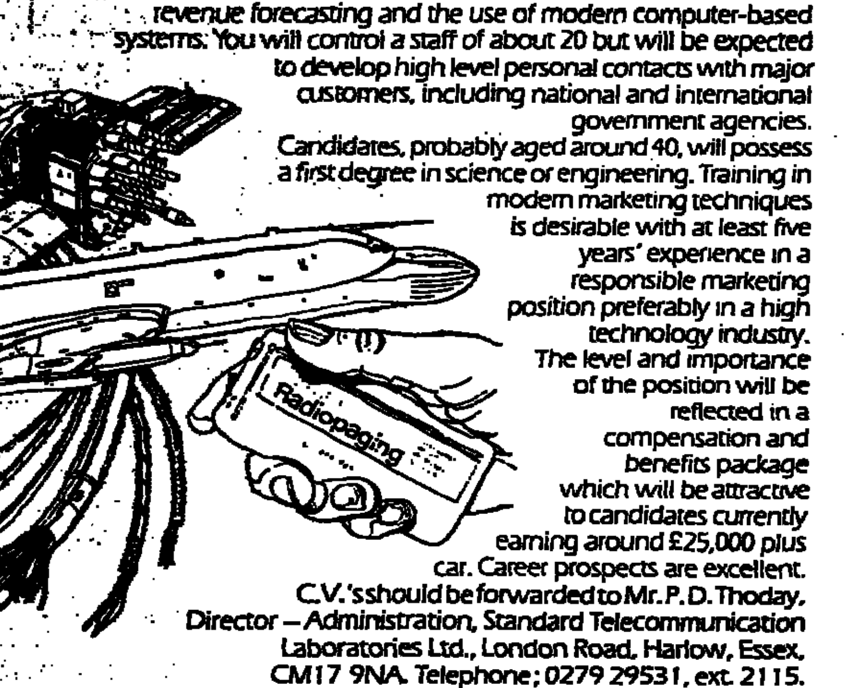
Much scope exists for the exercise of product management talents and market development expertise. Particular knowledge of the semiconductor industry and experience of S.East Asia are highly desirable. Performance standards are stringent. Size, challenge and opportunity abound.

A degree in electronics engineering or a related discipline with a record of sustained commercial achievement is required. Candidates aged under 35 are unlikely to have acquired sufficient experience for the position.

Write in complete confidence, enclosing a detailed C.V. to:-

I.C. Taylor,
ANTHONY NEVILE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Los Angeles Baltimore The Hague Dubai Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
12 Minden Close, Chineham, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG24 0TH
Telephone: Hackwood (025 679) 5089

Head of Marketing
Communications R&D



Standard Telecommunication Laboratories (STL) is recognised worldwide as a leading research and development centre in telecommunications, information technology and associated materials sciences.

Our many achievements include pioneering work in fibre optics, PCM, lasers and VLSI as well as inventions such as the world's first single chip radio.

We now seek an ambitious man or woman, experienced in managing the high technology "marketing environment" to exploit aggressively our considerable resources to the full.

As Marketing Manager of STL you will be a member of the top management team and be responsible to the Managing Director for developing professional techniques in tendering, pricing, contract negotiation and administration. The effective operation of the function will be based on sound revenue forecasting and the use of modern computer-based systems. You will control a staff of about 20 but will be expected to develop high level personal contacts with major customers, including national and international government agencies.

Candidates, probably aged around 40, will possess a first degree in science or engineering. Training in modern marketing techniques is desirable with at least five years' experience in a responsible marketing position preferably in a high technology industry.

The level and importance of the position will be reflected in a compensation and benefits package which will be attractive to candidates currently earning around £25,000 plus car. Career prospects are excellent.

C.V.'s should be forwarded to Mr. P. D. Thoday, Director – Administration, Standard Telecommunication Laboratories Ltd., London Road, Harlow, Essex, CM17 9NA. Telephone; 0279 29531, ext. 2115.

STANDARD TELECOMMUNICATION LABORATORIES
AN STC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
STC

MANAGER PERSONNEL SERVICES
NORTHERN HOME COUNTIES
(c £11,000 + Benefits)

We are looking for a Personnel specialist – reporting to the Site Personnel Manager – to be responsible for first line industrial relations and the administration of a busy Personnel Department, whose activities cover all employment-related matters. As a successful, high-technology Company, the person we want will have an imaginative approach to recruitment at all levels.

The successful candidate will be educated to degree or equivalent level, (probably MIPM) and will have at least 5 years' experience in a manufacturing environment. Specific experience in the Engineering industry (preferably a Federated Company) would be an advantage.

If you think that your qualifications and experience fit you for this opportunity and you wish to develop your career within an international company, please send details with full CV to:

Box 2482H The Times.

Operations Controller (Trading and Manufacturing) / Financial Controller

Age 38-48. Excellent ex-patriate terms

A large trading group with significant interests in agriculture, commerce and industry in one of the more stable developing countries, has recruited a new chief executive. Reporting to the chief executive, these positions offer key roles in the implementation of strategic plans for developing and controlling the future growth and profitability of the group.

The position of operations controller calls for senior management experience in trading and manufacturing. The financial controller's remit will cover all aspects of the group's activities and substantial treasury experience will be most advantageous. Both positions demand first hand experience of third world operations.

Salaries will be commensurate with the considerable responsibilities. The package will permit a good standard of living and the ability to remit without difficulty significant sums of hard currency. Additional benefits include a 25% tax free gratuity on completion of the contract, car, furnished accommodation and assistance with school fees. Initial contracts will be for three years.

The location is attractive and healthy with good social and sporting amenities.

Please reply in confidence quoting reference 5355/M, to M. R. P. Blanckenhagen, Executive Selection Division, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

PEAT MARWICK

Business Systems Analyst
An important role in the maximisation of D.P. resources.

As the effect of high technology on business and industry becomes even greater, it is essential for any growing company to use its data processing facilities to the full. Our client, a successful international manufacturer of glass containers has an extensive network of micro, mini and mainframe computers. To ensure these are employed to their maximum potential in areas such as Personnel, Planning, Pricing, Sales forecasting, and accounting procedures, they seek an experienced Business Systems Analyst.

In order to translate the complexities of the facilities available to all levels of management, so that the needs of end users are understood and met, excellent communication skills are essential. These should be combined with a business related degree or equivalent and a full understanding of, and previous exposure to, computerised systems probably gained in either O & M, Financial or Manufacturing environments.

Responsible to the Systems Planning Manager you will play an important role within the Business Systems team in the control of distributed systems planning and its implementation.

A salary of c.£12k depending on the depth of your experience is supported by benefits which include BUPA, pension and life assurance schemes and subsidised restaurant.

Please send full career details, quoting ref: T/748, and listing separately any companies to which your application should not be forwarded, to
Mr. C. Plowman, Riley Advertising (Southern) Limited,
Old Court House, Old Court Place,
Kensington, London W8 4PD.

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Riley — Confidential Reply Service

PRODUCTION CONTROLLER
Northern Home Counties
(c £11,000 subject to review)

We employ around 1500 on a site in Hertfordshire, with a wide range of high precision electro-mechanical and mechanical products, manufactured in small batch quantities. The Production function is supported by MRP computer systems and COPICS is being introducted. The ideal candidate must have a proven record in a similar enviroment.

This is an excellent opportunity for a young, ambitious Production Controller who wishes to develop a career in manufacturing industry. If you think that you may be the right person for this job, please send details with a full cv to

Box No 0638R THE TIMES

SOLICITOR
FOR FINANCE COMPANY

London based finance company engaged in large ticket leasing and secured lending transactions, in particular in the aircraft and real estate markets, seeks Solicitor with experience in documentation of leasing transactions, litigation and contract law to join its Legal Department.

The successful applicant will be fully qualified in English law and will have at least 5 years' experience.

The right person will be rewarded by a competitive salary, company car, BUPA, non-contributory pension scheme and free life assurance.

Please apply initially in writing, enclosing a detailed Curriculum Vitae and stating current salary to:

Box 0637 R The Times

General Manager

Probe Techical Services is a small but rapidly expanding technical services company involved with structural investigations and materials testing and evaluation. In order to maintain and consolidate this expansion the Company requires a young energetic Manager who is prepared to look after the day-to-day financial and managerial responsibilities.

The ideal candidate would be 30 years old, have experience in financial and administrative matters apertaining to a technical company and possess an accountancy/management/engineering qualification. He should be ambitious enough to aspire to a seat on the board in a very short time.

Initial salary up to £15,000 + car and other fringe benefits.

Apply in confidence to Dr P J E Sullivan
Probe Technical Services
Old Approach, Tolpits Lane,
Watford WD1 8XA

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE TRAINING AUTHORITY

Two key posts are offered at the recently established National Health Service Training Authority which is shortly to be relocated at Bristol and which directs research, education and training policy developments and arrangements for staff within the NHS (other than those which are the responsibility of professional bodies):–

Director of Research, Education and Training
Salary Scale 33 £17,464 pa – £21,550 pa (exc. L.W.)

The Director is the Chief specialist Educator/trainer in the NHSTA and is accountable to the Chief Executive for professional leadership and advice over the full range of the Authority's activities. This includes policy development in research, education and training; initiating corporate planning for nationally sponsored training; prioritising, reviewing and evaluating programmes. All NHSTA research education and training staff wil be accountable to the Director, including those of the National Staff Committees and the training centres.

A fundamental role will be to foster close working relationships with Government departments, Health Authorities, Universities and other training agencies.

The successful candidate will have a proven track record in the planning and provision of education and training as well as a distinguished academic background.

Business Manager
Salary Scale 32 £17,046 pa – £21,230 pa (exc. L.W.)

An experienced individual is required to manage the full range of the Authority's activities other than specialist training. The Business Manager will be accountable to the Chief Executive for financial and personnel services, headquarters administration and management information. The successful candidate will be expected to take a lead in information technology.

The principal responsibilities of the postholder are to ensure the effective use of resources and to offer analysis and advice on policy formulation.

Applications are invited from candidates of any managerial discipline with a record of achievement, together with a relevant professional qualification. Consideration would be given to a fixed term secondment in suitable circumstances.

Write with full C.V., or telephone for an application form (quoting the post sought), to R. W. Dearden, Chief Executive, National Health Service Training Authority, Royal Eye Hospital Annexe, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XG.
Tel: 01-928 9035 Ext 202.

Closing date: Friday, 10th August 1984.

CONSULTANTS / TRAINERS FOR AMM
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You know we are the UK's leading providers of tailored sales, support and management training for the computer, aviation and telecommunication industries:

Did you know
- we are growing at 30% p.a.
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To maintain our growth we need more consultants/trainers, to sell and provide our services

We have varied backgrounds, but key indicators for you are:-
- a record of success in your chosen field
- experience in sales and/or support in a high technology industry
- likely intelligent and adaptable presenters who could enjoy training
- age 32 - 48

We offer
- an initial remuneration package of salary and bonus of £20K+
- a company car
- a benefits package including BUPA, pension and life insurance
- an exciting and demanding life

Write initially to John E. Meeks making a sound case for us to interview you.

AMM, 13/15 CHURCH STREET, WELWYN, HERTS AL6 9LW TELEPHONE: 043871 5011

Purchasing Manager

An experienced Purchasing Manager – preferably qualified and from the medical world – is needed to head up the purchasing function at this busy private hospital situated opposite the Imperial War Museum, London SE1.

A computerised supplies system is now being installed, and a major extension to the Clinic will start before the end of 1984.

The postholder will be responsible for all aspects of materials purchasing, and for the maintenance function and associated activities.

Salary not less than £9,000 per annum plus fringe benefits.

Details from David Henderson (General Manager) Tel: 01-928 5633 Ext. 202. Closing date: Monday 27th August 1984.

GEOPHYSICAL PROGRAMMERS
– up to £20,000

Ensign Geophysics Ltd is a newly formed British geophysical services company engaged in seismic data processing. We will be working on an ELXSI 6400 new generation, super mini computer and using a well established seismic software package.

We are interested in hearing from programmers at all levels of experience, including a department supervisor, who are seeking the challenge and potential rewards of a new company.

Applications in writing, containing a brief C.V., should be made to:-
Mr J Makin Ensign Geophysics Ltd Ensign House Brighton Road Addlestone Weybridge Surrey KT15 1PU

ENSIGN Geophysics Ltd

DESCAMPS
style primrose bordier

France's leading manufacturer of high quality bed-linen and towelling require a

MANAGERESS

for the Descamps Boutique in Sloane Street. Candidates must have retail experience and be efficient in all aspects of retail management. An acute awareness of design and colour concepts is necessary. Some knowledge of French is useful. This is an excellent opportunity within a growing international company. Please send c.v. with photo and desired salary to: Mr G. Gagny, Descamps, 197 Sloane Street, London SW1

Stimulating Jobs Opportunities for people-orientated full-timers or part-timers

International Service Company which gives assistance to employees of major UK and multi-national companies has various vacancies in our Home Finding Department where we counsel incoming employees and find and show them properties.

We require well presented, caring, service-orientated people who can relate well to Clients and Suppliers both face to face and on the phone. Estate Agency experience desirable but not essential. Rewards vary according to the position concerned, but will appeal to exceptional school leavers and those with job experience who are looking for a more satisfying opening.

Attractive surroundings in New Bond Street office. Phone for an application form to Marie Nguyen, Merrill Lynch Relocation, 01-629 8222.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART

Applications are invited for the following posts in the SCHOOL OF TEXTILE DESIGN at the College.

(1) A 2-day a week Visiting PROFESSOR to provide academic and professional leadership in a large School embracing studies in Knitting, Weaving, Printing and Tapestry.

(2) A full-time HEAD OF DEPARTMENT who will carry the responsibility for the day to day administration of the School.

Applicants for both posts are required to be practitioners with a sound knowledge of the relevant industry nationally and internationally. Further details may be obtained from The Assistant Registrar (Personnel), Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, SW7 2EU. Closing date 31 August 1984.

Institutional Executive

Required to join Middle Eastern Unit in U.S. brokerage firm. Must have experience in trading securities, commodities and financial futures, and have proven contacts with major institutions in the Middle East as well as being familiar with U.S. and German markets. Must speak fluent Arabic and English. Knowledge of French preferred. Salary negotiable.

Reply Box 2204T The Times.

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Our client, a rapidly growing multinational company is expanding its existing sales force to sell its shared resource, information/graphics and dedicated WP systems. You should live within easy reach of Central London and have a minimum of 2 years' experience selling business/related products. Intensive product training will be given but you should have proof of a stable, successful sales background. Please telephone Annie Dacre to arrange an interview.

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General Appointments

MOON TURNS BLUE!

A once-in-a-blue-moon opportunity for computer sales professionals to join a brand-new national sales network; to increase their incomes; and to develop their careers with a world-wide computer manufacturer.

National Sales Manager

(National Accounts) LONDON

£35,000 O.T.E. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

The remit for this senior sales management position involves the development of a direct sales operation for major accounts.

The National Sales Manager will be assisted by regional sales managers and will be responsible for the national sales team.

Selecting, motivating and directing this team will be the National Sales Manager's first objectives. He or she will be supported by our training and personnel services.

The National Sales Manager will report to the Director of Marketing and will co-ordinate activities with his counterpart on the indirect sales side.

The achievement of realistic sales goals will be a prime responsibility.

Candidates aged 28-40 should have 3 years experience of managing major accounts in the computer systems field, and some IBM experience. The ability to manage through managers will be important as well as being able to cope with the administration of high volume sales.

Other features of this package include a prestige senior executive car (e.g. Saab), BUPA, pension and excellent opportunities for career development.

National Dealer Manager

LONDON/ROCHESTER

£35,000 O.T.E. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

The National Dealer Manager will be required to establish and to manage a large national dealer network in the PC field.

The manager's main responsibility will be the attainment of sales goals; in this he or she will be assisted by 5 dealer account managers. Selecting these Dealer Account Managers will be the manager's first job.

The ability to motivate people will be very important in this job. The National Dealer Manager will be responsible for the co-ordination of marketing and engineering support services, dealer principals and the Dealer Account Managers.

Co-ordinating dealership activities with those of the direct sales operation will be vitally important.

Candidates aged 28-45 should have at least 3 years experience of dealer network management for high volume high-tech products, and an understanding of data communications.

They should have at least 2 years experience of managing a team of Dealer Account Managers.

The remuneration package for this post includes a prestige senior executive car (e.g. Saab), BUPA, pension and excellent opportunities for career development.

Ericsson Information Systems UK is a key British member of the worldwide Ericsson information technology and communications group.

Today Ericsson is the fourth largest IT and telecom supplier in the world.

Last year our global sales topped £2 billion. We have 165 companies operating in 110 countries around the world.

We've got what it takes to conceive, design, develop and manufacture a range of world-beating personal computer, workstation and system products.

With the advanced technology and Swedish thoroughness for which Ericsson is famous – this is exactly what we have done.

Our latest system package, the new Ericsson PC, is poised for launch. The marketing plan is thorough and professional. The dealer network programme is already under way.

A powerful and persuasive advertising campaign is about to break.

Hot-lines for hardware and software customer service have been set up.

All we now need are the sales professionals to make it work.

This is a once-in-a-blue-moon chance to get in on a major national launch right at the beginning.

It's a challenge that demands talent, imagination and determination.

For these above-average qualities we're offering some well above average packages.

Yet in the early stages incomes will be guaranteed at given levels.

And sales targets will be realistic.

If this is your sort of challenge, and Ericsson sounds like your sort of company contact SCR – our advising consultants who will quickly and confidentially assess all applicants.

Call Mike Roberts on 01-935 0671 during office hours, or 01-998 9048 today or weekday evenings up until 9.30 p.m.

ERICSSON 

Regional Managers

(National Accounts) LONDON/MANCHESTER/BIRMINGHAM

£30,000 O.T.E. plus 2 litre car. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

The job of the Regional Managers will be to organise, motivate, and supervise a team of salesmen in PC and workstation sales campaigns directed at large pre-selected accounts.

The Regional Managers' responsibilities include achieving sales goals, developing and maintaining professional sales standards as well as opening-up and developing new accounts.

Candidates aged 26-40 should have at least 2 years experience of managing sales teams for a high technology company in the major national account environment.

These posts also carry a pension and there will be many opportunities for career development.

Sales Consultants

ALL LOCATIONS

£27,000 O.T.E. plus 1.6 GL car. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

Sales consultants will be responsible for handling a small number of major national accounts for PC and workstation products. Candidates must be sales goal oriented and they must have proved themselves successful at sales development in the major national account environment.

Applicants aged 24-35 should have extensive experience within the computer industry.

Sales Consultants hold important prestige positions with Ericsson. There are opportunities to achieve high earnings in the near future as well as excellent career development prospects.

Dealer Account Managers

ALL LOCATIONS

£25,000 O.T.E. plus 1.6 GL car. High basic salary. Negotiable guarantee.

Ericsson Dealer Account Managers will be responsible for the marketing management of a group of dealers within a geographical area. They must be able to relate to the needs of dealerships, be able to work with and inspire dealer principals and to motivate dealer sales forces.

This is a challenging sales-goal oriented job for people with a proven track record in the dealer account management field.

Candidates aged 24-35 must have a sound understanding of the computer industry.

Successful Dealer Account Managers will be able quickly to reach high earning levels, and there will be many opportunities for career development within the Ericsson organisation.

Technical, Sales & Management Appointments

SCR

Specialist Computer Recruitment Ltd

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Tel: 01-920 3484

Or alternatively ask for David Watson on 01-920 8141 for further information and a confidential discussion.

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BP

DIRECTOR, TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

The job

To head one of the three operational groups in our H.Q. Department of Technical and Marketing Services based at Ilkley, West Yorkshire, which supports I.W.S. Branches throughout the world. Duties include the planning and running of a programme of work, mainly in the areas of mechanical and chemical processing, aimed at increasing the efficiency of wool processing and wool product manufacture, improving the performance characteristics of wool and assisting the two product groups, Apparel Products and Interior Textiles, in developing new wool products. He/she will also be responsible for liaison with grower country and other R. & D. laboratories.

The organisation

The International Wool Secretariat is a non-profit making organisation set up and founded by the major wool producing countries of the world to promote the use of wool. It works from mill to retail level in 31 countries to stimulate and satisfy a high level of demand for wool. One of its principal marketing tools is the Woolmark.

The candidate

Ideally the successful candidate will be in the age range 30-50, educated to higher degree level in science, engineering or textiles and have extensive experience at a senior level in industry or a development-orientated work area. He/she will be capable of motivating a group of around 60 staff and handling the complex problems involved in taking a varied range of projects from inception to successful industrial implementation. Considerable international travel is likely.

A salary commensurate with the responsibilities of the job is offered together with a company car. Other conditions of service are as expected of an international organisation.



Application forms are available (tel: 0943 601555); or a full curriculum vitae should be returned to the Administration Manager, International Wool Secretariat, Development Centre, Valley Drive, Ilkley, W. Yorkshire, LS29 8PB.

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR
Location – Melbourne, Australia

The Portland House Group is a substantial private corporate group with interests in Australia and Overseas in investment banking, exploration for oil, gas and minerals, bloodstock, property investment and engineering merchandising.

As a result of regrouping of senior executive duties the Group wishes to appoint a young (25-40) qualified person to the position of Group Financial Director.

Applicants must be prepared to accept full responsibility for Group accounting and budgetry control and contribute to forward policies.

Applicant should have an active entrepreneurial mind, possess drive and initiative and be orientated towards soundly based expansion.

Formal qualifications in accounting and experience with computers are essential.

A top level salary package will be negotiated plus incentive arrangements.

A representaive of the Company will be in London between the 28th July and 2nd August for interviews.

Applicants may telephone Mr S Bratchie for an initial discussion if they wish before making a written application giving full C.V. Please send full particulars to:

S. Bratchie
Lancaster Gate House
47 Lancaster Gate London W2 3NA
Telephone 01-258 3936

Victoria and Albert Museum

Curator of Indian Fine Art

... to specialise in Indian fine art, with particular reference to sculpture. Work will include the identification, cataloguing and labelling of objects; the arrangement, display and general supervision of the collection; answering enquiries from the public; taking part in the departmental programme of publications and advising on acquisitions. The Curator will also play a key role in the planning and installation of permanent exhibition galleries.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours in an arts subject, but others will be considered if they have specialised and expert knowledge of particular value to the Indian Department. A knowledge of Indian art and culture is essential. Candidates must also possess, or be prepared to acquire, an adequate knowledge of at least one relevant oriental language and a reading knowledge of French and German.

Salary (under review): as Curator Grade C £12,325-£17,905, or Curator Grade D £10,720-£13,765, or Curator Grade E £9005-£11,465 or Curator Grade F £7035-£9335. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 17 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). **Please quote ref: G(27)382.**

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Applications are invited for the position of Group Managing Director of a long-established, profitable and developing group in Malawi. Activities include printing and packaging, conversion factories, paper and stationery merchandising, daily and weekly newspapers, retail stationery and bookshops, office equipment and supplies, general publishing and an advertising agency.

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PEAT MARWICK

Editor

Standard Chartered is one of Britain's larger international banking groups with assets exceeding £28 billion and more than 2,000 offices in over 60 countries. The Bank's Economic Department, which is located in the City, wishes to appoint an experienced Editor for the "Standard Chartered Review", a monthly publication covering economic, financial and political developments in the many countries where the Group operates.

The Editor will report to the Group Economic Adviser: responsibilities and involvement will include maintaining and editing the flow of information from the Group's offices and other sources, commissioning and writing features and company profiles, the selection of illustrations and charts, layout and design in conjunction with the Group's Publication Manager; budgeting and distribution.

Applications are invited from candidates who have a sound knowledge of economic and financial affairs as well as experience of editing a monthly or similar journal. Salary will be up to £14,000, according to experience, plus the usual banking benefits.

Please write, giving relevant personal data and career history to: Peter Barnes, Recruitment Officer, U.K. Personnel Services Department, Standard Chartered Bank PLC, 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

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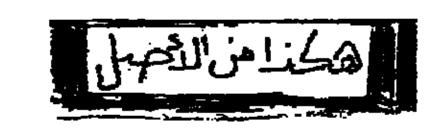
For a bright young person to become part of our London based salesteam. We are a company backed by a major U.S. bank who's assets are $25 billion. We will train you give you a company car and negotiate an attractive salary with you.

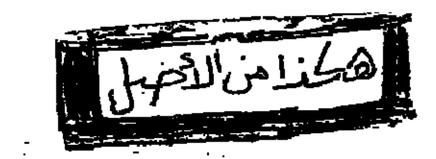
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The Government of Alberta require an Accounts Clerk to handle computerised accounts, small payroll and general accounting functions. Minimum 1 year's experience and A level education essential. Salary £7,000 pa. 4 weeks' holiday. Season ticket loan available. CVs to:

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

How important is design?

Corinne Julius asks why British business looks with such a wary eye at the value of specialised design

In the last year design has become fashionable in business circles. Mrs Thatcher, with her personal commitment to design, has played an important part in its promotion, starting with a Downing Street design seminar and more recently through the Department of Industry's Design for Profit scheme aimed at encouraging companies to make use of designers.

The failure in British business is considered, at least in part, to be due to its failure to make use of designers. Britain, with its world renowned design education system and some of the world's best designers, has proved unable to use these talents within British business.

British businessmen, it seems, are unable to recognize the value of design. This is not surprising for design barely figures in most management courses and John Wakeham, Minister of State at the Treasury, said that "It ought to be inconceivable for someone doing a business studies course not to spend part of that course considering design – and we are very far from that state of affairs".

In other words, all managers need to be aware of what design is and how to use design within their company. However, the use of design and its implementation is in itself a specialized role – that of design management.

According to Peter Gorb, head of the design management unit at the London Business School, effective management of design suffers from a culture gap. Most managers still view design as something airy fairy, carried out by academic failures. Designers are supposedly less well endowed with skills in numeracy and literacy, their visual skills are very much second best, thought to be, by and large, for ephemeral and trivial ends.

Business culture puts the emphasis on numeracy and literacy, but fails to appreciate the use of the ability to visualize and reproduce what is seen. It also ignores that design is concerned with the use of analogues (for example, plans and models), although the ability to make use of analogues is central to effective management.

Design is about doing, and perhaps some of the current industrial malaise stems from a management preference for thought rather than action. Designers themselves are also responsible for the lack of interest shown by British business.

Many designers fail to appreciate commercial realities and also do not understand how to work within a company structure. Many suffer from assuming that designers alone are creative, and fail to understand the creativity of other disciplines.

The culture gap between designers and managers has resulted in the emergence of a relatively new discipline-design management, which attempts to maximise the use of designers and their talents for the achievement of company ends.

Design management is not, as its name might suggest, teaching designers how to manage their practices, nor how to teach designers to communicate with the commercial world. Rather it is the planning and control of the design function within an organisation.

Design management is part of the interdisciplinary resources...to be employed in making commercial decisions.

What then is design? In part it is a planning process for products – be it a consumer item, an environment or a means of communicating information. Design is not just a creative process, but involves working within the constraints and opportunities of the manufacturing and marketing functions. It is a problem – solving activity which can make a contribution to profits.

Four major areas where design really works

The design function in any organization may cover any one or more of four major areas and the design manager is responsible for all four. In the majority of manufacturing companies the product is a primary concern for most managers. Designers are concerned with the planning and development of a product in conjunction with the research, production, marketing and sales departments.

The second area of design involvement is the environmental one – the context in which the effective purpose of the organisation (the manufacture of products, or provision of services) can be most efficiently achieved. The environment affects those who work in it, but also embodies how an organisation invites others to see it – for example in retailing or banking.

Communication is the third area for design – information design is the way that organizational purposes are controlled and communicated, for example promotional literature, and management information systems. As this aspect of design is the most familiar, it is what many managers perceive design to be.

The fourth area is that of corporate identity design, in which design is used to describe the organization, by investigating and improving the ways in which not only the products, but the environments in which they are produced, and the information systems which are used to communicate about both are made to cohere and reinforce the corporate personality.

Design management is concerned with the effective use of all the different aspects of design within an organisation. To Wally Olins, a senior partner of Woolf Olins, one of Britain's (and the world's) best known design practices, anyone starting out in design management is "on to a good thing".

While there are relatively few openings for design managers at present, Wally Olins feels that companies are rapidly beginning to appreciate the commercial success that design management can bring.

He cites Burtons who have greatly increased their market share since the employment of a major design practice t define their corporate identity. Similarly, the Habitat/Mothercare group clearly believe in design management and the implementation of their design policy has helped to boost profits by 33 per cent in the last year.

Sir Terence Conran is, by training, a designer and most design managers have a background in design. Jane Priestman of the British Airport authority, one of Britain's most influential design managers is on record as thinking that future design managers are likely to continue to be designers or at least creative individuals.

Others, like Peter Gorb of the London Business School, would not agree. Peter Gorb sees the role of design manager as a management function, and design managers as coming from some form of business background.

Most of today's design managers have learned at work. However, since 1982 the London Business School has introduced a design management element, not only into its MBA programme, but also into courses for senior managers. Their design management courses are unique and are being monitored with interest here and abroad.

Design managers now are employed in both the state and private sectors. For example, British Airports Authority has a strong design management team and so does the Post Office.

Wally Olins cites the army as a good example of design management. While not necessarily praising the aesthetics of their design programme, he feels it reflects a strong, planned, coherent image in everything it produces, from uniform to publicity materials. Many larger private corporations, such as Olivetti, employ design managers and smaller organisations are following suit.

Jobs for design managers are advertised in the specialist design and media press, occasionally under such names as identity or image managers. In seeking new openings, Wally Olins recommends the direct approach. He suggests looking at companies using design management successfully and then approaching their less profitable competitors to point out why their rivals have done so well and at the same time asking for a job.

● MARKETPLACE last Thursday was by Philip Schofield

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333. Funeral Directors' Direct Lines: 01-278 9166 or 01-278 9167.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 8.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £5 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime 'phone number.

(JESUS SAID:) Freely ye have received, freely give. St. Matthew 10: 8

BIRTHS

BEER - On 24th July, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Anne and Charles, a son Robert Charles Richard (Robin)

BEVAN. - On July 23, to Philippa and Rupert - a daughter (Alice), a sister for Katharine

BRIDGE - On July 20th, at Ports...

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

DEATHS

SALMON - On July 23rd, at Steyning, Sussex, peacefully after a long illness, borne with great courage, Surgeon Captain Joseph Kenneth Salmon, Royal Navy Retired. Dearly loved husband of Ester, of Tortola Cottage, Brading, I.W. Funeral service Worthing Crematorium, 2.30pm, Monday 30th July. No flowers by request. Inquiries to Chalcraft Bros, Steyning, 0903 812656.

SWALLOW - On 23rd July, 1984, after a gallant fight against Cancer, Barbara Brangwyn, aged 67, beloved wife of Hereward, dearly loved mother and grandmother. Private Cremation Service. Thanksgiving Service will be held at St. Johns Church, Ickham, nr Canterbury, at noon on Friday, 10th August. Instead of flowers, donations if desired to Basingstoke District Hospital, c/o Mrs J Cooper, Administration.

TRAVIS - On July 21st, after a short illness, Doris Mary, widow of Forrest Travis, daughter of Alexander de Halpert, and beloved mother of Beatrix Dufort of Langley, Macclesfield, Cheshire. Funeral service at Winson Parish Church, Gloucestershire, at 1 30pm, Saturday, 4th August

TUCK - On July 24, Captain Gerald Seymour D.S.O R.N., husband of Rhona, father of Diana, Roderick, Adrian and Rachel. Cremation at Chichester on Monday, July 30, at 12.30. Garden flowers only.

FUNERALS

WHIGHAM - Francis Robert, who died on 16th July. Requiem mass at St Thomas's Church, Canterbury, on Tuesday, 31st July at 11am. Flowers to C W Lyons, Military Rd, Canterbury. (Tel: 63508).

IN MEMORIAM

JEKYLL. - On July 26, 1911, at his residence, Castle Moat House, John Jekyll, J P of Lincoln.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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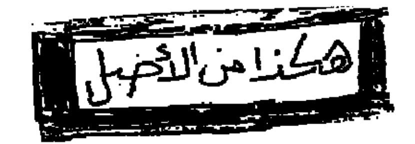
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BEST MUSICAL

PAUL NICHOLAS



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; medical advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Quilting. Penny McMorris with the eighth programme in her series on the art of modern quilting discusses Group-Made Quilts. **9.25 Animal Magic and Gemini.** Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins with the sea-lion, Gemini (r).

9.50 Jackanory. Donald Douglas reads part four of The Spuddy (r). **10.05 Why Don't You . . . ?** Children from Belfast with entertaining ideas for their mainland counterparts (r). **10.30 Play School** (r).

10.55 Cricket: Fourth Test. Peter West introduces the first morning's action in the match between England and the West Indies at Old Trafford.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. **1.22 Regional news** (London ad SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). **1.25 Postman Pat** (r).

1.40 Cricket: Fourth Test. Further coverage of the first day's play at Old Trafford. **4.18 Regional news** (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Stuart Bradley. **4.40 Huckleberry Finn and his Friends.** Episode 17 of the adventure serial based on the books by Mark Twain (r).

5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 We Are the Champions. Inter-school sports competition from Wilmslow Leisure Centre between Our Lady's High School, Motherwell; Torpoint School, Cornwall; and St Nicholas' High School, Carrickfergus.

5.40 Sixty Minutes.

6.40 The Pink Panther Show. Three cartoons (r).

7.00 Junior Kick Start. The finals of the Lombard Tricity Trophy. A total 12 competitors compete in two finals.

7.25 Top of the Pops introduced by Dave Lee Travis and Janice Long.

8.00 Hi-di-Hi! Joe Maplin commissions a statue of himself with the intention of erecting it at his holiday camp. He gives his orders on how the unveiling ceremony should take place – but events don't go as planned (r) (Ceefax title page 170).

8.30 The Paras. The second in the series of programmes tracing the ups and downs of recruits on their basic training (r).

9.00 News with Nicholas Witchell.

9.25 "Olympic" Challenge. Highlights from last month's 1984 International Games for the Disabled, held on Long Island, New York.

10.10 Solo. With the £3,000 she received in the will of her late aunt, Gemma decides to buy a car – with the help of Sebastian (Ceefax titles page 170).

10.40 Whicker's World. In this edition Alan Whicker recalls some of his Tonight stories including the Australian with the "least effort" philosophy; drugs raid with the Singapore police; and the odd case of the Hexham street numbers (r).

11.20 Can You Avoid Cancer? The last in the preventive series, presented by Dr Michael O'Donnell.

11.45 News headlines and weather.

11.50 Open University: Chemistry: Ferrocene. Ends at 12.15.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Elaine Lipworth at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.38; Christopher Blake's star turn at 6.42 and 8.13; exercises at 6.50 and 8.52; Chas and Dave pop video at 6.54 and 7.52; the day's anniversaries at 7.08 and 8.08; cartoon at 7.24; guests of the day, Chas and Dave at 7.42; reviews of the films Cannonball Run II and Star Trek III at 8.38. Roland Rat in Liverpool at 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by **Sesame Street. 10.25 Treasure Island Revisited.** An animated version of Robert Louis Stevenson's adventure story, with animals playing the characters. **11.15 The Little Rascals*** in Three Smart Boys. **11.25 British Achievement.** The fourth documentary in the five-programmes series deals with the biotechnology industry. **11.50 Cartoon Time.**

12.00 Heggerty Haggerty. George Cole with another tale about the friendly witch. **12.10 Mooncat and Co.** For the very young. **12.30 The Sullivans.**

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Glenroe. Serial set in rural Ireland. **2.00 Crown Court:** Personal Credit. Concluding the case of the titled lady accused of shoplifting (r).

2.30 Strangers. Part one of the two-part story, Charlie's Brother's Birthday, in which a number of coffins are stolen (r). **3.30 Sons and Daughters.**

4.00 Heggerty Haggerty. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. **4.15 The Moomins** (r). **4.20 Talking Animal.** David Taylor and Dawn Lodge talk about cats (Oracle titles page 170). **4.45 Starstrider,** the first of a new series in which two visitors from outer space visit Earth to see if we are worthy of membership of the Galactic Federation (Oracle titles page 170). **5.15 The Young Doctors.**

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news

6.40 Crossroads. Barbara Hunter gives husband David a shock.

7.05 Treasure Islands. This series on Britain's unearthed treasures continue with the stories of the Stone Age village that was discovered at Skara Brae after freak storms had exposed the settlement, hidden for centuries beneath the sand and of the Roman 30-piece silver dinner service, dug up in Suffolk by a tractor.

7.35 Film: You Lie So Deep, My Love (1974) starring Don Galloway as the man who loves his wife's wealth and another woman. Directed by David Lowell Rich.

9.00 Poor Little Rich Girls. Comedy series starring Maria Aitken and Jill Bennett as impoverished cousins who, tonight, discover that a career in interior decorating is not as simple as it sounds.

9.30 Cuba – 25 Years of Revolution. The first of a six-part series analysing the Castro years in Cuba. (Oracle titles page 170). (See Choice.)

10.00 News.

10.30 Hill Street Blues. A number of policemen are arrested on corruption charges on the orders of Captain Furillo.

11.30 All in the Mind: Dr John Nicholson examines the new techniques in psychology designed to help people to break old, harmful or unwanted habits.

12.00 Dionne Warwick – Portrait of a Legend.

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Peter Donohoe: tonight's Prom (Radio 3, 7.30 pm)

CHOICE

● The massive steel gates that swing open to admit a thousand or so highly excited Cubans in the opening seconds of Central Television's new documentary series **CUBA: 25 YEARS OF REVOLUTION** (ITV, 9.30pm), also admit the films' title. It is an impressive device. On the evidence of the first episode, it is not possible to determine whether a comparable amount of effort has gone into providing a balanced picture of what has been afoot in the Caribbean island during the past quarter of a century. Fidel Castro will have little cause to complain about the amount of screen time that he and his anti-American speechifying are given. And although Frank Hayes's opening film duly notes that there is no free press in Cuba, no trade unions, no voice of dissent, severely limited exit facilities, and rationing that allows only one pair of knickers every six months, it concludes that most Cubans are happy with their lot. One hopes for deeper digging into Cuba's soil in the weeks ahead.

● There are two 'real-good levellers' (though only one is named as such) in **TEES ON A COUNCIL GREEN** (BBC 2, 7.30 pm). The first is the main substance of this Open Space film, the municipal golf course at Middlesborough, where dustmen and surgeons, the at-work and the out-of-work, find common ground on the greens and in the bunkers. The second is the head groundsman, a venerable wag, who keeps the grass down with his mechanical mower, and obliquely defines the standard of play on the course as the sort which makes it safer for him to work on the green than in the bunker "because they never get to the hole".

● **MEN SENT TO LIE ABROAD** (Radio 4, 8.30pm), Derek Wilson's six-part history of the art of diplomacy, could scarcely be better timed. If you think diplomatic immunity has got out of hand in the 1980s, just wait until you hear what envoys got up to in the days of Elizabeth 1. They encouraged rebellions, pried into state secrets, bribed government officials, even plotted the assassination of the head of state. This is cloak and dagger stuff with a vengeance, and it was the Spaniards who were masters of intrigue. I hope that, as the series gets into its stride, the dramatized bits will stop sounding like those historical serials we used to hear on Children's Hour.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths: Integration and Area. **6.30** Instrumentation: Signals and Noise **6.55** Energy Resources: Coal **7.20** Inner City Story: 1 **7.45** Ceramics Under Stress. Ends at 8.10

9.00 Ceefax.

2.00 World Bowls and Cricket: Fourth Test. Action from Westburn Park, Aberdeen, where the singles, fours and team titles are still to be decided. The commentators there are Dougie Donnelly, David Rhys Jones, Jimmy Davidson and Graham Howard. Plus further coverage of the first day's play in the match between England and the West Indies at Old Trafford. Describing the action in Manchester are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Ted Dexter and Tom Graveney.

6.10 News summary with subtitles.

6.15 The Forgotten Pilots. The second and final part of David Lomax's story of the women who flew in the Second World War with the Air Transport Auxiliary.

6.45 Monkey. The pilgrimage continues and Monkey and his companions accidently stray into the realm of the King of Youth (r).

7.30 Open Space: Tees on a Council Green. A profile of the players who use Middlesbrough's municipal golf course – the new leisured classes – the unemployed, senior citizens, night workers and entertainers. (See Choice.)

8.00 The Time of Your Life. Noel Edmonds re-creates March 1962 for his guest Una Stubbs, with help from Cliff Richard, Acker Bilk, Peter Noble, Dougie Squires and Peter Landucci (r).

8.30 Film: The Court Martial of George Armstrong Custer (1977) starring Brian Keith, James Olson and Blythe Danner. In this film, being shown on British television for the first time, Custer is supposed to have survived the Battle of Little Bighorn and been brought to trial on a charge of insubordination which led to the slaughter of his men.

10.10 World Bowls Championships 84. Dougie Donnelly introduces highlights of today's games at Westburn Park, Aberdeen.

10.45 Newsnight. David Steel and David Owen review the Alliance's effectiveness over the past year and discuss its policies.

11.30 Cricket: Fourth Test. Highlights from the first day's play in the match at Old Trafford between England and the West Indies. Introduced by Richie-Benuad.

12.00 Open University: Electromagnetism: 1. **12.25** Social Skills Therapy: 1 Ends at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Blockbusters. Another round of the general knowledge quiz for 16- to 18-year-olds (r).

5.30 Start Here. Science for children under the guidance of Konrad the Robot (r).

6.00 Robinson Country. The second programme of the series in which Robert Robinson takes the viewer to meet some of his favourite West Country people and places. In this edition Mr Robinson talks to some of the local craftsmen whose skills have not yet been supplemented by machines – a thatcher, a hurdler and a cider maker.

6.30 The Good Food Show from the Food Olympics in Frankfurt where thousands of dishes are prepared by hundreds of chefs. There are also items on the art of making an American sandwich and on why Britain's coffee tastes so awful

7.00 Channel Four News with Alastair Stewart includes the results of a poll of leading business executives commissioned by Channel Four News on the effects industrial disputes and increased interest rates are having on business confidence.

7.50 Comment. With her view of a subject of topical importance is Veronica Groocock, a writer on social issues.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. The last programme in the series re-caps on the sports shown earlier and also reveals the secrets of how the cameramen actually filmed the death defying sportsmen who test their endurance to the limit.

8.30 American Ceasar. The series on the life and career of General MacArthur, based on the biography by William Manchester, comes to an end with his arrival back in the United States after a period of 14 years. The programme follows the progress of the General over the last years of his life.

9.00 Soap. Chaos rules in the Tate and Campbell households as Jessica's problems increase after a visit to the psychiatrist; and Danny and Polly think about an important move.

9.30 The Irish RM. Comedy series based on the books by Somerville and Ross about an English Resident Magistrate in Ireland. Tonight a ship runs aground with a full cargo of rum, an event that is greeted with delight by the Skebawn locals.

10.30 Insult to Injury. The second of two programmes made by Interface, a new company set up by disabled people. The subject of tonight's documentary is claiming compensation for injury.

11.25 A Primer for Pina. An appreciation of the 'dance theatre' creator, Pina Bausch, by American writer and critic, Susan Sontag.

12.10 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45, 7.45 Thought for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.57 Weather; Travel; Rollercoaster. Richard Baker presents a sequence of what is billed as entertaining and provocative conversation, including 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 News. 10.30 Morning Story: Teachers are Getting Younger by Jean Binnie. 10.45 An Act of Worship.
12.00 News; Hit List. Kenneth Williams cheerfully digs up the half-dozen pieces of music he never wants to hear again and explains why.
12.27 Film Star. Alexander Walker recalls the screen career of some of the cinema's brightest stars. This week: Burt Lancaster. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. In today's edition, Jane Houghton meets some women train drivers. And there is the fourth instalment of The Greengage Summer, read by Fiona Mathieson.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Lisa. By Mervyn Jones. With Sheila Grant and Dudley Sutton. The story of a husband, married to a super-successful magazine editor, who invents a novel but ultimately disastrous way of maintaining his self-confidence.
4.00 News; Enquire Within with Neil Landor.
4.10 A Good Read. Teresa McGonagle invites Sylvia Clayton and Brian Gear to pick some paperbacks.
4.40 Story Time: Under Plum Lake by Lionel Davidson. Abridged in seven parts (1). The reader is Wayne Jackman.
5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1984. 19: South England – Second Roundt (r).
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? with David Jacobs.
7.40 International Assignment. Reports from the BBC Correspondents.
8.10 Words, words, words (new series). The first of six programmes in which Ian McKellen presents his own personal choice of poetry and prose.
8.30 Men Sent To Lie Abroad (new series). Episodes in the history of diplomacy by Derek Wilson (1) The Diplomat as Spy. (See Choice.)
9.00 Does He Take Sugar? Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
9.45 Arts Season. Turner in Wales – Aspects of Landscapes. An examination of some of the paintings by J. M. W. Turner.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: Among The Russians by Colin Thubom (9). Read by John Rowe.
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Plato to Nato (4). With Brian Redhead. 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Art and Environment. 11.50 King Lear.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Leopold Mozart's Sinfonia da caccia in G; Wolf's Italian Serenade (Guarneri Quartet); Milhaud's Scaramouche (Kontarskys, pianos); Bach's Suite No 4 in D major, BWV 1069. 8.00 News.†
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Walton's overture Portsmouth Point (composer conducting); Torelli's Trumpet Concerto No 2 in D major (André is the soloist with Concerto Amsterdam); Radcliffe's Four Songs (Tear/Ledger); Berwald's Sinfonie Singulière. 9.00 News.†
9.05 This Week's Composer: Albeniz and Granados. Albeniz's Rumores de la Caleta (Achucarro, piano); and Granados's La maja dolorosa (Price/Lockhart).†
9.50 Franck, Chausson and Duparc: Franck's Les Eolides; Chausson's Poème de l'amour et de la mer (Baker/LSO); Duparc's Lenore.†
10.45 Mozart and Schubert Piano Music; Ruth Geiger plays Mozart's Sonata in D major, K 284; and Schubert's Three Pieces, D 946.†
11.45 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Haydn's Symphony No 39; Henze's Symphony No 4; Schmitd's Variations on a Hussar Song. 1.00 News.†
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital: Bochmann String Quartet play Haydn's String Quartet in D minor, Op 42; and Borodin's String Quartet No 1.†
2.00 Ariadne auf Naxos: Strauss's one-act opera, with prologue. Sung in German, in a French Radio recording. Janowski conducts the New Philharmonic. Soloists include Celestina Casapietra (as Ariadne), Anne-Marie Rodde, Martin Egel, Janet Perry and Louis Devos. The opera itself begins at 2.45, with interval reading at 2.40.†
4.15 Mozart and Janacek: Susan Tomes (piano) plays Mozart's Sonata in B flat, K 333; and Janacek's On an overgrown path (Book 2). 4.55 News.†
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections.†
6.30 Grandstand: CWS (Glasgow) Band play Bulla's Tangents for Brass Band; Eric Ball's Scottish Festival Overture; Denis Wright's Thalassa.†
7.00 Whispers of the Holocaust: Aharon Applefeld, the Israeli novelist (The Age of Wonders, etc) in conversation with Graham Fawcett.
7.30 Proms 84 (see panel).†
8.10 The English Ayre: The Consort of Musicke perform Thomas Morley's First Book of Ayres, 1600.†
8.30 Proms 84: (see panel).†
9.40 The Angel on the Train: Michael Pennington reads a translation of the short story by Eugene Dubnov.
10.05 Mozart: Esterhazy String Quartet play the Quartet in C, K 465.†
10.40 Munich Musica Viva; A Bavarian Radio presentation. Manuela Wiesler is the flautist in Jolivet's Suite en concert for flute and percussion, played by the Swedish percussion group Kroumata; also Cowell's Pulse; and Mikael Edlund's Jord (first broadcast in Britain).†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
Medium frequency only: 10.45am-6.30 Cricket: first day of the Fourth Test between England and the West Indies. Includes news at 1.05.
VHF only: 11.20pm-12.00 Open University. 11.20 Modern Art: Breton and Trotsky; 11.40 Mental Infirmity at Home.

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Mussorgsky's St John's Night on the Bare Mountain (original version). Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 3. Radio 3.†
8.30 Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 5. BBC Symphony Orchestra. Peter Donohoe (piano). Conductor: Marek Janowski. Radio 3.†

Radio 1

6.00 am Bruno Brookes. 8.00 Adrian John. 10.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Mike Read with the Radio 1 Roadshow at The North Parade Playing Fields, Skegness. 12.00 Newsbeat. 12.45 Gary Davies. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including. 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel. VHF Radios 1 and 2. 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

Radio 2

4.00 am Charles Nove.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Steve Jones† incl 1.08; 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford† incl 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† incl 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† incl 5.05; 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn† incl. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 Wally Whyton with Country Concert and Country Club † 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 One Of A Kind. An appreciation of the late Eric Morecambe. 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 David Bellan presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Among Your Souvenirs.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Swinging Sixties 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music For A While. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Jazz For The Asking. 10.15 Monitor. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Maigret. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Great Hostesses. 2.30 Omnibus. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

BBC1 Wales: 1.22pm-1.25 News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 6.00-6.30 The Royal Welsh Show 1984. 11.45 News and weather. 12.15am close. Scotland: 9.25am Animal Magic. 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.45 Weather. Northern Ireland: 9.25am Animal Magic. 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional News Magazines. 12.15am Close.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 Short Story Theatre: All Summer In a Day. 10.50 Cartoon. 11.00-11.25 Vicky the Viking. 1.20 Scottish News. 1.30-2.00 Clegg's People. 3.30-4.00 Leslie Thomas at Home. 5.10 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35-7.05 Now You See It. 7.35-9.00 Film: Killdozer (1974) (Clint Walker. 10.30 Ace Crawford, Privat Eye. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.

S4C 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 3.05 Numbers At Work. 3.30 Whose Town Is It Anyway? 4.00 Passage To Britain. 4.25 Blockbusters. 4.55 Bys A Bawd. 5.10 Jana'r Jyngl. 5.35 Wheels, Wings and Water. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Siarabang. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Siarabang. 8.00 The Sporting Horse. News headlines. 9.00 Coleg. 9.35 Credaf. 10.05 Pina Bausch 1980. 1.00 Close.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.35-11.25 Wild Canada. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News and Weather. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.25-6.40 Arena. 7.35-9.00 Film: Nightside (1980). 10.30 Speedway. 11.15 Darkroom. 12.10am World Worth Keeping. 12.40 Billy Graham.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 The Body Human. 11.10-11.25 The World's Children. 1.20-1.30 North News. 3.30-4.00 Paramount Shorts. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.35-6.40 Police News. 7.35-9.00 Film: The Swiss Conspiracy. 10.30 Music from Castle Fraser. 11.00 Newhart. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.00 North headlines and weather. 12.05 Close.

TSW As London except: 10.25 Film: The Plank. 11.10-11.25 Cartoon: 1.20-1.30 TSW News Headlines. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.35-7.05 Sportsweek. 7.35-9.00 Film: Dead Men Tell No Tales. 11.30 The Jazz Life (Nat Adderly. 12.00 An Canker Seth. 12.10 Postscript. 12.15 Weather, close.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 North East News. 10.25 Film: The Plank. 11.10-11.25 Cartoon Time. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.05 Northern Life. 7.35-9.00 Film: Killdozer. 10.32 Are You Taking The Tablets? 11.00 The Sweeney. 12.00 Blessed Are They.

BORDER As London except: 10.25-11.25 A Story of Tutankhamun. 1.20 Border News. 1.30-2.00 The Adventurer. 3.30-4.00 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.40 Lookaround Thursday. 7.35-9.00 Film: Nightside (1980). 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Border News Summary. 12.03 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: starts 10.25 The Champions. 11.15-11.25 Animal Friends. 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-2.00 The Protectors. 5.15 That's My Boy. 6.00-6.40 HTV News. 7.35-9.00 Film: Keefer (William Conrad). 10.30 Weekend Outlook. 10.35 Scene '84. 11.05 Shelley 11.35 Teachers Only. 12.05 Weather, close.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: starts 6.00-6.40 Wales at Six. 10.35-11.05 Exploration & Adventure.

CENTRAL As London except: starts 9.25 Zoom the Dolphin. 9.50-11.25 Film: The Greengage Summer (1961). Kenneth More. 12.25 European Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contact. 1.20 Central News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Father Murphy. 3.00-3.30 Take the High Road. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Central News. 7.35-9.00 Film: Ring of Fire (1961). David Janssen. 10.30 ECO. 11.05 The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: The Main Chance" (1964). 12.10 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: Starts 9.25 Dick Tracy. 9.30 Indian Legends of Canada. 9.55 Star Fleet. 10.15 Untamed World. 10.40 Home. 11.05-11.25 Struggle Beneath The Sea. 12.30-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20 Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Covent Garden. 3.30-4.0 The Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.05 Granada Reports. 7.30-9.0 Film: Killdozer. 11.30 Cities (Leningrad). 12.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 Weather. 10.25 The Body Human. 11.10-11.25 Cartoon Time. 12.30-1.00 Stevie Wonder. 1.20 Calendar News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar Thursday. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00-6.40 Calendar. 7.35-9.00 Killdozer (Clint Walker). 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Double Identity. 12.50 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 The Day Ahead. 10.25 Sports Billy. 10.55 Friends of My Friends. 11.15-11.25 Cartoons. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30 Clegg's People. 3.58-4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Summer Edition. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35-6.40 Cartoon Time. 7.35-9.00 Film: "Killdozer" (Clint Walker). 10.30 Falcon Crest. 11.25 Rock Alive (UB40). 11.50 News.

CHANNEL As London except: starts 12.00-12.10pm Heggerty Haggerty. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 2.30 Happy Days. 3.00-3.30 Writers On Writing (A S Byatt). 5.15-5.45 The Beverley Hillbillies. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15-6.40 At Ease. 11.30 The Jazz Life (Nat Adderly). 12.00 News and weather in French, closedown.

TVS As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 Holiday Time with Ivor Honeypot 10.25 Once upon a time. . . Man. 10.55-11.25 Starkids. 1.20 TVS news. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00-2.30 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Take the High Road. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 7.30-9.00 Film: Baffled (1972). 10.30 My Beautiful Baby is Dead followed by Farming Brief. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace: Game for Three Losers. 12.00 Company, closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m: VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

Staffs of Services chiefs to be halved

By Richard Evans

The backroom staff of Britain's army, navy and air chiefs is to be cut by more than half, MPs were told yesterday.

Sir Clive Whitmore, permanent Under Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, told the Commons Defence Select Committee that of the 470 officers affected by the reorganization who worked for the single service chiefs, about 200 will remain.

Most of the others will be transferred to the strengthened Central Defence staff as envisaged in the reorganization plans announced by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, last week. But Mr Heseltine told MPs that controversy still existed about the precise numbers of staff to remain with the service chiefs "but we are talking about a very small number of people."

Field Marshall Sir Edwin Bramall, Chief of the Defence Staff, said the staff, although minimal, would be adequate for the job. It would enable the service chiefs to manage and run their services within the policies laid down by the centre.

Key appointments to the revamped Central Defence staff would be resolved "within a matter of days" Mr Heseltine said. Together with Field Marshall Bramall he explained for the first time in public the fears of the single service chiefs about the shake-up

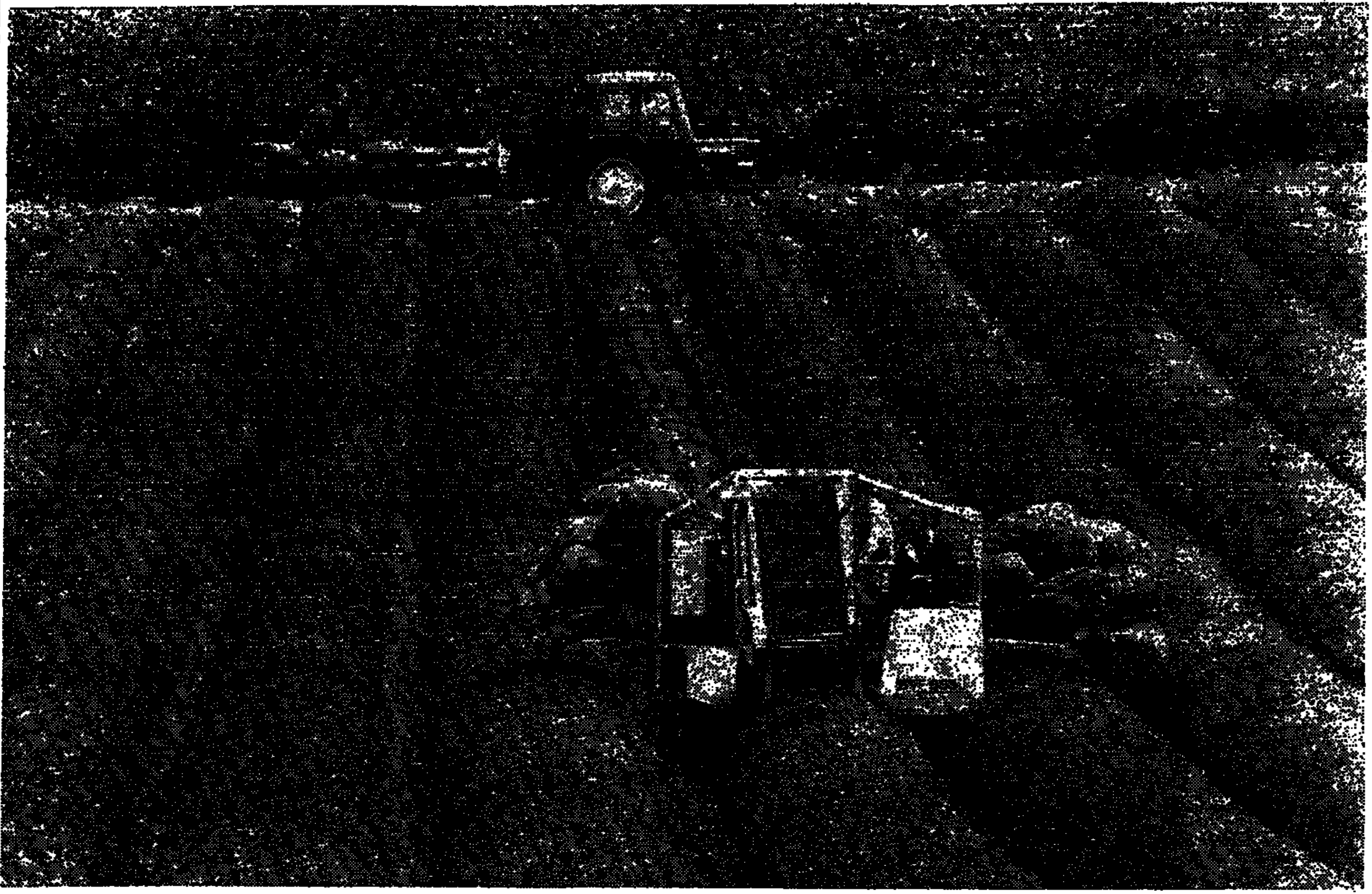
They were concerned that the tilt in favour of strengthening the central staff would diminish their own status and influence to the point where over a long period they could not deliver the morale of their services or ensure they had the weapons they needed, so affecting their preparedness for any future conflict.

Field Marshal Bramall told MPs the Prime Minister had assured the service chiefs of the "very great importance" she attached to their advice, individually and collectively. "We are now completely confident we can make the new proposals work and have every intention of doing so."

Mr Heseltine said: "There is no question of diminishing the role or influence of single service chiefs and therefore the concepts of them gradually withering on the vine is not one that should be profitably explored."

He defended his decision to go ahead with the reorganization although he accepted it was controversial.

Lavender harvesting then and now



It is lavender harvest time on the 100 acres of the family business, Norfolk Lavender, at Heacham, north of King's Lynn. The business, established in 1932 is the largest grower and distiller of lavender in Britain. The machine picking the lavender (above) was designed by Norfolk Lavender and is being driven by Mr Paul Harvey an agricultural contractor accompanied by his dog Fred. Hand picking ended in 1966 and the photograph below, taken in 1948, shows Brynhild Buckler harvesting the old way. The lavender is pressed and distilled for its oil and used for cosmetic



Tebbit orders warship builders to be sold

Continued from page 1

and Yarrow Shipbuilders at Glasgow.

It also includes Barclay Curle of Glasgow which makes missile launchers, Brooke Marine of Lowestoft, the patrol boat company which is likely to be the subject of a management buy-out, and Warship Design Services of Bath, which specializes in submarine design.

The BS corporate plan for the four years up to 1988, published yesterday but with substantial deletions on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, says a team from Lazards merchant bank, headed by the former defence secretary, Sir John Nott, is now drawing up detailed financial information on the warship yards

Mr Tebbit said that continuation of the BS losses, which for the year to the end of March included £100m attributable to four offshore contracts, and were boosted to £232m by redundancy and closure costs, could not be accepted and he welcomed Mr Day's assurance that they would not be repeated. The corporation was well aware that the key to its future depended on improving the efficiency of production of merchant ships.

BS plans to be able to accept orders at a rate of up to 210,000 compensated gross registered tons (cgrt) a year compared with the 117,000 dgrt won in 1983-84.

Since last September, BS has sold or closed seven subsidiaries and sale of the two remaining ship repair companies, particularly Falmouth Shiprepair, and the general engineering interests, is imminent. Added to the warship yards sale, this will reduce BS to its merchant shipbuilding core, employing under 15,000.

Kinnock's victory over left

Continued from page 1

unconditional removal of all United States nuclear weapons and nuclear bases from British soil or waters, and the unconditional "decommissioning" of Polaris, a word which leaves scope for further argument over timing and practicalities.

There was an unsuccessful rearguard action by the left to weaken a cautionary passage, which stated that th party's aim of reducing defence spending to the average level of that of Britain's European allies, could not be achieved in the lifetime of a single parliament" without major cuts in conventional forces which we do not recommend.

Mr Kinnock, interviewed later on Independent Television News, said the statement was not unilateralist.

Letter from Los Angeles

The greatest show in mankind's history

The Olympic athletes will start parading into the huge Coliseum here at 4.30pm on Saturday. It will take then a full two hours for the 9,000 to march round the stadium.

At precisely 7pm President Reagan will deliver the following 16 words to open the Olympics: "I declare open the Games of Los Angeles, celebrating the twenty-third Olympiad of the modern era."

His words will be accompanied by an Olympic fanfare composed by John Williams, who wrote the music for films such as *ET*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, and *Superman*.

The 100-member symphony orchestra will play the Olympic hymn, a 1,000-voice choir will soar, the Olympic flag will wave in the breeze, and a lone torch bearer will run into the stadium in front of more than 100,000 spectators, up the steps to the Podium and light the Olympic flame. Then 5,000 pigeons will fly across the sky, blotting out what remains of the southern California sun.

David Holper, the producer, who brought epics such as the *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, *Roots* and *The Thornbirds* to television , is choreographer and chief architect of what must surely be the most expensive two-night stand in the history of show business.

It is costing more than $1r (£5.38) for the opening ceremonies and the closing spectacular on August 12, and Mr Wolper says: "The opening ceremonies set the tone for the Games. If they are a failure, it's a sort of downer before you start. People expect it to be spectacular because Hollywood is doing it, and we certainly should be able to do it better than Montreal or any other city. It is going to be majestic and inspirational."

The goose pimples promised by Mr Wolper pop out all over the place just through reading about it, and the expected 2.5 billion television viewers who will be tuned in as the ceremonies are broadcast round the world by satellite are sure to get their money's worth.

But what about the 1.4 million visitors who will be in Los Angeles for the Games. Are they ready for Los Angeles – and, perhaps more important, is the city ready for them?

New murals on the freeway are shining and colourful. Streets and freeways are decorated with paste-coloured flags and signs. Houses are getting new coats of paint and parks are showing Olympic symbols executed in petunias on every piece of greensward. The prostitutes are being forced out of town – and the pickpockets are coming in. The drunks are being herded off Skid Row pavements.

As if to reinforce everybody's worst fears, for the past few weeks the city has boiled in record smog-laden heat, and already traffic is snarling. Those pessimists who predicted chaos, with another 300,000 rental cars on the highways during the Games fortnight, are getting ready to say: "I told you so."

There is much talk of security, of villages resembling armed camps, of jurisdictional squabbles between Los Angeles police and the FBI who have squads ready to cope with hijacking or hostage-taking. But for the rest, the formula for the actual Games, at nearly 30 sites around sprawling southern California, is pretty much set.

Mr Tommy Walker, the co-producer of the ceremonies, who used to work at Disneyland, calls it the greatest show in the history of mankind. It will have the biggest laser light show in the world, the largest number of competing athletes (even without the Russians, the East Germans, Cubans and other boycotting nations), the world's biggest marching band, the biggest budget, and the largest cast of more than 12,000.

The other day the groundsman at the freshly renovated Coliseum telephoned Mr Wolper to object the the damage all those marching feet would do to his grass. "I asked him if he expected them to walk on their hands," replied the amused producer.

Only Hollywood, merging with the spirit of the international games in tribute to the private enterprise Olympics, could even have contemplated such a spectacle. But competitors and spectators will never have seen its like before. They will either wallow in the spectacle or consider it the ultimate in excessive bad taste.

Ivor Daniel

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Patron, the Royal Tournament, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a performance of the Royal Tournament, Earls Court, London, 7.20.

Princess Anne presents the prizes to the Winning Dog Handler teams of the Army (UK) Dog Trials 1984 at the Royal Army Veterinary Corps Centre, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 11.30.

Princess Margaret attends a Gala Show at Grosvenor House in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President, 7.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, the Gloucester Regiment, visits the 1st Battalion to mark Salamanca Day, at Lucknow Barracks, Tidworth, Hampshire, 11.30.

Princess Alexandra attends the final night of the Carl Flesch International Violin Competition in Barbican Hall, London and presents the prizes, 6.20.

New exhibitions

Paintings and sculptures by seven members of the Manchester Academy of Fine Art, Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thur 9 to 8, Sat and Sun closed. (ends Aug 31).

The Englishman's Home is his Castle," Falcon House Gallery, Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6, Sun to 6. (ends Sept 2).

Music

Recital by Cathedral Choir, 2 and organ recital by Nicholas Danby, 7.15pm, both Winchester Cathedral.

Organ recital by Jennifer Bate, Chester Cathedral, 1.10.

Piano recital by Harold Lester for Gower Festival, St Mary's Church, Rhossili, 8.

Organ recital by Brian Williams, St Augustine's Church, Penarth, 1.05.

An Evening with Cleo Laine and the John Dankworth Quintet, the Civic Hall, Ellesmere Port, 8.

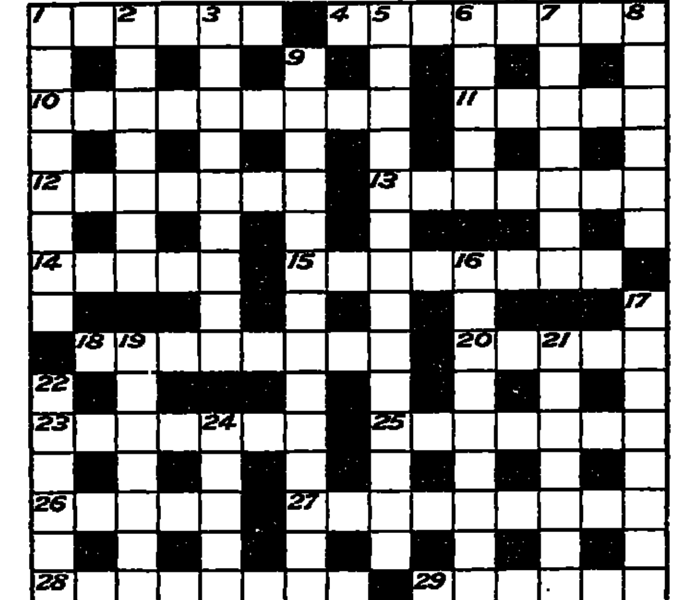
Concert by the Cambridge County Youth Orchestra, Isle of Ely College, Wisbech, 7.30pm.

Talks, lectures

Medieval Food, Rutland County Museum, Catmos Street, Oakham, 10 and 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,492

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 50 per cent of the competitors at this year's Bristol regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship.



ACROSS

1 Rock-bottom hit in the madhouse (6).
4 Tooth starts to produce roots in place of one extracted (8).
10 Choosing (and about time too!) a course of action (9).
11 Arrange to meet and go by road (5).
12 God gets enmeshed next (7).
13 Article we, a little, find frightening (7).
14 Jog around the middle of Margate with nothing on . . . (5).
15 . . . and see 200 different rhythms (8).
18 Venial sin, a bit central to belief (5,3).
20 Show, rather than conceal, anger (5).
23 Master Brown has to leave early in the morning (7).
25 In front of Peter, absolutely impassive (7).
26 Complete to a T? All bar one (5).
27 Eglantine rambling without grace (9).
28 Responsible for a chip off the old block (8).
29 Retired, it appears in musical still (6).

DOWN

1 Poet's arm (8).
2 Order I'd heard to become Conservative (3-4).
3 Putting down a floor (9).
5 Funny feeling for housewives to have (4,3,7).
6 Where French words very nearly become improper (5).
7 Door opening towards back of Mendip cave (7).
8 One's desperate to reach its end (6).
9 Out of order lift isn't of much avail for the enemy within (5,9).
16 Bridge four, with a rep and a shopkeeper (9).
17 Pitch one out, by the sound of it (8).
19 Composer has a half of beer, in case of gunmen (7).
21 Snake comes to a stop on top of the road (7).
22 It is used to make light hair (6).
24 Did nothing – I had shown the way (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,491

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Births: **John Field**, pianist and composer, Dublin, 1782; **George Bernard Shaw**, Dublin, 1856; **Carl Jung**, Kesswil, Switzerland, 1875; **André Maurois**, Elbeuf, France, 1885; **Aldous Huxley**, Godalming, Surrey, 1894; **George Borrow** died at Oulton Broad, Norfolk, 1881.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on motion for summer adjournment.
Lords (3): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, second day.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
An Innocent Millionaire, novel by Stephen Vizinczey (Corgi, £2.50).
In Ethiopia with a Mule, by Dervla Murphy (Century Travellers, £4.95)
The Dragon Wakes, China and the West, 1793-1911, by Christopher Hibbert (Penguin, £4.50)
The Ordeal of Ivor Gurney, by Michael Hurd (Oxford, £4.50).
The Personal History of Samuel Johnston, by Christopher Hibbert (Penguin, £3.95).
The Royal Game and Other Stories, by Stefan Zweig (Penguin, £2.95).
The Royal Blackmailer, A Man of Power, and The Great Occasion, three novels by Isabel Colegate (Penguin £4.95).
Wild Wales, by George Borrow, introduction by Viscount Tongpandy (Century Travellers, £5.95).
Women First, the Female Tradition in English Physical Education, 1880-1980 by Sheila Fletcher (Athlone Press, £5.95)

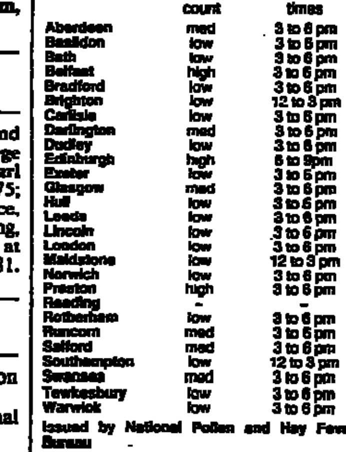
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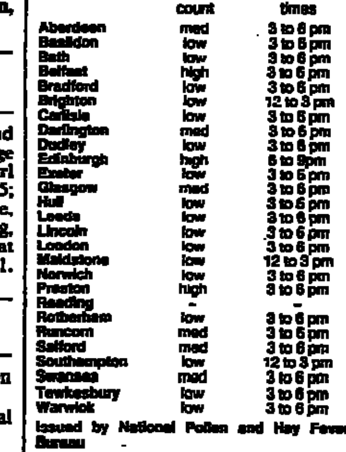
Olympicline

British Telecom is establishing an Olympicline throughout the Games which will provide up-to-the-minute news and results by phone. It will be regularly updated throughout the night as results come in. The service will include major results and information about the progress of British competitors. Olympic line will start at 5 pm on Sunday July 29: The numbers to ring are:

London	01-246 8070
Manchester	061-246 8070
Liverpool	051-246 8070
Blackpool	(0253) 8070
Leeds	(0532) 8070
Blackburn	(0253) 8070

Pollen forecast





	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	med	3 to 6 pm
Basildon	low	3 to 6 pm
Bath	low	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	high	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	low	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	12 to 3 pm
Carlisle	low	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	med	3 to 6 pm
Dudley	low	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	6 to 9pm
Exeter	low	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	med	3 to 6 pm
Hull	low	3 to 6 pm
Leeds	low	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	low	3 to 6 pm
London	low	3 to 6 pm
Maidstone	low	12 to 3 pm
Norwich	low	3 to 6 pm
Preston	high	3 to 6 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	low	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	med	3 to 6 pm
Salford	med	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	low	12 to 3 pm
Swansea	med	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	low	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	low	3 to 6 pm

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.66	1.59
Austria Sch	27.85	26.25
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	1.81	1.74
Denmark Kr	14.35	13.65
Finland Mkk	8.28	7.88
France Fr	12.00	11.50
Germany DM	3.93	3.74
Greece Dr	157.50	148.50
Hongkong $	10.77	10.17
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2390.00	2290.00
Japan Yen	340.00	324.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.22
Norway Kr	11.30	10.80
Portugal Esc	202.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.06
Spain Pta	216.50	206.50
Sweden Kr	11.34	10.84
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.18
USA $	1.36	1.31
Yugoslavia Dnr	199.00	189.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.9.
London: The *FT* Index closed 6.7 up at 770.2.

Roads

Wales and West:

A338: Resurfacing on Salisbury to Ringwood road at Downton, Wiltshire; traffic lights in use during working hours only.

Midlands: M1: All traffic sharing one carriageway between junction 16 (Northampton) and junction 18 (Rugby). A38: Contraflow on Burton on Trent by pass: all traffic sharing one carriageway. A49: Single lane traffic and temporary signals at junction A456 at Wooferton.

North: M1: Various lane closures between junction 35 (Rotherham) and 36 (Barnsley South). A66: Contraflow on Great Burdon to Sadberge road, co Durham. A1: Contraflow at Fairmoor Bridge, Morpeth.

Scotland: A85: Westbound carriageway closed W of Invergowrie; two-way traffic eastbound. A72: Single-lane traffic W of A703 in Peebles; traffic lights. A92: Northbound traffic reduced to one lane in Stonehaven Road, S of Bridge of Dee.

Information supplied by AA.

Plant imports

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have listed plant types which gardeners on holiday can bring back from Europe and the Mediterranean without a public health certificate. They include: 2 kg of tubers, bulbs and corms; up to five plants or pots of plants, except chrysanthemums, apple, cherry, pear, plum and their ornamental versions, for planting or propagation; a small bunch of cut flowers, except gladioli from Malta, and up to 2 kg of fruit and vegetables, excluding potatoes. Flower seeds can be brought from any country.

The papers

The **Wall Street Journal** comments on the Arab trade boycott against Israel, pointing out that the British may be the worst collaborators. "Mandarins at the Foreign Office actually sign documents 'witnessing' the negative certificates of origin, which pledge that no part of the goods was made in Israel." it says, adding "even aside from the damage to the principle of free trade and to the Western alliance, there's a cost to giving in to blackmail . . . The Common Market could be true to its own free-trade constitution by passing a Europe-wide law against the Arab boycott. This would help Israel, the Middle East's link with democracy, and we suspect boycotting the boycott wouldn't do the Europeans any harm, materially or spiritually."

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will be slow moving near British Isles. Most districts will have sunny periods.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central N England, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Sunny periods developing, perhaps isolated showers; winds mainly NE light or moderate; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

East Anglia, E, NE England: Sunny intervals developing away from coastal districts, mainly dry; winds NE light or moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F), but cooler on coasts.

Central S, NW England, N Wales, W Midlands: Sunny periods perhaps isolated showers; winds NE light or moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, isolated showers; winds NE light or moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F) but cooler on coasts.

Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyle, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods developing, mainly dry; winds mainly N light or moderate, locally fresh; max temp 18 to 21C (64 to 70F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy some drizzle locally at first, sunny intervals in sheltered places; winds mainly NW moderate or fresh; max temp 14 to 17C (57 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry and warm, cooler in N with rain later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: NW light or moderate; sea slight. **English Channel (E):** Wind variable mainly NE light or moderate; sea smooth. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind N light or moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises:	Sun sets:
5.16 am	8.58 pm
Moon rises:	**Moon sets:**
2.22 am	8.00 pm

New Moon: July 28.

Lighting-up time

London 9.28 pm to 4.47 am
Bristol 9.37 pm to 4.57 am
Edinburgh 10.01 pm to 4.38 am
Manchester 9.45 pm to 4.46 am
Penzance 9.44 pm to 5.14 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	18	64	Guernsey	c	17	63
Birmingham	c	16	61	Inverness	f	18	64
Blackpool	s	20	68	Jersey	c	19	66
Bristol	c	16	61	London	r	16	61
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	s	23	73
Edinburgh	s	20	68	Newcastle	s	21	70
Glasgow	s	25	77	Ronaldsway	s	18	64

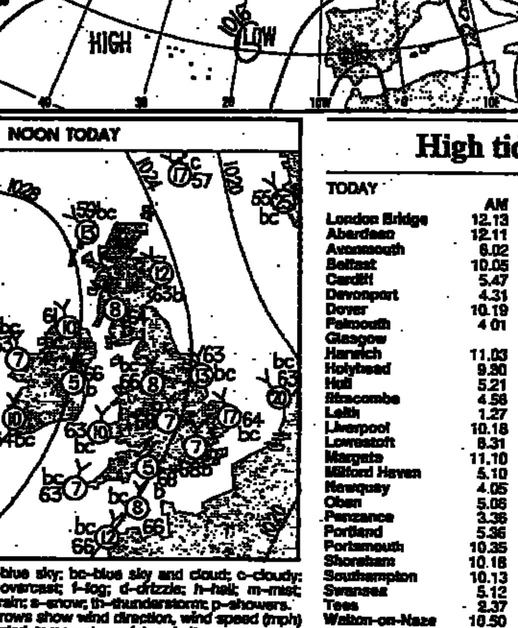
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (66F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.03in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,020.7 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Glasgow Weather Centre, 28C (82F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 13C (55F); highest rainfall: Hayling Island, 3.6 in, highest sunshine: Prestwick, 15.4 hr.

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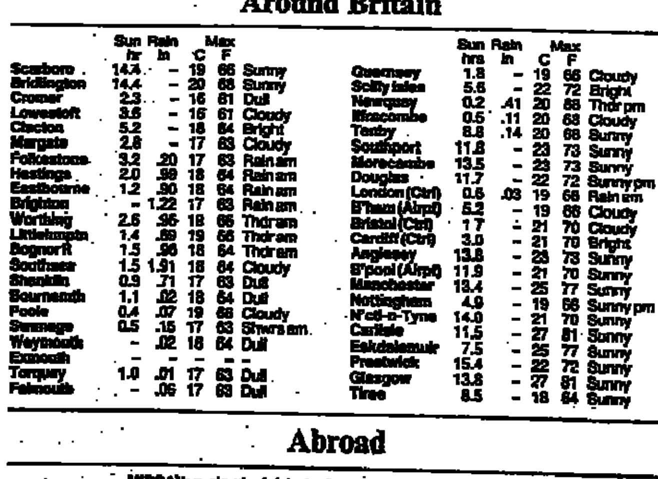
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.13	5.9	12.54	6.2
Aberdeen	12.11	4.3	12.33	3.7
Avonmouth	6.02	11.2	6.28	11.6
Belfast	10.05	3.0	10.28	3.2
Cardiff	5.47	10.4	6.14	10.7
Devonport	4.21	4.6	4.54	4.8
Dover	10.19	5.8	10.29	5.8
Falmouth	4.01	4.4	4.34	4.6
Glasgow	–	–	12.11	4.1
Harwich	11.03	3.6	11.20	3.9
Holyhead	3.50	4.8	3.55	5.0
Hull	5.21	6.3	5.48	6.4
Ilfracombe	4.38	7.7	5.20	8.0
Leith	1.27	4.7	1.52	4.8
Liverpool	10.16	8.3	10.32	8.5
Lowestoft	8.31	2.2	8.43	2.2
Margate	11.10	4.3	11.30	4.3
Milford Haven	5.10	5.9	5.35	6.2
Newquay	4.05	6.0	4.28	6.2
Oban	5.06	3.4	5.17	3.4
Penzance	3.36	4.5	4.07	4.8
Portland	5.36	1.6	6.12	1.8
Portsmouth	10.35	4.1	10.55	4.3
Shoreham	10.18	5.3	10.41	5.6
Southampton	10.13	4.0	10.26	4.2
Swansea	5.12	8.1	5.37	8.4
Tees	2.37	4.7	3.01	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	10.50	3.7	11.14	3.7

Tide measurement is metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	14.4	–	19	66	Sunny	Guernsey	1.8	–	19	66	Cloudy
Bridlington	14.4	–	20	68	Sunny	Scilly Isles	5.6	–	22	72	Bright
Cromer	2.3	–	16	61	Dull	Newquay	0.2	.41	20	68	Thdr pm
Lowestoft	3.6	–	16	61	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	0.5	.11	20	68	Cloudy
Clacton	5.2	–	18	64	Bright	Tenby	8.8	.14	20	68	Sunny
Margate	2.8	–	17	63	Cloudy	Southport	11.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Folkestone	3.2	.20	17	63	Rain am	Morecambe	13.5	–	23	73	Sunny
Hastings	2.0	.99	18	64	Rain am	Douglas	11.7	–	22	72	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	1.2	.90	18	64	Rain am	London (Ctrl)	0.6	.03	19	66	Rain am
Brighton	–	1.22	17	63	Rain am	B'ham (Airpt)	5.2	–	19	66	Cloudy
Worthing	2.6	.96	18	65	Thdr am	Bristol (Ctrl)	1.7	–	21	70	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	1.4	.69	19	66	Thdr am	Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.0	–	21	70	Bright
Bognor R	1.5	.96	18	64	Thdr am	Anglesey	13.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Southsea	1.5	1.91	18	64	Cloudy	B'pool (Airpt)	11.9	–	21	70	Sunny
Shanklin	0.9	.71	17	63	Dull	Manchester	13.4	–	25	77	Sunny
Bournemth	1.1	.02	18	64	Dull	Nottingham	4.9	–	19	66	Sunny pm
Poole	0.4	.07	19	66	Cloudy	N'cstl-o-Tyne	14.0	–	21	70	Sunny
Swanage	0.5	.15	17	63	Shwrs am	Carlisle	11.5	–	27	81	Sunny
Weymouth	–	.02	18	64	Dull	Eskdalemuir	7.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–	Prestwick	15.4	–	22	72	Sunny
Torquay	1.0	.01	17	63	Dull	Glasgow	13.8	–	27	81	Sunny
Falmouth	–	.06	17	63	Dull	Tiree	8.5	–	18	64	Sunny

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloudy; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sunny; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	28	82	Copenhgn	c	19	66	Majorca	s	34	93	Rio de Jan*	s	22	72
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	32	90	Malaga	s	30	86	Rome	s	30	86
Alexandria	s	29	84	Dallas*				Malta	s	26	79	Salzburg	c	22	72
Algiers				Dublin	s	20	68	Melbourne	f	13	55	Sao Paulo*	c	18	64
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Dubrovnik	s	29	84	Mexico C*	c	19	66	S Francisco*	f	21	70
Athens	s	30	86	Faro				Miami*	f	30	86	Santiago*	s	17	63
Bahrain				Florence	s	31	88	Milan	s	28	82	Seoul	s	29	84
Barbados*	r	26	79	Frankfurt	s	25	77	Montreal*	f	25	77	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	f	27	81	Funchal	s	24	75	Moscow	f	20	68	Stockholm	f	20	68
Beirut				Geneva	c	26	79	Munich	s	24	75	Strasbourg	f	26	79
Belgrade	s	26	79	Gibraltar	s	35	95	Nairobi	c	19	66	Sydney	c	14	57
Berlin	c	16	61	Helsinki	s	18	64	Naples	s	29	84	Tangier	s	26	79
Bermuda*	s	30	86	Hongkong	s	32	90	New Delhi	c	32	90	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	f	22	72	Innsbruck	s	26	79	New York*	f	29	84	Tenerife	f	31	88
Boulogne	r	16	61	Istanbul	th	24	75	Nice	c	25	77	Tokyo	s	32	90
Bordeaux				Jiddah				Oslo	c	19	66	Toronto*	s	26	79
Brussels	s	21	70	Jo'burg	c	11	52	Ottawa				Tunis	s	40	104
Budapest	c	23	73	Karachi	f	29	84	Paris	f	23	73	Valencia	s	28	82
Bu's Aires*	c	12	54	Las Palmas	s	28	82	Peking	s	31	88	Vancouver*	s	23	73
Cairo				Lisbon	s	24	75	Perth	c	17	63	Venice	s	28	82
Cape Tn	s	26	79	Locarno	s	27	81	Prague	f	20	68	Vienna	s	24	75
C'blanca	s	25	77	L Angeles*	s	22	72	Reykjavik	c	12	54	Warsaw	f	19	66
Chicago*	s	26	79	Luxembg	c	19	66	Rhodes	s	32	90	Washington*	f	33	91
Cologne	s	23	73	Madrid	s	30	86	Riyadh				Zurich	f	25	77

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available